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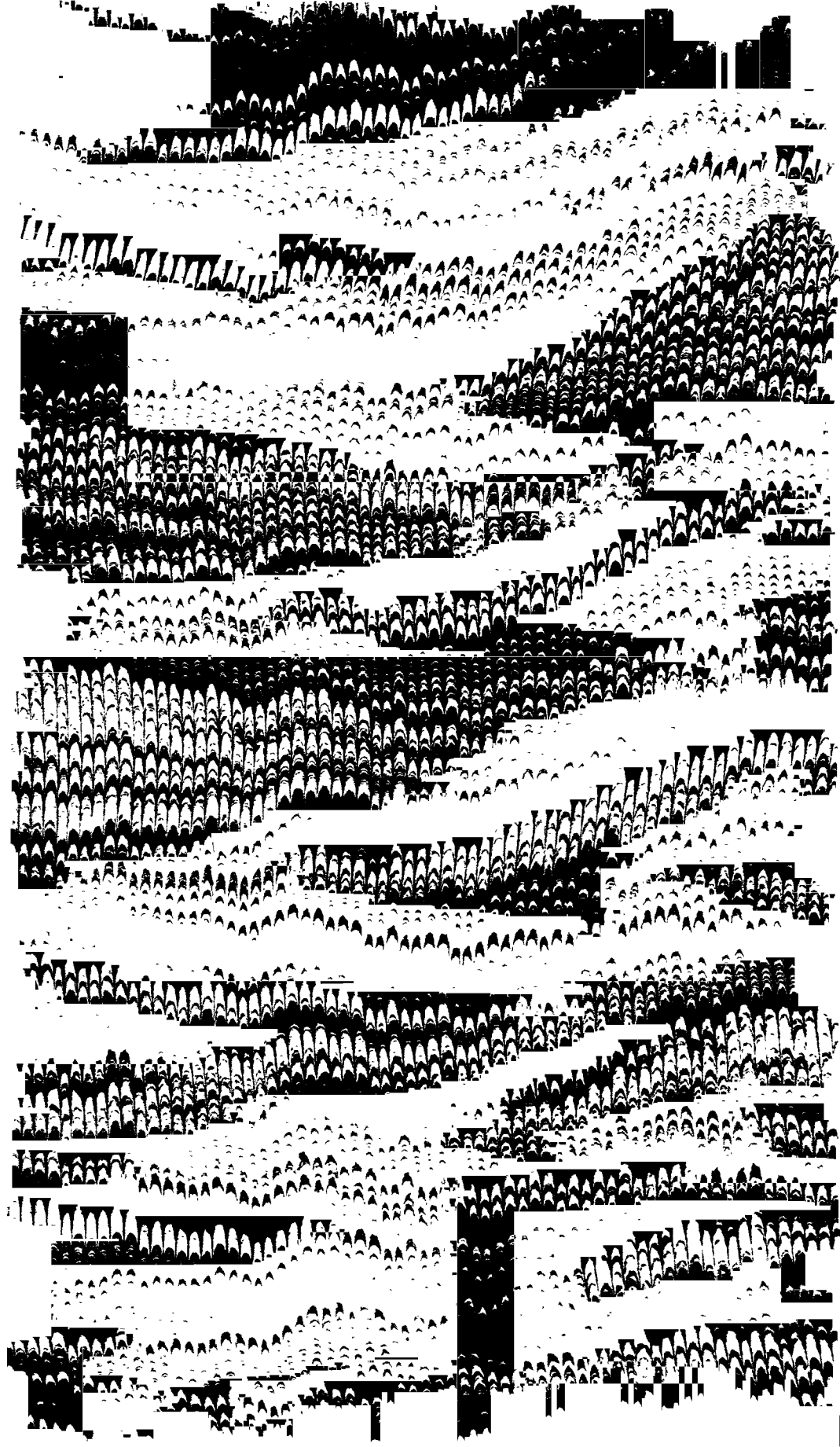
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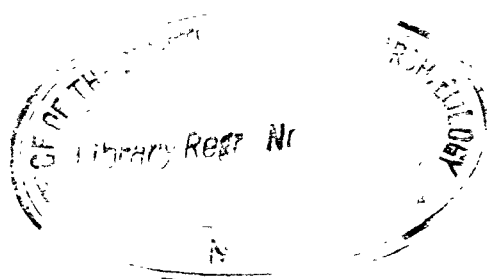
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A

CATALOGUE

OF THE

ARABIC, PERSIAN AND HINDU'STANI

MANUSCRIPTS,

OF THE

LIBRARIES OF THE KING OF OUDH,

COMPILED

UNDER THE ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

BY

A. SPRENGER, M. D.

OF THE BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT, TRANSLATOR TO THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, ETC.



091.155 —  
L.R.O. 1557  
VOL. I.

091.49-5  
L.R.O. 1557  
CONTAINING PERSIAN AND HINDU'STANI POETRY.

CALCUTTA:

PRINTED BY J. THOMAS, AT THE BAPTIST MISSION PRESS.

1854.

3567

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## P R E F A C E.

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ON the 6th December, 1847, I was honored with the orders of the Government of India appointing me an Extra Assistant to the Resident at Lucnow, as a temporary measure, for the purpose of cataloguing the extensive collection of works in Arabic and Persian literature in the king of Oûdh's libraries.

Among my instructions was the following; "you need not confine yourself exclusively to the king's libraries, but you can undertake, as opportunity offers, the examination of some of the best private collections in that city, which are supposed to contain many rare and valuable works."

I arrived at Lucnow on the 3rd of March, 1848, and I left it on the 1st January, 1850. One month I had other duties to perform and near three months I was sick. The time which I devoted to cataloguing was about eighteen months. During this time I examined about 10,000 volumes. Very many of them were duplicates; but as no kind of arrangement exists, particularly in the Tópkhánah library, and as it is impossible to recollect whether or not a note has been taken of a book, duplicates took just as much time as new works. There are also many defective volumes which after much search for a name, date, or title, I was obliged to throw away. Supposing then that I had worked every day ten hours (and to do this day after day in a tropical climate is a physical impossibility) I could have devoted only half an hour to the examination of each volume.

I was assisted in my labour by 'alyy Akbar of Pánypat. He was a pupil of the Dilly College, and had not yet completed his course of study when I took him to Lucnow. I did not expect more of him than that he would copy for me such passages as I might mark; but he soon entered into the spirit of the work and was of very great service. Some time after my return from

Lucnow I recommended him to the late Lieut. Governor of the North Western Provinces and he appointed him first Professor of Arabic of the Agra College. He died in that post in 1852, about thirty years of age. I take this opportunity publicly to record my sense of gratitude and esteem to this talented industrious and conscientious young man.

The Royal Library at Lucnow was originally kept in the old Palace (*Puráná Dawlat-khánah*), which stands on an eminence between the Rúmy Darwázah and the iron bridge over the Gumpty and is now nearly in ruins. It contained the whole of the literary treasures of *Háfiz Rahmat Khán*, and was subsequently much enriched more particularly by *Gházíy aldyn Haydar*.

At present it is divided into three collections. The valuable literary works upwards of three thousand volumes are preserved in a garden house of the *Móty Mahall* Palace, and elegant books are kept close to the *Farah-bakhsh* Palace in which the late king used to reside. This collection contains about one thousand volumes or less, and formed the private library of His late Majesty. The *Dáróghah* thereof superintends the other librarians. Books, in these two collections were kept in shelves, when I was at Lucnow, and were in tolerably good order, but lately, I hear, they have been given up to pillage.

The third collection is in the *Tópkhánah* or arsenal, which is close to the house of the British Resident. The arsenal is an extensive building including a large square which is filled with guns. Three sides of the building are devoted to military stores, and in the northern wing up-stairs is the library. The books are kept in about forty dilapidated boxes—camel trunks—which are at the same time tenanted by prolific families of rats; and any admirer of oriental lore who may have an opportunity to visit this collection will do well to poke with a stick into the boxes, before he puts his hand into them, unless he be a zoologist as well as an orientalist. At the end of the hall there are bags full of books completely destroyed by white ants. Even new books have not been spared by these destructive insects, nearly the whole edition of the *Táj alloghát* has been destroyed, and most of the remaining copies of the *Haft Qulzum* have had the same fate. The number of volumes in this collection is very great, and among

them are some Pashtú works written with great care for the brave and learned Rohilla chief.

It is unfortunately the habit of the king's people merely to count the volumes, and to make the librarian responsible for the numbers not diminishing. The consequence is that many good books have been abstracted and bad ones put in their place. There are at least one hundred copies of the Gulistán and as many of Yúsof ú Zalykhá in the Tópkhánah, which apparently fill the places of more valuable works. I have heard that a late librarian sold in one week eleven hundred Rupees worth of books to provide funds for the marriage of his daughter.

In making this statement I beg to say that I have every reason to speak highly of the present Dáróghahs or librarians, and that I consider them perfectly honest. They are very civil men, more particularly one of the two librarians in the Tópkhánah, and it is much to be regretted that men like him had not charge of the library from the commencement.

Though not strictly connected with the subject, the reader will perhaps be glad to obtain some information regarding the Lucnow printing offices.

Gházíy aldyn Haydar founded a typography at great expense, and one of the works—the Haft Qulzum—which issued from it has attained a greater celebrity in Europe than it enjoys in India.

Besides this Dictionary, the following books have been printed in types at Lucnow:

المناقب الحیدریة, The praise of Gházíy aldyn Haydar, in Arabic, by Ahmad Shirwány, 1235, small folio, 200 pp.

محمد حیدری, a similar work in Persian prose and verse, by Akhtar (see page 599 *infra*), 1238, small folio, 288 pp.

گلارسته محبت. An account in Persian prose and verse of the meeting of Lord Hastings and Gházíy aldyn Haydar, by Akhtar, 1239, 8vo. 131 pp.

Panjśúrah or the five Súrah's of the Qorân usually repeated in prayers, s. a. 1to. printed in the form of a Toghrá.

Táj alloghát, an Arabic Dictionary explained in Persian, in seven volumes, large folio, only four volumes have been printed in types, s. a. the remaining three have been lithographed, Vol. I. 725 pp.; Vol. II. 621 pp.; Vol. III. 252 pp.; Vol. IV. 176 pp.; Vol. V. 594 pp.; Vol. VI. 408 pp.; Vol. VII. 138 pp.

About the year 1830, Mr. Archer who had established a lithographic printing office at Cawnpore came at the request of Naçyr aldyn Haydar to Lucnow with his press and entered his service.

The first book lithographed at Lucnow is the *معجة مرضية* being a commentary on the Alfyyah, by Soyúty, 1247, 8vo. 247 pp.

When I was at Lucnow there were twelve private lithographic presses in that city. Those of Hájy Mohammad Hosayn and Moçtafa Khán were by far the best. Some editions of the former are particularly correct. In 1849, Kamál aldyn Haydar, Munshiy to the observatory, wishing to ingratiate himself at court, wrote a history of the Royal family of Oudh. Two passages happened to displease His Majesty, and instantly the observatory was abolished and printing was forbidden at Lucnow, lest this objectionable production might be published. The proprietor of the Masyháy press went on the suggestion of the author of these pages to Cawnpore, and most other printers followed him. Some however, among them Moçtafa Khán, managed to keep at the same time an establishment at Lucnow. As they usually put, on the title page only, the name of the press and not of the place, it is not always possible to determine whether a book was printed at Lucnow or Cawnpore if it has been published after the Exodus.

The number of works lithographed at Lucnow and Cawnpore may amount to about seven hundred. Some of them have gone through more than ten editions. The books most in request are of course school books and such other dialectical and religious tracts as every Mawlawy reads or pretends to read. But we already observe symptoms that the press is enlarging the narrow cycle of learning, and, what is more important, that it extends education to all classes and even to ladies. Twenty years ago verses of the Qorán were repeated as prayers and charms, and even the whole book was learned by heart, but without being understood, and the Sunnah was almost unknown; in our days people are gradually beginning to study the book, and I shall have to describe several commentaries on it in Arabic, Persian and Hindústány which have lately been published. The study of the traditions or Sunnah is making even more rapid progress than that of the Qorán. Not only have the principal collections been published in Arabic but we have Persian and Hindústány trans-

lations of the *Mishkât* and *Mashâriq alanwâr* which have gone through more than one edition. After the Musalmâns had, several centuries ago, entirely lost sight of the original idea of their religion, they are now beginning to make their sacred books intelligible to all. This must lead to results, analogous to those which the translation and study of the Bible produced in Europe.

One of the most remarkable results of the progress of printing is the rapid increase of periodical and light literature. India is the only country in the old continent in which the press is entirely free, and there is hardly a town in the upper provinces in which there are not several newspapers published. Of late, several tales and religious works written expressly for ladies have been printed, and seem to meet with a rapid sale. Though the new literature which is rising has not much intrinsic value, things are progressing as rapidly and as healthily as they did in Europe, when the art of printing came first into vogue. The tendency is oriental and *Mohammadan*, but already a spirit of liberality is manifesting itself, which is the natural result of progress from school-learning and court refinement to a general civilization.

It was originally intended that this volume should comprise eight chapters, the fourth of which was to contain Persian grammars, dictionaries, letters and letter-forms and works in elegant prose, the fifth, the corresponding *Hindústâny* books, and the last three, translations from the Sanskrit and *Hindî* into Persian or *Hindústâny*, and *Turky* (*Chaghatây*) and *Pushtû* books. It was further intended to add an appendix containing omissions and a table of the contents of *Wâlih*, *Khóshgû*, the *A'tishkadah*, &c. and to conclude the volume with three indexes, one of proper names, one of book-titles, and one of initial lines. But before the third chapter had been put to press the compiler was obliged to apply for leave of absence on sick certificate for two years, and to content himself with publishing the book in its present form. Should it be continued, what is wanting in this volume will be added to the second; which in addition will contain the biographies and writings of Arabic lexicographers, grammarians, poets and elegant prose writers. The remaining volumes will be devoted to the sciences of the Musalmâns: in the third, for instance, will be described the biographies and works of *Çúfies* or mystical philosophers and theologists.



In transcribing oriental names and words into English, I have adopted the principle which is followed in transcribing from one European language into another. A Frenchman spells Brougham, Peel and Goethe, and not Broun, Pile and Guet   and his readers, however erroneously they may pronounce these names, know what persons are meant. This is the object. Writing is a symbol for the eye, and pronunciation must be acquired by the ear. I have substituted for every Arabic and Persian letter a Roman letter, in some instances however, as I did not choose to have new types cast, it was unfortunately necessary to employ two Roman representatives for one oriental symbol, as ch=چ; sh=ش; zh=ژ; dh=ض; th=ث; dz=ذ; tz=ظ. The hamzah is rendered by a dieresis, alif where it is of any use at all, and the quiescent w, if preceded by an u, are represented by an accent; ى is always expressed by y and if it is a long vowel, the i which precedes it is omitted as "fy." For expressing the 'ayn an apostrophe (') is used, and with a view to impress upon the reader that in words like 'amr or 'ys  , 'ayn is the first and the vowel the second letter, I do not use a capital a or y.

A. SPRENGER.

## THE FIRST CHAPTER.

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### BIOGRAPHIES OF PERSIAN AND URDU' POETS.

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(1)      لباب الالباب تصنيف محمد عوفي      (P.)

THE marrow of the productions of intellect by Mo-hammad 'awfy. He tells us in folio 155 that he was in 600 at Nasá and met Majd aldyn the author of a Sháhansháh-námah, and we have from him besides this work, a collection of historical anecdotes *جامع الحكايات* which, it is stated in the preface thereto, he compiled in 625. It is therefore clear that he flourished towards the end of the sixth and in the beginning of the seventh century of the Hijrah, and wrote this book after the year 600. It would appear that he was a native of Marw which under the Seljúq Princes was the capital of Persia. In the seventh chapter is an account of his grandfather and of one of his maternal uncles, both of whom were according to Mr. B. Elliott's copy of Marw, but according to mine of Má-wará-l-nahr. The book is dedicated to the Wazyr 'ayn almulk Abú-l-Makárim Hosayn b. Radhyy aldawlah Abú Bakr Ash'ary. *Hájy Khalyfah* No. 2821, calls the author erroneously Mo-ham-mad *Hawfy*.

This is the most ancient Tadzkirah that I have seen, and, if we believe the author, the first that has been compiled. As the title indicates, it is rather an anthology than a biographical work. It is divided into 12 chapters. The first four chapters treat on the meaning and origin of poetry and fill only 8 pages. The fifth and sixth chapters contain notices of Kings, Princes and Wazyr̄s who have written poetry, the former fills 32 and the latter 60 pages.

7th Chapter: Imáms and other eminent men who distinguished themselves by their poetical talents but were not poets by profession, 70 pages.

8th Chapter: (twelve) Poets of the courts of the Táhír, Layth and Samán families, 8 pages.

9th: Poets of the court of the Náçír family, (28 poets: 28 pages.)

10th: Poets who were patronized by the Seljúq princes to the end of the reign of Sultán Sa'ȳd, (39 poets: 92 pages.)

11th Chapter: Poets from the time of Sanjar (who died in A. H. 552) to the present reign.

12th Chapter: Poets at the court of the present sovereign.

A very full and learned notice of this work has been given by Mr. N. Bland, *Journ. Royal As. Soc. London*, Vol. IX p. 112.

Beginning of the first chapter; بر عقلا عالم کون و فساد

The only copy which I have seen of this book is in a private collection. It is a 4to of 336 pp. 23 lines in a page. It is old, written in an elegant hand and tolerably correct; but of the preface two or three and at the end many pages are wanting. It ends with the first line of the biography of Nitzámy and is probably the same copy

which has been used by the author of the *Khizānah 'āmīrah*. Besides this only one copy is known to exist, it belongs to Mr. B. Elliott and has been described by Mr. Bland, *loco cit.*

### Contents of the 8th, 9th and 10th Chapters.

*Eighth Chapter.—Poets of the Tāhir, Layth and Sāmān Dynasties.*

1. *Hakym Hantzalah Bādaghysy.*
2. *Hakym Fayrúz Mostawfiy, flourished under 'amr b. Layth.*

#### *Poets of the Sāmān Dynasty.*

3. *Shaykh Abú-l-Hasan Shahyd Balkhy.*
4. *Abú Sho'ayb Čálik b. Moḥammad Herawy.*
5. *Ustád Abú 'abd Allah Moḥammad Rúdegy.*
6. *Shaykh Abú-l-'abbás al-Fadhl b. 'abbás الزلحني*
7. *Shaykh Abú Zarrá'at Mo'izzy Jorjány.*
8. *Abú-l-Motzaffar Naçr b. Moḥammad الاسعداني Nayshápúry.*
9. *Abú 'abd Allah Moḥammad b. 'abd Allah Jonaydy.*
10. *Abú Mañçúr 'omárah b. Moḥammad Marwazy.*
11. *Abú Mowayyad Balkhy.*
12. *Abú Mowayyad Bokháry.*

#### *Ninth Chapter.—Poets of the Nāçir Dynasty.*

13. *Abú-l-Qásim Hasan b. Aḥmad 'onçory.*
14. *Abú-l-Qásim Firdawsy Túsy.*
15. *Hakym Kasáyy Marwazy.*
16. *Zynaty 'alawy Maḥmúdy, a lady.*
17. *Kisby Radyny Adyby.*
18. *Abú Soráqah 'abd al-Raḥmán b. Aḥmad Balkhy Amyny Najjár.*
19. *Abú Sa'yd Aḥmad b. Moḥammad Manshúry Samarqandy.*
20. *Abú-l-Motzaffar Makky b. Ibráhyim 'alyy al-Najhyr.*
21. *Abú Moḥammad 'abd Allah b. Moḥammad called Rúzdih Balkhy.*
22. *Ustád Abú-l-Hasan 'alyy b. Júlú' جولوع Farrokhy Sanjary.*
23. *Abú Natzar 'abd al'azyz b. Mañçúr 'asjady Marwazy.*
24. *Abú-Inajm Aḥmad b. قوي b. Aḥmad Manúchihry.*
25. *Ustád Abú-l-Hasan 'alyy Bihrámy Sarakhsy.*

26. Imám 'abd al-Raḥmán b. Moḥammad 'utáridy.
27. Abú 'abd Allah Rúziyah (Ruzbeh ?) b. 'abd Allah النكتي of Láhór.
28. Abú Zayd b. Moḥammad 'alyy 'ačáyiry (Ghadháyiry).
29. Al-Háarith Júb. جوب b. Maḥqíd Haqúry Herawy.
30. Abú Mañçúr 'abd al-Rashyd b. Aḥmad b. Abú Yúsof Herawy.
31. The daughter of Ka'b Fardáry.
32. Mas'úd Rázy.
33. Motzaffar Byḥaddy.
34. Kawkaby Barúzy بروزي
35. Holaylah Fániy.
36. Náçir Laghwy.
37. Abú-l-Layth Tayry.
38. Moḥsin Qazwyny.
39. Ibn Aḥmad Badry Ghaznawy.
40. Bihrúz Tayry.

*Tenth Chapter.—Poets of the Seljúqians.*

*I.—Poets of Khorásán.*

41. Mo'izzy.
42. Hakym Abú-l-Maḥásin Azraqy Herawy.
43. 'abd al-Wási' Jabaly al-Adyb.
44. Fakhr aldyn Khálid b. al-Raby' Makky.
45. Hakym Maḥmúd b. 'alyy Samány (or Samáiyiy) Marwazy.
46. Fotúhy Marwazy Athyr aldyn.
47. Shiháb aldyn Abú-l-Hasan Talḥah.
48. Táj aldyn Ismá'yl of Bákhazr.
49. Hakym 'alyy b. Aḥmad Sayfy Nayshápúry.
50. Rafyqy Marwazy.
51. Abú Hanyfah Iskáf of Marw.

*II.—Poets of Mú-wará-l-nahr.*

52. Ustád Abú Moḥammad Arshady Samarqandy.
53. Shiháb aldyn 'am'aq عمق Bokháry.
54. Moḥammad b. 'alyy Súzany.
55. Dihqán 'alyy Shoraḥy.
56. Najm aldyn Nitzámy 'arúdhyy Samarqandy.
57. Hamyd aldyn Jawhary Mostawfiy.

III.—*Poets of the 'irāq.*

58. Tzafar Hamadány.
59. Qatarún 'adhodhy Tabryzy.
60. The *Hassán* of the Persians Kháqány Haqáyiḡy
61. Athyr Akhsykaty.
62. Badr aldyn Qiwámy Rázy.
63. Abú-l-Farah (Faraj?) Rúmy.
64. Sa'yd Táiyi.
65. Fakhr aldyn As'ad Jorjány.
66. Kúhbáry Tabary.

IV.—*Poets of Ghaznah.*

67. Abú-l-Faraj b. Mas'úd Rúny البروني was born and educated at Láhór.
68. Sa'd aldawlah Mas'úd (b.) Sa'd (b.) Solaymán.
69. Májd aldyn Ádam Nasáyi Ghaznawy.
70. Ustád 'imád aldyn Ghaznawy 'imády.
71. Sayyid Jamál aldyn Moḥammad b. Náçir 'alawy.
72. Sayyid Ashraf aldyn Hasan b. Náçir 'alawy.
73. Shiháb aldyn 'alyy Ghaznawy.
74. Abú Bakr b. Moḥammad b. 'alyy Rúhány.
75. Moḥammad b. 'othmán الدي الكاتب
76. Sa'd aldyn Mas'úd Nawky النوكي
77. 'abd al-Majyd 'abbary.
78. Ismá'yl b. Ibráhym Ghaznawy called زريسن اسمعيل
79. Jamál aldyn Náçir Shamsah called Káfirake Ghaznyn.

*Tenth Chapter.*I.—*Poets of Khorásán.*

80. Tzahyr aldyn Faryáby.
81. Shams aldyn Moḥammad b. 'abd al-Karym Tabyby.
82. Hakym Moḥammad b. 'omar Farqady.
83. Majd aldyn Abú-l-Barakát.
84. Mo'yn aldyn Siráby Balkhy.
85. Jamál aldyn Moḥammad b. 'alyy Siráby.
86. Dhiyà aldyn 'abd al-Ráfi' b. al-Fatḥ Herawy.
87. Majd aldyn Abú-l-Sanjary ابو السحري (Sic) Ç'andaly

88. Faryd aldyn 'attár Nayshápúry.
89. Sayyid Bú 'ally, i. e. Abú 'ally b. Hosayn Marwazy.
90. Majd aldyn الناصري
91. Abú-l-Fadhl 'othmán b. Aḥmad Herawy.
92. Faryd aldyn Jasús alaflák 'ally Sanjary the Astrologer.
93. Shams aldyn Mobárah-sháh b. al-A'azz Sanjary.
94. Bady' aldyn Turkú تركو Sanjary.
95. 'ajyby Júzány.
96. Majd aldyn Ghayraty.
97. Shams Dihistány.
98. Hamyd aldyn Dihistány.
99. Hakym Abú Bakr b. Mohámmad Balkhy Wá'itzy.

II.—*Poets of Má-wará-lnah.*

100. Mowayyad aldyn Mowayyad.
101. Shiháb aldyn Aḥmad b. al-Mowayyad Samarqandy.
102. Bahá aldyn Karymy Samarqandy.
103. Latyf aldyn Zakyy of Marághah.
104. Sa'd aldyn Kány Bokháry.
105. Shams aldyn Mohámmad b. Mowayyad Haddády called  
خرمن ماه حاله گه هاله this is explained by
106. Hakym Shams ala'raj Bokháry Hakym Shamsy.
107. Majd aldyn Fahymy Bokháry, though an illiterate man was  
a good poet.
108. 'ajyby Khojandy.
109. Sayyid Ashrafy Samarqandy.
110. Aqyl aldyn Najyb.

III.—*Poets of the 'iráq.*

111. Hakym Nitzámy of Ganjah.

(2) بهارستان تصنیف جامی (P.)

The spring garden of Jámy, who died in A. H. 898.  
(for a notice on his life see the next chapter).

It is divided into eight chapters روزه each of which  
contains eight Ayyns or rules : 1. Anecdotes of Saints—

2. Anecdotes and sayings of Sages—3. Advice to rulers and anecdotes of them—4. On liberality and generosity—5. On love—6. On kindness and amiability—7. Short biographies of twenty-eight poets—8. Fables.

Beginning چومرغ امرؤی بالی زاغاز نه از بیروی حمد آید به پرواز

As. Soc. B. No. 500, 8vo. 158 pp. of 17 lines, an old copy. Extracts from the last two chapters are contained in the *Anthologia Persica*, Vienna, 1778. The whole of the text with a German translation has been published by Baron Schlechta Wssehrd, Vienna, 1846.

### (3) تذکره شعرا تصنیف دولتشاه (P)

Tadzkirah, i. e. Memoranda of poets by Dawlat-sháh b. 'alá aldawlah Bakhty-sháh. He completed this book in A. H. 892, and dedicated it to the poet and wazyr Myr 'alyy Shyr. It appears from the preface that Dawlat-sháh was fifty years of age when he commenced this labour.

The book is divided into a preface مقدمه which contains notices of nine Arabic poets and seven chapters, طبقات answering to the spheres of the seven planets, and a conclusion. Each chapter contains about twenty poets and the conclusion contains the lives of six contemporaries, among them are Jámy, 'alyy Shyr, A'çafy and Sohayly.

This is one of the best known and most useful Tadzkirahs. It contains valuable historical details besides the biography of poets. Ilahy p. 121, says on this book and its author "Dawlat-sháh: his tadzkirah contains 180 biographies and is very celebrated. Though he does not quote many good verses, the historical and biographical portion of his work is done in a masterly manner and shows much research. 'alyy Shyr informs us in his Tadzkirah that he is the cousin of



Amyr Fayrúz Isfaráyiny, who was a distinguished man. The Takhalluṣ of Dawlat-sháh is 'aláiyiy."

Initial line *تحمیدی که شاهباز بلند-پرواز اندیشه بساحت*

Copies are not frequent, yet there are five in the Moty Mahall. The best is written in Naskhy, and has 626 pages of 17 lines. A beautifully written but incorrect copy is inscribed *طبقات هفتگانه در تذكرة شعراء عجم*. The preface differs from that of other copies and the book is defective, but in other respects it is a copy of Dawlat-sháh under a different title. There is also a copy in the As. Soc. B. No. 537. Hammer's *Geschichte der schönen Redekünste Persiens* may be considered a free translation of Dawlat-sháh. De Sacy has given a notice of this Tadzkirah in the *Notices et Extraits*. IV. pp. 220—272. Vullers has published the life of Háfitz from it, Giessen 1839, and J. H. Harington the Life of Sa'dy in his edition of the works of that poet, Calcutta, 1791.

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(4) *سجنگل الارواح تصنیف حسین میبذی* (P.)

The mirror of souls or spirits, probably by *Hosayn Mo'yn aldyn Maybodzy* who flourished in the tenth century of the Hijrah. His name does not occur in the preface but it is found towards the end of the book.

These are selections from Persian and Turkey poets without biographical notices except in a very few instances. The Persian poets are Firdawsy with a short vocabulary, 'aḡḡár, Nitzámy, Kamál Khojandy, Sa'dy, Salmán Sáwajy, *Hasan Dihlawy*, Amyr Khosraw, Anwary, Shaykh-zádah Láhiyy (Commentator of the *Gulshane Ráz*), Faryd aldyn 'attár, Kháqány, Tzahyr aldyn Faryáby, Ismá'yl Ispahány, Jalál aldyn Rúny, Mahmúd Shabishtery, Jámy, &c.

The Turkey Poets are; Myr 'alyy Shyr Nawáyyi, Yúsof Bég, Wáçily, Fodhúly Baghdády, Nasymy, &c.

Beginning این نسخه که از آراستگی چون چمن است

As. Soc. Beng. No. 577, 8vo., 824 pp. 17 lines. An old correct copy.

(5) جواهر العجائب تصنیف فخری بن امیری (P.)

Gems of curiosities being a Tadzkirah of poetesses by Fakhry b. Amyry of Herát. The author informs us that with the intention to perform the pilgrimage to Makkah, he came during the reign of Sháh Tahmásb Hosayny (reigned from 930 to 984) to Sind, the ruler of that country was then Mohámmad 'ysà Tarkhán (died in 974,) and it would appear that he wrote this book at his Court. Ilahy who frequently quotes this book under the title of تذكرة النساء or "Biography of Ladies" gives the following notice of Fakhry: "Fakhry Herawy was a friend of Myr 'alyy Shyr. Some say this is the same Fakhry who has been mentioned in the preceding article." In the preceding article he says, "Sultan Mohámmad Amyry, whose takhalluç is Fakhry, was a distinguished man and lived to the time of Sháh Tahmásb. He praised this sovereign in his poems and he is the Translator of Amyr 'alyy Shyr's Tadzkirah called *Majális alnafáyyis*\* from Turkey into Persian. He added notices of some

\* Myr 'alyy Shyr the author of the *Majális* completed it in 903 according to Hammer, and in 896 according to Hájy Khalyfah, and died in 906. The Chagatáy text is divided into eight parts *Majális* and contains 441 biographies. Baron von Hammer-Purgstall, who possesses a copy of it, has given a notice of the work and a list of the biographies in the catalogue of his library *W. Jahrb.* Vol. 74, Anzbl. p. 11, 1836.

poets of the second period. He is also the author of the Bostán alkhayál *بستان الخيال* which contains the mafla's of the ghazals of various poets of his age."

It will be observed that Fakhry and Amyry are one and the same person according to this passage, whereas according to the Tadzkirah under notice, Fakhry was the son of Amyry. In a note to p. 263 Ilahy says equally, that Fakhry Sultán Mohammad was *a son* of Amyry, that he translated the *Majális alnafá'yis* and that he gave to the translation the title *Latáyif námah*. The author of the Kholá'ah says of this work, "Among the works of Myr 'alyy Shyr is the *Majális alnafá'yis* which he wrote in the Turkey language. Mawláná Sultán Mohammad Amyry has translated it into Persian and has added at the end one Majlis. This book contains an account of many poets and learned men who flourished from the reign of Sa'yd Sháhrokh to the time of Sháh Ismá'yl." It will be observed that according to this author the translator of the Majális was Amyry. This is probably correct, Amyry is the translator of the Majális, and a contemporary of Myr 'alyy Shyr, and his son Fakhry is the author of this Tadzkirah.

In the preface is the following chronogram خود را چو I suspect there is a mistake in it and would propose to read the second miçra' *تاریخ همه غم ز مصائب دیدم* "As I saw myself absent from myself on account of you, in like manner I saw the date of *all sorrow* without *misfortunes*." This would make 1090—143=947.

Beginning سخن جانست و دیگر گفتگو جانان ز من بشنو  
اگر هر لحظه جانی تازه میخواستی سخن بشنو

Tú khánah, Svo. 113 pp. of 17 lines, a neat but incorrect MSS.

It contains the names of the following ladies, most of whom are of Tatar origin, and some of them have written Turkey poetry :

1. Byby *Hayát* بی بی حیات the wife of Qiwám aldyn *Hasan*, she was witty and initiated in ma'rifat (theosophy).

2. Mihry مهری a favourite wife of Sháhrokh Myrzá. See *Kholúç*. N. 634.

3. Moghúl Khátym مغول خاتیم wife of Mohammad Khán Shaybány and mother of Mohammad Rahym Sultán. Only Turkey verses are quoted of her in the *Tadzkirah*.

4. Abáq Bygah Jaláyr اباق بیگه جالایر daughter of the Amyr 'alyy Jaláyr and sister of *Hasan* 'alyy Jaláyr, was married to Darwysh 'alyy, a brother of 'alyy Shyr.

5. Nihány نهانی a sister of the poet Khwájah Afdhal, whose takhalluç is Dywán.

6. Byby Pycha (? in one instance the name is spelled بیچه and in another رحه) was acquainted with Jámy and knew astrology.

7. 'içmaty عصمتی was of Kháf, of which place her brother, who was equally a poet and whose takhalluç is *Hákimy*, was governor.

8. Bydily بیدلی the wife Shaykh 'abd Allah Dywánah of Herát.

9. The daughter of the Qádhiy دختر قاضی of Samarqand.

10. The daughter of the Amyr Yádgár, who resided at Dúghábád دوغاباد. Her name was Fakhr alnisá and her Takhalluç Nisáy نسای

11. Partawy پرتوی of Tabryz.

12. Sayyid Bégam سید بیگم a daughter of Sayyid *Hasan* Kárilh کاره of Astrábád. She was married to Sháh-Malik whose takhalluç is Malik.

13. A daughter of Ghazzály Yazdy (who was equally a poet).

14. Árzúy آرزوی of Samarqand.

15. Dha'yfy ضعیفی a contemporary of Byby Árzúy.

16. Atún آتون wife of the poet Baqáyyi.

17. Hijáby حجابی a daughter of Badr aldyn Hilály.

18. 'iffaty عفنی of Isfáráyin a slave woman of Adzory.

19. Fátimah Khátún, a daughter of Darwysh-zádah, who was a brother of Qiyám aldyn Sabzwáry and whose takhalluç was Dústy.

20. Nizdy نزدی a relation of Mawlaná Ahý (or Ahly ?) wrote in Turkey.

## (6) تحفة الحبيب تصنيف فخری بن امیری (P.)

A present for *Habyb* (friend) being a collection of ghazals from the best authors by Fakhry b. Amyry who has been mentioned in the preceding notice dedicated to the Wazyr *Habyb* Allah who had the title of *Aṣaf*.

The poems are chosen with great taste and alphabetically arranged.

Beginning ای نام تو دیباچه مجموعه راز نازند بنام تو همه اهل نیاز

Moty Makall a splendid copy 8vo. 640 pp. 14 lines; Tópkhánah about 700 pp. 17 lines.

## (7) تحفه سامی (P.)

The present of *Sám* being a biography of the contemporaneous poets of Persia, compiled by the Prince *Sám* Myrzá b. Sháh Ismá'yl in 957—Sháh Ismá'yl the father of the author was the founder of the *Çafawy* Dynasty. This book has been described by de Sacy, in the *Notices et Extraits des MSS.* Vol. IV. pp. 273—308.

It is divided into seven chapters صحیفه. The first four contain notices of Princes, Nobles, Wazyrs and learned men who have occasionally written poetry, beginning with Sháh Ismá'yl, 184 pages.

5th Chapter. On professional poets and men distinguished by eloquence. It begins with *Jámy*, 162 pages.

6th. Tatars who have written Persian poetry.

7th. Appendix. This and the preceding chapters together have only 34 pages.

The book is valuable for containing contemporaneous accounts, and may be considered as a continuation of *Dawlat-sháh's* *Tadzkirah*; it contains in all 664 poets.

لله الحمد قبل كل كلام بصفات الجلال و الاكرام Beginning

In the Farah-bakhsh library is an elegant copy small 8vo. 350 pages of 15 lines. Another good copy is in the Moty Mahall.

(P.) خلاصة الاشعار وزبدة الافكار تصنيف تقي الدين كاشاني (8)

The butter of poems and the cream of conceits being a Tadzkirah of Persian poets by Taqyy aldyn Mohammad b. Sharaf aldyn 'alyy Hosayny *Dzikry*. He was born at Káshán about A. H. 946. He is very particular in giving us the dates on which he completed various portions of his work. In 985 he completed in four volumes notices of the poets who had lived before his time and in 993 he added a volume containing biographies of contemporaneous poets after he had spent fourteen years on the completion of his work. A friend of his embodied this date in the following chronogram :

چون پنج کتاب نقی تذکره-سنج در مخزن جلد جا گرفت چون گنج  
تا هر یکر درست باشد تاریخ بر پنج کتاب تقي افزودم پنج

“When the five books of the Biographer Taqyy were deposited in volumes like a treasury I added to fix the date five to the *five books of Taqyy*.” The letters of the Persian words for *five books of Taqyy* have the numerical value 988 and if you add five, you have the above date. After the completion of the work he made many additions and in 1016, he informs us, he found it necessary to publish a new edition in six volumes and the words ست مجلدات لازم i. e. *six volumes are required* give precisely the date of this new edition.

The book is divided into an introduction four chapters ركن and a conclusion خاتمة.

The introduction treats on the utility of the work and on mystical love. The author enters on the latter subject at great length.

1st Chapter. Fifty-four ancient poets beginning from the time of Sabaktegyn. They composed chiefly qacydahs. The latest of them flourished in the eighth century.

2nd. Poets who excelled in the ghazal (Lyric poetry) and some of the later of that class of poets who composed chiefly qacydahs. Forty-two poets, most of whom flourished in the eighth century but some at the beginning of the ninth.

3rd. Forty-nine modern poets most of whom wrote ghazals and were of the ninth century; some few of them are of the tenth century of the Hijrah.

4th. One hundred and one poets who flourished from the time of Sultán *Hosayn Mirzá* to the time of the author.

The appendix *خاتمه* contains notices of contemporaneous poets, many of whom the author knew personally. They are divided into twelve chapters, according to the towns or provinces in which they were born. In the Second Edition an alphabetical list of poets is added, who sent to him specimens of their compositions after the book had been completed.

This work contains the fullest biographical details, the most copious and best chosen extracts, (seldom less than a thousand verses and in all 350,000 couplets,) the soundest critical and most exact and complete bibliographical remarks on the Persian poets; the author seems, in all instances, to have consulted their *Dywans*, and to have collected all the information respecting them he could, the only fault is that he dwells at too great a length on

the love adventures of the subjects of his biography which are generally most disgusting. A very full account of this work has been given by Mr. Bland, *Journ. As. Soc.* London, Vol. IX. p. 126.

جواهر حمد و ثنای که مفرح قلوب Beginning

In the Moty Mahall library, two volumes, (the third and the last,) of the first edition are preserved. They were executed in A. H. 1004, and therefore before the second edition was made. They are in 4to., have 25 lines in a page, the writing is small but very correct, and there are two distiches in a line. The third volume, which contains the second chapter, has 860 pages, and the last, which contains the whole of the conclusion, has 750 pages. Mr. Hall of Benares possesses a copy of the first edition of the appendix, which was copied A. H. 993. It is a splendid MS. folio 622 pp. of 24 lines, two bayts in a line.

(9)

(P.)

An abridgment of the second edition of the preceding work apparently made by the author himself. This abridgment differs only so far from the original work that the specimens of poetry are omitted. The biographical details, introduction, &c. are literally the same.

جواهر حمد و ثنای که مفرح قلوب Beginning of the first volume  
قلوب اصحاب دین مبین و مفتاح ابواب مدور

حمد و سپاس بیعدد افزیدگاری را Beginning of Appendix  
سزد که نفس ناطقه را معدن جواهر اسرار

Moty Mahall, small folio, 868 pages, 25 lines in a page, good hand and correct, copied in 1040.

Table of contents.

*First Rokn.*

1. Abú-l-Qásim Hosayn Hakym 'onçory died in 441.
2. Hakym Abú-lnajm Manúchihry died in 483.
3. Abú-l-Hasan 'ally b. Qúlú' قولوع Farrokhy Sanjary Systány died in 470.



4. *Hakym Asady Túsy.*
5. Abú-l-Mo'yn *Náçir b. Khosraw b. Hárith b. 'ally* (in the *Atishk.* p. 265 is 'ysà instead of 'ally, see also Bland, *Journ. As. Soc. L. VII.* p. 360) *b. Hasan b. Mohammad b. 'ally b. Músà Ridhá,* (according to Khúshgú his takhalluç was *Hojjat*).
6. Abú-l-Faraj Rúny.
7. Abú-l-Fadhl Mas'úd b. Sa'd *Salmán d. 525.*
8. Abú-l-Hasan *Lom'y Jorjány.*
9. *Hakym Zayn aldyn Azraqy d. 527.*
10. Abú Mañçúr Qatarán Ajaly Amúry (Ormawy ?) *d. 485.*
11. Shiháb aldyn Adyb *Çábir d. 540.*
12. Amyr *Mo'izzy* Samarqandy, his name was Abú Bakr Mohammad b. 'abd Malik *Mo'izzy d. 542.*
13. Bádzil aldyn 'am'aq عمق Bokháry *d. 543.*
14. Shaykh Abú Majd Majdúd Mohammad *Sanáiyi.*
15. Siráj aldyn 'othmán *Mokhtáry* Ghaznawy *d. 554* (his takhalluç was first 'othmán and subsequently Mokhtáry).
16. Shams aldyn Mohammad *Súzany* Samarqandy *d. 569.*
17. 'abd al Wási' b. 'abd al-Hámiy b. 'omar b. al-Raby' Jabaly *Sultány d. 555.*
18. Sayyid Ashraf aldyn *Hasan* Ghaznawy *d. 565.*
19. Amyr 'imády Ghaznawy Shahriyáry *d. 573.*
20. Rashyd aldyn 'abd al-Jaly Watwát 'omary *d. 578.*
21. Abú-l-nitzám Jalál aldyn *Falaky* Sharwány *d. 577.*
22. Awhad aldyn 'ally *Anwary d. 587.*
23. Afdhal aldyn *Kháqány.*
24. Qiwám aldyn Ahmad *Qiwámy* of Ganjah.

*Second Volume.*

(Containing chiefly Qaçydah writers.)

25. Abú-l-Fadhl Táhir b. Mohammad *Tzahyr* aldyn Fáyáby *d. 598.*
26. Rádhyy aldyn Mohammad Nayshápúry *d. 598.*
27. *Athyr* aldyn Mohammad Akhsykaty *d. 608.*
28. Abú-l-Makárim Mojyr aldyn Baylaqány *d. 594.*
29. *Jamál aldyn* Mohammad b. 'abd al-Razzáq Ispahány *d. 588.*
30. Sharaf aldyn *Ashrafy* Samarqandy *d. 595.*
31. Dhiyá aldyn Khojandy *d. 622.*

32. Çafyy aldyn Zakyy Marághy his name was 'omar b. Abú Bakr b. Abú-l-Wafá but he was simply called *Zakyy*. He died 607.

33. *Nitzámy* of Ganjah usually called *Nitzámy* Motarrizy, his name is Abú Mohammas Nitzám aldyn Ahmad b. Yúsof d. 606.

34. Káfiy aldawlat Haybat Allah Ibráhyim *Káfiy altazafar* Hamadány.

35. Sharaf aldyn 'abd al-Múmin Shufurdah (in the very correct copy of Maybodzy's Tadzkirah and in the preface to the Kholáçah this name is spelt شفوره).

36. Abú-l-Makárim Shams aldyn Darkány d. 600.

37. Sayf aldyn A'raj Isfarangy born in 581 d. 666.

38. Rafy' aldyn 'abd al-'azyz Labnány d. 603.

39. Faryd aldyn 'attár of Nayshápúr.

40. Siráj aldyn *Qomry* d. 625.

41. Kamál aldyn Ismá'yl Ispahány.

42. Najyb aldyn Churbádqány d. 665.

43. Qádhíy Shams aldyn Mahmúd Tabsy d. 626.

44. Faryd aldyn Akwal Isfaráyiny.

45. Kamál aldyn Zanjány d. 687.

46. Abú Mohammas 'abd Allah b. Abú Bakr *Imámy* Herawy d. 686.

47. Khwájah Majd aldyn Hibat Allah *Ibn Hamkar* d. 686.

48. Badr aldyn Jájarmy d. 686.

49. Jamál aldyn *Munshiy* d. 702.

50. Qádhíy Rokn aldyn *Da'wy* Dár-Qommy.

51. Athyr aldyn 'abd Allah Awmáný d. 665.

52. Dzú-lfiqár Sharwány Qiwám aldyn *Hosayn* b. Çadr aldyn 'alyy

53. Mawláná Jalál aldyn Rúmy d. 661.

54. Afdhal aldyn Káshány d. 707.

*Second Rokn. Third Volume.*

55. *Sa'dy* of Shyráz d. 691.

56. Shaykh Rokn aldyn *Awhady* Marághy d. 697

57. Fakhr aldyn Ibráhyim 'iráqy d. 709.

58. Khwájah Homám aldyn Tabryzy d. 714

59. Naçyr aldyn *Bachayiy* بچئي d. 715.

60. Tájj aldyn b. Bahá aldyn *Jámy* d. 732.

61. Radhyy aldyn *Bábú* Qazwyny d. 909.

62. Sayyid *Hosayny*.
63. *Hasan Káshy* d. 710.
64. Na'ym aldyn b. Jamyl aldyn *Nizáry* Qohistány d. 720
65. Sayyid Jalál aldyn Ja'far Faráhány d. 736.
66. Amyr *Khosraw* of Dilly d. 725.
67. Sa'yd aldyn Herawy d. 741.
68. Sirájy Sikzy سكرى d. 652.
69. Sayyid Shams aldyn 'adhod Yazdy d. 740.
70. Najm aldyn *Hasan* Sanjary of Dilly d. 745.
71. Jalál aldyn b. 'adhod aldyn Yazdy d. 793.
72. Jalál aldyn 'atyqy d. 744.
73. Kamál aldyn Abú-al'atá Moḥammad b. 'alyy b. Maḥmúd Murshidy Khwájah Kirmány d. 745.
74. Nitzám aldyn b. Jalál aldyn b. 'áhhod aldyn *Hosayny* Shyrázy d. 763.
75. Myr Moḥammad Kirmány.
76. Fakhr aldyn Maḥmúd *Ibn Yamyn* aldyn Moḥammad Faryúmady d. 745.
77. Khwájah Náçir aldyn Bokháry.
78. Khwájah Jamál aldyn Moḥammad *Salmán* Sáwajy d. 799 (?)
79. Khwájah 'obayd Zakány d. 772.
80. 'izz aldyn Karjy (Karkhy ?) d. 788.
81. Amyn aldyn *Hájy* Dádá Tabryzy d. 758.
82. Khwájah 'imád aldyn (Ibn ?) Faqyh Kirmány d. 793, (according to Iláhy he died in 773.)
83. Jalál aldyn Tabyb Shyrázy d. 795.
84. Ghiyáth aldyn Moḥammad called Shaykh *Kajajy* كججى d. 778.
85. Shams aldyn Moḥammad 'aççár d. 784.
86. Khwájah Fadhl Allah Ibn Naçúh Tabryzy d. 793.
87. Rokn aldyn Bekrány.
88. Najm aldyn b. Maḥmúd b. Zangy d. 806.
89. Motzaffar Herawy d. 728 (probably 782).
90. Ustád *Hasan* Motakallim d. 741.
91. Rokn aldyn Çáyin d. 785.
92. Shams aldyn Moḥammad Káfíy d. 750.
93. Sharaf aldyn Fadhl Allah Shyrázy.
94. Rokn aldyn Herawy d. 764.

95. Jamál aldyn Abú Isháq Shyrázy d. 758.  
 96. Jalál aldyn Sháh Shujá' Kirmány d. 786.

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97. Khwájah Shams aldyn Mohammad *Háfítz* d. 791.  
 98. Shaykh Kamál aldyn Khojandy d. 792 or 803 or 808.  
 99. Mo'yn aldyn Jowyny جويني.  
 100. Shams aldyn Mohammad *Maghriby* d. 809.  
 101. Sayyid 'imád aldyn *Nasymy* d. 807.  
 102. Sayyid Núr aldyn Ni'mat Allah Walyy d. 827.  
 103. Shaykh Mokiy aldyn *Hosayn Ráfi'y* d. 825 or 830.  
 104. Abú Isháq Halláj Shyrázy.  
 105. Sayyid *Qásim Anwár*.  
 106. Khwájah Fakhr aldyn 'içmat Allah Bokháry d. 829.  
 107. Siráj aldyn *Bisáty* Samarqandy flourished under Sultán Khalyl.  
 108. *Háfítz Sa'd* called *Sa'de Gul* d. 868.  
 109. Burhán aldyn *Adzory* d. 866.  
 110. Kamále Giyáth Shyrázy d. 848.  
 111. Khayály Bokháry.  
 112. Shams aldyn Mohammad *Kátiby* Nayshápúry d. 838.  
 113. *Fattáhy* Nayshápúry d. 852.  
 114. Badr aldyn Sháshy Sharwány d. 754 (854?)  
 115. Sharaf aldyn 'alyy Makhdúm d. 858.  
 116. Luff Allah Nayshápúry d. 816.  
 117. Khwájah Nitzám aldyn Rostam Bostámy d. 834  
 118. Táj aldyn *Hasan Sulymy* Sabzwáry.  
 119. Shams aldyn Mohammad called *Ibn Hosám* d. 875.  
 120. Babá aldyn Barondug.  
 121. Çafyy aldyn (b.) Masyh aldyn Qúshanjy d. 853.  
 122. Nitzám aldyn Akmad Shyrynkár.  
 123. Áqá Malik Amyr-sháhy Sabzwáry.  
 124. *Táli'y* Samarqandy d. 858.  
 125. Çáhib Balkhy *Sharyfy* d. 860.  
 126. Shiháb aldyn *Hakymy* d. 881.  
 127. 'abd Allah *Túsy* d. 869.  
 128. Shaykh-zadah *Táhir* Bokháryiy d. 869.  
 129. Fakhr aldyn Awhad Mostawfiy Sabzwáry d. 868

130. Amyr Yád-Bég *Sayfy* d. 870.
131. Khwájah Mahmúd Borsah d. 878.
132. Shiyúný Qalandar.
133. *Rúhy* Nádirý (or Yádory.)
134. *Khosrawy* Herawy d. 879.
135. *Zayny* Sabzwáry.
136. *Kawthary* Bokháry d. 880.
137. Mahmúd *Mushky* Tabryzy.
138. Khwájah Rokn aldyn *Mas'úd Turk*.
139. Sayyid Ashraf d. 884 or 884.
140. *Riyádhy* Samarqandy d. 884.
141. *Çafúyiy* Samarqandy d. 940 (?)
142. *Kháky*.
143. Shams aldyn Mohammad *Asyry*.
144. 'alâ aldyn 'alyy *Çáni'y*.
145. Amyr Kamál aldyn Hosayn *Eutúyiy* d. 893.

*Fourth Rokn.*

146. 'abd al-Rahmán *Júmy* d. 898.
147. Amyr Nitzám aldyn 'alyy Shyr *Fániy* d. 906.
148. Amyr Hosayn Shafy'y Mo'ammáyiy d. 904.
149. Nitzám aldyn Ahmad Sohayly d. 907.
150. *Sayfy* 'arúdhý Bokháry.
151. Darwysh Deheky.
152. Masyh aldyn 'ysà Sáwajy d. 896.
153. Amyr Humáyún Isfaráyiny d. 902.
154. Hasan Sháh *Hazzál* d. 905.
155. *Ilahy* Hosayn d. 933.
156. Façykh aldyn Çáhib Dará d. 906.
157. Shiháb aldyn 'abd Allah Marwáryd *Bayány* d. 922.
158. Shaykh Najm *Ya'qúby*.
159. Gulkhany Qomny d. 913.
160. Amyr *Nacyby* Núr-bakhshy d. 914.
161. Bába *Juzwy* d. 915.
162. *Dhiyáiy* Urdú-bághy d. 927.
163. *Partawy* d. 928.
164. *Shohúdy* d. 927.
165. *Çadúyiy*

166. *Dá'iy* d. 915.
167. *Mithály* Káshány d. 924.
168. Abú-l-Barakat *Firáqy* d. 913.
169. *Bannágyi*.
170. Khwájah *A'çafy* d. 920.
171. *Kámy* d. 921.
172. Darwysh *Hosámy* Qará-Kúly d. 922.
173. Bába *Humágyi* d. 923.
174. Amyr Jáh *Unsy* d. 923.
175. Nitzám aldyn Mo'ammágyi Astrábády d. 925.
176. Bába *Fighány* d. 925.
177. 'atágyi d. 925.
178. *Amány* Shyrázy.
179. Shaykh-zádah Láhijy *Fidágyi* d. 927.
180. *Nidágyi* Nayshápúry.
181. *A'hy* d. 927.
182. Myr Shams aldyn Mohammad *Majlisy* d. 927
183. *Ummydy* Teherány.
184. *Mahwy* Herawy d. 928.
185. *Tágyi* Astrábády d. 929.
186. *Furúghy* d. 949 or 959.
187. *Arshad* Kázarány d. 920.
188. *Rashyd* Kázarány d. 920.
189. Mohiy Láry d. 933.
190. *Hayrány* Hamadány d. 930.
191. *Wafúgyi* Shyrázy.
192. *Zulály* Shyrázy d. 948.
193. Myr *Maqbúl* Qommy d. 934.
194. Sayyid *Mágyi* d. 931.
195. *Kishwary* of Rúdbár or of Qomun.
196. *Ahly* Khorásány d. 934.
197. *Mahdiy* d. 931.
198. *Hádiy*.
199. *Fakhry* Mashhady d. 932.
200. *Shahydy* Qommy d. 935.
201. *Hilál* Qazwyny d. 934.
202. *Núdiry* Marwy (or Herawy) d. 936.
203. *Açly* (or Açly) Qommy.

204. *Nargis* d. 937.
205. Myr Hášimy Bokháry d. 908 (?)
206. Dúst-Mohammad Hály d. 939.
207. Badr aldyn *Hilály*.
208. *Námy* d. 940.
209. Myr Mohammad Çáliḥ d. 941.
210. *Ahly* Shyrázy d. 942.
211. 'abd Allah *Lisány*.
212. *Rázy*.
213. Bába *Naçyby* Gylány d. 944.
214. *Ilahy* d. 945.
215. *Dhiyáiy* Nayshápúry.
216. *Tzáhiry* (*Táhiry* ?) d. 946.
217. *Fudhly* Herawy d. 947.
218. 'aly *Faydhy* d. 947.
219. Qazwyny *Torbaty* d. 949.
220. *Sáyil* Hamadány d. 950.
221. Sayyid Hosayn *Qodsy* d. 951.
222. *Mazáry*.
223. Sultán Mohammad *Çidqy* d. 952.
224. Qádhiy Yahyà Gylány d. 953.
225. *Shawqy* was of Tabryz but is usually called Herawy d. 954.
226. *Façyhy* Tabryzy d. 956.
227. *Qáyily* (or Qábily) of Sabzwár is the author of a Tadzkirah of Poets d. 955.
228. Sháh Mo'izz aldyn *Táhir* d. 996.
229. Hosayn Káshy d. 951.
230. Haydar Kolúj (Kolúh ?) d. 959.
231. Sharyf Tabryzy d. 957.
232. 'ishqy Káshy d. 960.
233. Sayyid 'alyy Ağghar Mashhady d. 960
234. *Hayraty*.
235. Sayf aldyn Mahmúd *Rijáiy* d. 966
236. Motzaffar *Shifáiy* Káshy d. 963
237. Mirzá Sharaf Jehán d. 968.
238. Malik Qazwyny d. 968.
239. *Fodhúly* Baghdády d. 970.
240. *Nitháry* Túny d. 971.

- 241. *Yahyà Ján Gylány* d. 970.
- 242. *Çon'y Nayshápúry* d. 972.
- 243. *Dhamyry Hamadány* d. 973.
- 244. *Sharaf aldyn 'alyy Báfiqy* d. 974.
- 245. *Sayyid 'azvz Qalandar* d. 972.
- 246. *Ghazzúly Mashhády*.

*Appendix containing contemporary poets.*

I.—*Poets of Kúshán.*

1. Living poets, that is to say, poets whose biography the author took down during their life time. Many of them were dead in 993 when he first published this book, and he consequently mentions the date of their death.

247. *Mawláná Mohtasham* teacher of the author, wrote three dywans the first is called *مبائدة* the second *جلالية* and the third *شبابية*. Besides he wrote a dywan of *Qačydahs*, in praise of the Imáms and princes of about 8000 bayts. and a *Risálah* of *Mo'am-más* and chronograms. There is a *qačyдах* quoted on the succession of *Sháh Ismá'yl* to the throne, it consists of 66 *Miçra's*, and every *Miçra'*, contains a chronogram for 984.

248. *Amyr Rafy' aldyn Haydar Rafy'áiyiy* *Mo'ammáiyiy* composed more than 12,000 bayts of chronograms, *Mo'ammás*, &c. but did not collect them.

249. *Myr Mo'izz aldyn Moḥammad* was so exquisite a caligrapher that a thousand verses written by him sold for 10,000 dynars.

250. *Khwájah Amyr aldyn Moḥammad* writes occasionally *Ghazals*.

251. *Aqá Salmán* called *Myrzá Hisáby* is the author of a commentary on the Preface of the *Gulistán* of about 3000 lines. He devoted himself to *Çúfism* and wrote a treatise thereon. He is also said to have compiled an Arabic commentary on *Qúshchý's* Persian treatise on astronomy; another work of his is called *وصاف البلاد*. It treats on geography, on the wonders of the creation, the lives of poets, learned men, &c.

252. *Mawláná Dhiyá aldyn Moḥammad*.

253. *Myrzá Jalál aldyn Moḥammad Hakym* died in 970.



254. Mawláná Rokn aldyn Mas'úd Masyhy is the author of ضابطة العلاج which is an Arabic work on the practice of medicine. He seems also to have been a good poet.

255. Myrzá Abú Tálib Masyhy died at the age of thirty.

256. Myr Rafy' aldyn Hosayn a Sayyid of the Tabátabá caste, used his name as takhalluḡ. The author met him in 1010.

257. Myr Mohámmad Háshim Sîhr went to India and was very well received by Akbar.

258. Abú Toráb Bég.

259. Myr Burhán aldyn Mohámmad Báqir Qádhîy of Káshán wrote a dywán of near 5000 verses.

260. Myr Rokn aldyn Mas'úd Rokny went to India in 987.

261. Myr Ya'qúby a native of Qomm, was settled at Káshán, d. in 988.

262. Mawláná Jamál aldyn Mohámmad was a friend of Hayraty.

263. Myr Nitzám aldyn Háshimy went from Káshán to Ispahán.

264. Mawláná Mohámmad Fahmy left a Mathnawý called صورت ومعنى and Qaḡydahs, Ghazals, Satyres, &c.

265. Amyr Akbar 'aly Tashbyhy was the son of a washerman. He went to India, and turned a Faqyr, but as he is an infidel his ascetic exercises cannot be of much use to his soul. He left a dywán of about 8000 verses and a Mathnawý called ذرة وخرشید

266. Mawláná Dhiyâ aldyn Ghadhanfar was born at Qomm but educated at Káshán. Besides many Qaḡydahs, Ghazals, &c. he left a Mathnawý called پیر و جوان of about 3000 verses in the measure of Yúsuf ó Zalykhá.

267. Mawláná Kamál aldyn Hátim, his original name was Haybat Allah and his first takhalluḡ Haybat. He had great poetical talents and a corresponding opinion of himself.

268. Mawláná Motzaffar aldyn Hasraty a pupil of Maktasham in whose praise he composed some Qaḡydahs.

269. Mawláná Ridháyiy was in 990 in Kirmán.

270. Mawláná Nadzry, his father was a Shámlú Turk, and his mother of the Olús tribe. He was born in Káshán, but went to Khorásán, thence he came to Qazwyn and returned to Káshán

271. Faryd aldyn Sho'ayb

272. Mawláná Afdhal Dútáry was put to death for infidelity in 904.

273. Mawláná Sharaf, a native of Ardestán, which is near Ispahán, came to Káshán as a tailor, but became one of the most distinguished poets of his age. He wrote chiefly Ghazals.

274. Haydar *Dzihny* wrote chiefly Ghazals and some humoristic pieces of poetry in the dialect of Káshán.

275. *Maqşud* went in 971 from Káshán to Shyráz, and subsequently he performed the pilgrimage to Makkah.

276. *Hayátı* was originally a water-carrier, subsequently owing to some disgusting adventures he was obliged to take flight to Qazwyn, where he joined some devotees. They were apprehended on the charge of infidelity, their books were examined, and they were imprisoned. After two years' confinement he returned in 986 to Káshán. He composed a dywan of about 2000 verses.

277. *Mardumy*, his original name was *Hájy*. His father being a tradesman, he was brought up for the profession of book-binding, nevertheless he received a good education and was for some time Qádhıy at Nıyásir, a place near Káshán, but subsequently he returned to his original profession.

278. 'abd al-Ghaffár a brother of 'abd al-Fattáh and an accomplished calligraph and musician.

279. Qádhıy Mohámmad a descendant of 'abd al-Razzáq the author of the Tawylát. According to the new edition he was called 'oqfúr.

280. Khwájah 'ináyat Saltaq *Khwájagy*, his forefathers were Saltaqıyah Turks. He had landed property in Nıyásir and spent most of his time there. He imitates the style of Aşafy. He was alive in 975.

281. *Fakhry* wrote a dywan of 10,000 verses in which he imitates most of the ancient masters, but as he has not much education he is not acknowledged by other poets. He dug a grave for himself outside the Ispahán gate and made himself a tombstone. He visited his grave every Friday.

282. *Samáiyı* was a distinguished oculist and chess-player.

283. *Hosayn Kھیáyly* a pupil of Mohtasham had first the takhalıuç of Wıçály.

284. *Shó'ury* was one of the most talented poets of Káshán at that period.

285. Khwájah Jalal aldyn Mas'úd a son of Sayyid Shams aldyn Mohámmad Bâqır. His father was a merchant, and died in Turkey.

leaving a considerable property. Jalál aldyn went to Constantinople with a view of recovering it, and died of the plague in 982 or 988.

286. *Ghadhanfar* a son of Fahm (Fahmy ?) a talented man who gave himself up to profligacy and died in 993.

287. *Wahshy Khwájah Hosayn* imitates 'orfy and Ghayraty.

288. *Kisrá كسرى* a grandson of Ahly (Khorásany). Went to Yazd in 999.

289. Sharyf was originally a tailor, he possessed considerable poetical talents. Went in 994 to India and was well received by the Khán-Khánán.

289. *Mohammad Qásim Sarwary* (or *Sorúry*) the son of a shoemaker, had so excellent a memory, that he knew more than thirty thousand verses by heart. He composed a dictionary called *مصبع الفرس* and a book in which he explains the difficult words of Nitzámy and other poets.

2. Poets of Káshán who are dead but with some of whom the author was acquainted when young.

290. *Shujá'*, called Kúr, was a great drunkard and was imprisoned for it. He died in consequence of his intemperance in 981 and left a dywán of about 5000 verses.

291. *Hamdany Myrzá 'aly Dabbágh* (i. e. the tanner) was a dissolute character. He visited India and on his return to Persia collected his poems into a dywán. He died in 982.

292. *Myr Mas'úd a Tabátabá Sayyid*. He imitated Aṣafy and spoke depreciatingly of other poets; and this compliment was returned to him.

293. *Mushfiqy* a brother of Jamály Kirbás-ferúsh died in 972.

294. *Gulshany* imitated Túsy and Sayfy. He visited India when aged and was there imprisoned by the Portuguese (در قید فرنگ افتاد) when he obtained his liberty he returned to Persia and died in 974.

295. *Haylar* called *Tahmásy* died 970, or in 971. His poetry was much esteemed.

296. *Adham آدم* though a native of Káshán resided mostly at Baghdád and Tabryz. He was a bigotted Shy'ah and died in 969 (according to the other copy in 999.)

297. *Ni'maty Maddáh* died 966.

298. *Nigúhy* of Arán near Káshán died 979, and left a Mathnawý

called *مختار نامه* of about 30,000 verses, in the metre of the *Sháhnámah* and one called *مهر و مشتری* in imitation of 'aḥḡār's *Mathnawý*.

299. *Mokhammad Romúzy* of *Naslaj* near *Káshán* put books on law and other sciences in Persian verses. A labour of this kind is his *كتاب الشرايع*. He was eminently skilled in the superstition called *Ramal* and invented some new methods. He was generally a very eccentric character and for some time perfectly mad. He died in 972.

300. *Myr Hamyyat Allah Qánu'y* was an accomplished archer and calligrapher but not much of a poet. He died in 958.

## II.—Poets of *Ispahán*.

301. *Kamál aldyn Hosayn Dhamyry* was alive, when *Taqy Káshány* wrote and had composed upwards of 70,000 bayts of *Ghazals*, and near 30,000 bayts of *Mathnawies* and *Qáḡydahs*. He left the following six *Mathnawies*. 1. *تاز و نياز*. 2. *بهار و خزان*. 3. *سكندر نامه*. 4. *دامق و عذرا*. 5. *جدة الاخيار*. 6. *ليلي و مچنون*. And one *dywán* of *Qáḡydahs* in praise of the *Imáms*, which has the title *اصداق لائل* and another which is called *مكتائف اعمال*.

302. *Zayn aldyn ályy Nyky* was a very holy man and upwards of seventy years of age in 993. He is the author of a *dywán* of *Ghazals* of about 10,000 verses; of a *Mathnawý* called *زبدة الافكار* in the metre of the *Makhzan alasarár*; and of a *dywán* of *Qáḡydahs* containing about 4000 verses.

303. *Hayraty* was the greatest poet of his time. He had studied at *Ispahán* and was alive when *Taqy Káshány* wrote his *Tadzkirah*. Though he received a liberal allowance from the Persian Government, owing to his extravagance, it was quite insufficient for his support, and in 989 he went to India, being attracted by the prodigality of the *Qoṭobsháhians* of *Golconda*.

304. *Amyr Rúzbahán Čabry* had first the *Takhalluḡ* of *Fáris*. He was a descendant of the celebrated *Qádhiy Rúzbahán*.

305. *Qádhiy Núraldyn Mohammad* was born in *Ispahán* and brought up in *Qazwýn*.

306. *Khwájah Afḡhal aldyn Mohammad Turkah*, the *Qádhiy*, a son of *Habyb Allah Turkah*, and a descendant of *Khwájah Čayin aldyn Turkah*, who had been a great *Čúfy* under *Sháhrokh* and had written a commentary on the *Foḡáḡ* and on a *qáḡydah* of *Ibn Fáridh*. *Afḡhal aldyn* after having completed his studies at *Ispahán* repaired

to the Iráq and Syria to perfect himself in the traditions and other sciences and then he made the pilgrimage to Makkah. In 967 he returned home from his travels and went to Qazwýn to Sháh Táhmásb and eventually the high office of Court Qádhíy was conferred upon him : after some time however he was obliged to resign it. He was very learned, and pupils flocked to him from all parts of Persia.

307. Amyr Shujá' aldyn Mohámmad Khalyfah, a man of great learning, was alive in 1010 and had written a dywán of 3000 bayts.

308. Amyr Jalál aldyn Hasan (according to one copy *Hosayn*), a nephew of a Wazýr of Sháh Táhmásb had first the takhalluq of *Hosny*, and subsequently that of *Çaláiyiy*.

309. Myr Burhán aldyn Mohámmad Báqir *Ishráq* a son of Shams aldyn Mohámmad Astrábády who is called Dámád. He is the author of glosses (*háshiyah*) on various treatises on Philosophy and other school-books. He also wrote Mathnawies in the style and metre of Nitzámy and several Qaçydah. He was alive in 993.

310. Myrzá Táý aldyn *Hosayn Çáyidy* a descendant of Khwájah Rokn aldyn Çáýid was born at Ispahán, and brought up at Shýráz. He wrote a Persian treatise to prove that Sháh Táhmásb would reign until the time of Mahdíy. He died in 1000.

311. Myr Mortadhà *Rafyyy* of Kaz near Ispahán, died in 990 at an age of fifty years.

312. Aqá Sháhaky *Fonáiyiy* Ránány, that is to say a native of Ránán which is near Ispahán. He was a rich man and well versed in music and left a dywán of about 5000 verses.

313. Aqá Malik, he held the office of Mo'arrif.

314. Khwájah Mohámmad Ridhá *Fikry* wrote about 1000 bayts of Qaçydahs, Ghazals, &c.

315. Mawláná *Kalámy*.

316. Mawláná Myrak *Dáiy* a son of Dhanýry had first the takhalluq of *Mahrúmy*

317. Darwýsh *Gházíy* was born at Ispahán and brought up at Saunán. He was a wandering cynic and spent rarely more than one month in the same town. He was alive in 993.

318. Mawláná Báhá-sháh *Háiy* was a distinguished calligraph, but not much of a poet.

319. Hakým Sharaf aldyn Hasan *Shifúiyiy*.

320. Mawláná *Shokhy* a relation of Myr Çabry Rúzbahán

III.—*Poets of Ispahán who are dead.*

321. *Hirfy* though born at Ispahán, he is usually called *Hirfy Mashhády*, because he resided mostly at *Tús*. He died in 971. He did not arrange his *dywán*, it consists of about 6000 verses. 21

322. *Mawláná Tálib* was of Ispahán. He went to India and died in Gujrát in 984.

323. *Mawláná Adáiyi* of Ispahán d. 955.

324. *Baháry* a brother of the preceding. The date of his death is not known.

325. *Khalyfah Sháh Mahmúd*.

326. *Mýrzá Ibráhyim* a son of *Mýrzá Sháh Hosayn* Ispahány died in 989. He is the author of a Persian Dictionary.

327. *Amyr Taqyy aldyn* called *Sháh Mýr Taqyy* went to India ! ✓ and *Qotobsháh* conferred a high office upon him. He died in 991.

328. *Mawláná Ğáliq* d. 944.

329. *Mawláná Mazáqy* was in his younger years a humoristic poet. Died in 987.

330. *Moflih*.

331. *Khwájah Fadhl Allah 'ámiy*.

332. *Sálik*.

333. *Sháh Hosayn Sáqiyy* wrote good satyres. Died in 941.

334. *Sháh Hosayn Yagyny*.

335. *Pýry* a friend of *Dhamyry* and author of a *dywán* which he called سفینه

336. *Khwájah Jalál aldyn Mokhammad Ğá'idyy* died in 942.

337. *Ayaty* was alive in 993.

338. *Wáhid* died in 971.

339. *Mogyny* died in 963 at the early age of forty. His *dywán* has about 3000 verses.

340. *Mokhammad Qásim Rázy* was murdered in 979.

341. *Khwájah Ghiyáth aldyn 'alyy Firáqy*.

342. *Khawfy*.

343. *Hilmy*.

344. *Waqly*.

345. *Allah Quly Qasamy*.

346. *Lauchy* died in 989 at an age of 80 years.

347. *Mýr Ramzy* gave himself during his youth up to profligacy, but when older he led a pious life. He died in 978 and left a *dywán*.

IV.—*Poets of Qomm and its neighbourhood.*

348. Myr 'azyz Allah *Hodhúry* resided at Mashhad. He was a man of great learning. He travelled much and made three times the pilgrimage to Makkah.

349. Myr *Ashky* a brother of *Hodhúry* came to India and died at Dilly in 972. He left according to some more than 12,000 verses but Taqyy thinks only 2000.

350. Mawláná *Hijry* a sword manufacturer lived for some time at Káshán. He left more than 10,000 verses.

351. *Hakym Roshdy* a distinguished physician, was much patronized by Sháh Ismá'yl.

352. Mawláná *Malik* was distinguished in the Ghazal. He visited Qazwyn, and in 985 he proceeded to India and resided at Akmadnagar.

353. Myr Yúsof *Wálihy* was alive in 1003.

354. Sultán Mohámmad a son of Shiháb aldyn Qommy.

355. Mawláná 'áridhy was alive in 1000.

356. Myr *Háshimy*.

357. *Shikyby* of Qomm has lately (1016) come to celebrity for the great facility with which he makes verses.

358. *Khorramy*.

359. Myr *Hisáby*.

360. Myr Jalál aldyn Maḥmúd *Açly*.

361. *Ançáry* travelled much, and made the acquaintance of most poets of his age.

362. *Wahydy* a contemporary of *Ançáry*, died in 938. He left treatises on Metre and Rhyme.

V.—*Poets of Sáwah.*

363. *Haryfy* had first the takhalluç of Miçra'y. He was an ascetic and died in 971. His dywán contains chiefly mystical poems, and is very celebrated.

364. *Maççady*.

365. 'ahdy a brother of the preceding, left a mathnawý in the style of Yúsof ó Zalykhá called آدم و پری and many Ghazals.

366. Çobhy a travelling darwysh died at Qazwyn in 973.

367. Súzy a native of Sáwah resided mostly at Ispahán. He had first the takhalluç of Jifákash. He composed two dywáns, one of

Ghazals and one of Qačydahs in all about 20,000 verses. He wrote a beautiful hand and most of the copies of dywáns of the ancient poets used by learned men at Ispahán are written by him.

368. Čaláh aldyn Čarfý came to Káshán in order to profit by the instruction of Mohtasham. Went twice to Golconda the second time in 988.

369. *Judáiyi* a son of Hidáyat Allah who was called Arúkh and held a very high post at the court of Persia, and was put to death in 936. *Judáiyi* died at Qazwyn in 984.

370. *Tzaryfy* of Sávah a mystical poet was a pupil of *Haryfy* came with a nobleman of the name of *Walýy Sultán Turkmán* to Káshán.

371. *Payrawy* a native of Sávah lived many years in India. f 56

372. *Myr Qodsy* his name is 'abd al-Qoddús, he died in 992.

373. *Bádzily* known for his wit.

374. *Kamály*, his name is *Kamál aldyn Hosayn*, he studied for some time in Káshán.

375. *Myraky* the father of Čarfý was a tailor by profession died at Sávah in 991.

376. *Mančúry* a merchant by profession, wrote a Dywán of about 5000 verses.

#### VI.—*Poets of Qazwyn which was then the capital of Persia.*

377. *Sultán Ibráhym Myrzá* a son of *Tzahyr aldyn Bahrám Myrzá Čafawy* died in 989.

378. *Sultán Močtafá Myrzá* was put to death by *Sháh Ismá'yl* in 984.

379. *Bady' alzamán Myrzá* a son of *Bahrám Myrzá* was a long time governor of Systán. He was put to death by *Sháh Ismá'yl* in 985.

380. *Sultán Hasán Myrzá* a son of the *Pádsháh Abú-l-Motzaffar Sultán Mohammad* was put to death by *Sháh Ismá'yl* in 985.

381. *Myrzá Salmán* was of a noble family of Ispahán and rose to the dignity of *Wazyr*. He was put to death in 991.

382. *Myrzá Ja'far* a son of *Myrzá Bady' alzamán* left Persia during the tyrannical reign of *Sháh Ismá'yl* and came to India. Akbar conferred an important post upon him.

383. *Qádhiy Hasan 'abd al-Razzáq* his *takhulluṣ* is *Qádhiy* he is a learned man and a fertile poet.



384. *Hájy Ismá'yl Bahthy* a man of wonderful memory. In 985 he left Qazwyn with the intention of going to India, but at Mashhad he saw Imám Ridhá in a dream, he was prevailed upon to stay in that holy place and died shortly after.

385. *Farúghy* of Qazwyn kept an apothecary's shop.

386. *Qádhīy Myrak Hamdy* is alive.

387. *Tabkhy* a relation of *Farúghy* and *Káká* is alive.

388. Shaykh Mohammad Aryn is alive.

389. Pádsháh Quly *Jadzby* a son of Quly Sultán Náránjy.

390. Myr *Fáryghy* died in 969.

391. Mawláná Ahmad *Sharafy* resided in 1003 at Qazwyn.

392. Darwysz *Káká* was of Shyráz, though an illiterate man he was a good poet. He died at Qazwyn in 980.

393. Mohammad Bég *Káchár Badyhy*.

394. *Qadry* was originally a tailor at Qazwyn. Set up as a poet and came to Káshán and subsequently to Ispahán. He changed his takhalluḡ into *Ghadry*.

395. *Sáhiry* of Turkey origin, spent his life in travelling.

396. *Hájy Bég* known by the name of Khwájagy a native of Qazwyn, spent the greater part of his life at Káshán. He was a very good musician.

397. Myr *Faydhy* a Sayyid of Mar'ash *مرعش* died long ago.

398. *Hayraty* of Qazwyn was a saddler by profession, flourished some time ago, and is mentioned in the Tadzkirah of Sámý.

399. *Hátify* a contemporary of *Hayraty*, died in 921 and left a *Dywán*.

400. 'azyz Allah a contemporary of *Hayraty*.

#### VII.—*Poets of Gylán.*

401. Khán Ahmad Myrzá. Ruler of Gylán resided in 992 at Láhiján his capital.

402. Myrzá *Qaráry* Núr aldyn Mohammad a son of 'abd al-Razzāq Gylāny was in 992 in India.

403. Amyr *Há'iy* a Sayyid of Láhiján

404. Qádhīy 'abd Allah *Yaqyny* son-in-law of Shaykh-zaláh Lahy *Fidiyiy*, left a *Dywan*, died previous to 992.

405. Mawláná 'arif of Láhiján resides at Shyráz.

406. 'amayāt Allah *Fikry* d. in 973

407. *Majázy* of Láhiján wrote more than 5000 verses.  
 408. *Káfíy* of Gylán a pious man.  
 409. *Thanáiyiy* was a pious man, and inclined to mysticism.  
 410. *Awjy* a mystical poet.  
 411. *'izzy* of Rusht.  
 412. *Máyily* of Rusht.  
 413. *Hayáty* of Rusht was a merchant and visited India.  
 414. *Masyhy* Gylány a clever physician, after travelling over all Persia he settled at Rustamdár in Mázanderán.  
 415. *Dawáiyiy* of Láhiján came in 990 to Káshán with the intention of going to India.  
 416. *Nijáty* of Rusht was a merchant who made many travels.  
 417. *Qáyimy* of Mázanderán visited India.  
 418. Mohammad *Çúfy* of Ámol a mystical poet who enjoyed great celebrity during his life time, he travelled much in Persia and also visited India. He was accused of being a free-thinker by men learned in law. He was alive in 1010, and had written, besides many other poems, a Sáqiy-námah.

#### VIII.—*Poets of Tabryz and Ádzarbáyján.*

419. *Haqyry* the most celebrated of the poets of Ádzarbáyján in his days, died in 992. His *Dyván* contains about 6000 bayts.  
 420. *Nitháry* of Tabryz spent nearly twenty years at Qazwyn imitated the *Dyván* of Mýr Sháhý.  
 421. *Khváry* was of Herát and his father was of Marw, but he was settled at Tabryz and is usually called Tabryzy, his style resembles that of Lisány, he died in 974.  
 422. *Shikyby* is of Tabryz died in 971 and is buried at Surkháb.  
 423. Khwájah Mahmúd Bég *Sálim* is of a noble family and distinguished in the Mathnawý, he has written a *Yúsof ó Zalykhá*.  
 424. *Tawfy* (*Tawqy*?) of Tabryz is the author of a *Tadzkírah* which contains a great number of poets.  
 425. *Wiçály* of Tabryz died in India.  
 426. *Haydary* of Tabryz was originally a saddler and turned subsequently merchant, spent much of his time in India, completed seven years ago a *Dyván* of Ghazals containing 7000 verses.  
 427. Mohammad Hosayn *Çabúry*, it is said that he is of Tabryz.  
 428. Mohammad Sharyf *Woqú'y*.

429. *Hasan Bég 'ajzy* of Tabryz a contemporary of the preceding.
430. *Mahmúd Bég Fosúny* of Tabryz was alive in 998.
431. *Myr Ja'fary* a Sayyid of Tabryz.
432. *Hály* a poet of *AdzARBáyján* was in 1001 at *Káshán*.
433. *Sultán Mohammad 'azmy* of Tabryz died at *Ispahán* in 1010 at the age of forty.
434. *Mawláná Tálib* (according to the new copy *Hakym Abú Tálib*) of Tabryz was a good physician. He collected his poems (chiefly *Ghazals*) in 994.
435. *Qádhíy Wáfíy* of a great family of Tabryz was killed in 992.
436. *Hájy Bég* of Tabryz studied at *Shýráz* under *Myrzá Ján*.
437. *Myr Hosayn Sare-múy (Sarmady?)* of Tabryz, was in 990 at *Káshán*.
438. *Fáulíy* of Tabryz had the same *takhalluṣ* as *Myr 'alyy Shyr* and therefore most of the poems of the former are ascribed to the latter. He was a rich and very liberal man, he was dead in 993.
439. *Mawláná Çayrafy* of *AdzARBáyján* imitated *Açafy*.
440. *Mawláná Ma'rúf* was given to the superstition called *Ramal*.
441. *Júnibíy* Tabryzy.
442. *Tofayly*.
443. *Qaursy* an uneducated man.
444. *Khwájah Amyr Bég Mihr* obtained an important office from *Sháh Tahmásb*, perished in prison in 983 into which he had been cast on the suspicion of his being versed in the occult sciences, of which the *Sháh* was in very great dread.
445. *Myrzá Kúftíy* of *Ardúbád* in *AdzARBáyján* a distinguished *Inshá* writer.
446. *Myrzá Çádiq* of *Ardúbád* went in 980 to India, in 988 he was in the *Deccan*.
447. *Thabáty* of *Ardúbád*.
448. *Baraky* of Tabryz was dead in 993.
449. *Fardy* of *Ardebyl* was in 989 at *Káshán* on his way to *Shýráz*.
450. *Bazmy* of *Ardebyl* a merchant spent some time in *India*. He was much given to eating opium, and died in 987.
451. *Wáwithy* of *Ardebyl* lived in 989 at *Astrábád*.
452. *'abdy* of *Sharwán* a mystical poet, died in 985 at Tabryz

IX.—*Poets of Yazd and Kirmán.*

453. Mawláná *Wahshy* was born at Báfiq and is a pupil of Sharaf aldyn Báfiqy; he wrote, besides many other poems (particularly Qačydaḥs), a Mathnawý called *فرهاد و شیرین* in the metre of Nitzámy's Khosraw ó Shyryn. He died in 992 or 991.

454. Qásim Bég *Qasmy* a son of 'abbás Bég Afshár a pupil of *Wahshy* was killed in 989.

455. Tahmásb Quly Bég *'arshy* of Turkey origin, had first the takhalluḡ of *'ahdy*.

456. Myr 'abd al-Wahháb *Najdy* a Sayyid of Yazd is a merchant by profession. He visited India.

457. Múmin *Hosayn* a pupil of Myrzá Ján was in his youth given to profligacy, when he became older he changed his course of life. He was alive in 1007.

458. *Zamány* of Yazd went in 1001 to Qazwyn composed Qačydaḥs and a Mathnawý in the metre and style of the Makhzán alasarár.

459. *'abdy* of *Aberquḥ* was uneducated but witty and strong in the satyre and humorous poetry.

460. *Kásib* of Yazd flourished a long time ago.

461. Myr Sháh *Hosayn Sáqiý* (according to the new copy *Kámy*) of Yazd died in 954.

462. Myr *Zubány* a Sayyid of Yazd.

463. Sháh 'izz aldyn *Ghawwácy* of Herát was settled at Yazd, he composed nearly 100,000 verses. About A. H. 950, this fertile poet wrote in a work, in which he says

ز شعرم آنچه حالا در حسابست      هزار و نهصد و پنجه کتابست

"The poetry which I have written amounts to 1950 books." He made 500 verses a day, and it would appear that he put the *Rawdhat alshohadá*, the History of *Tabary*, the Legends of the Prophets, *Kalylah wa Damnah*, and the medical work called *Dzakhryrah Khwá-rezmsháhy* and many other works into verse. He died in 960 at an age of more than one hundred years.

464. Mawláná Shams aldyn of Yazd died in 988.

465. *Fosúny* of Yazd spent the greater part of his life in India, came in 981 to *Káshán*.

466. *Qásimy* of Ardestán a place between Yazd and Ispahán and *Káshán*, he lived for some time at Ispahán, where he died in 976 or 986.

467. Jalál *Sipihry* of Azwárah lived mostly at Ispahán. He is a mystical poet and imitates Mawlawy Jalál aldyn Rúmy.

468. Mohammad *Murshidy* a brother of Sipihry is equally a mystical poet.

469. Mawláná 'atáiy of Ardestán.

470. Çúfy of Ardestán.

471. Myr Sháms aldyn Mohammad Çadr obtained in 986 the post of Çadarat. He had first the takhalluç of *Fahmy* and subsequently of *Faqry*.

472. Sháh Abú-l-Qásim known by the name of Çáfiy is of Bomm in Kirmán. He was alive in 1016.

473. Myr *Fadhly* (or *Façly*) of Bomm was alive in 1016.

474. 'ayyáry was alive in 999.

475. Shaykh 'abd al-Salám *Payámy* b. Shams aldyn Mohammad Maqtúl (i. e. the man who has been executed) b. Shaykh Tahyry aldyn Ibráhyim Najrány. Was alive in 998.

476. *Fidáiy* of Kirmán was a good poet and Inshá writer, died at Yazd.

477. 'aly *Nawdy* a pupil of Sháh Táhir Anjedány went to India, where he was patronized by Abú-l-Fatḥ Nitzám Sháh. For some time he was in disgrace with his patron and changed his takhalluç into *Nawmmydy*. He died in 975 at *Aḥmadnagar*.

478. 'ashiqy is originally of a village between Systán and Khorásán, he left a *Dywán* of Ghazals and was in his native town in 988. Another poet of this takhalluç is of the town of Systán, and came under Sháh Ismá'yl II. to Qazwyn.

479. Qádhíy Ahmad *Lághiry* of Zábulistán, flourished under Sháh Tahmásb.

480. Myr *Jonúny* of Qandahár.

481. Sayyid Abú-l-Qásim called *Gáhy* of Ispahán, though it is usually said that he was of Kábul, died at *Agra* in 988 at the age of one hundred and ten. Left a *Mathnawý* in which he imitates Sady's *Bostán*.

482. *Dakhly* of Kábul.

483. Yádgár Bég *Háluty* of Kábul. About 970 he lived some times at Lábór and some times at *Agra*.

484. Mohammad *Hosayn Baqáiy* a son of the preceding, imitates Ghayraty.

485. *Faydhy* of Agra, the poet of Akbar.

486. Amyr Mohammad Ma'çúm *Námy* of Bakkar was one of the nobles of Akbar, and wrote five Mathnawies containing 10,000 verses, one is in the measure of the Haft Paykar, one in the measure of the Sekandar-námah, one is called *پری صورت* and is in the measure of Laylà Majnún, one is called *حسن و ناز* and is in the metre of Yúsof ó Zalykhá, and one is in the measure of the Makhzan alasarár. He also wrote two Dywáns of Ghazal and two Sáqiy-námahs. He paid a visit to Sháh 'abbás, bringing no less than one thousand followers with him.

487. Bayram Khán (see Badáwny N. 16).

488. Myr *Niyázy* is of Bokhárá, but he will not allow it, and alleges that he was born in the Hijáz. He is well versed in metric, poetic, music, &c. and compiled forty-two works.

489. *Matzhary* of Kashmyr, some say his name is Bute Khandán (i. e. the smiling idol) he visited Persia, and in 984 he went to India.

490. Mohammad Zamán *Cún'y* of Badakhshán.

#### X.—Poets of Shyráz.

491. Sharáf aldyn *Ghayraty* after visiting Qazwyn, he went to India and lived at Láhór, but returned to Persia. His Dywán contains about 5000 verses.

492. *Qaydy* of Shyráz came under Sháh Ismá'yí to Qazwyn, thence he went to Makkah and stayed there one or two years, subsequently he went to India where he died in 990 (see Badáwny. No. 112).

493. *Qadry* of Shyráz a contemporary of *Qaydy*.

494. '*orfy* went in 994 by water to India and settled first in Ahmadnagar. He died in 1002.

495. '*álimy* ('*átiy* ?) of Dárábjard resided at Shyráz d. 975.

496. *Lutfy* of the province of Fáris composed chiefly Ghazals, and was, it would appear alive in 1016. He seems not to be identic with Lutfy Monajjim.

497. Myr Mahmúd *Tarhy* of Shyráz a modern poet.

498. *Nutgy* resides at Shyráz and is a jolly companion.

499. Khwájah Zayn al'ábidyn 'alyy '*abdy* Bég *Nawdydy* of Shyráz was for many years Mostawfiy. He was particularly distinguished in the Mathnawý, and composed two Khamsahs in imitation of Nizámý, he is also the author of other works, one is called *جام جمشید*

and he left three Dywáns, the first is called غرة غرا in this he uses takhalluṣ of *Nawdydy* in the second he uses the takhalluṣ of *'abdy*. He died at Ardebyl in 988.

500. Amyr Mo'yn aldyn Ahmad called Myrzá Makhdúm *Sharyfy* a descendant of Sayyid Sharyf Jorjány resided in 990 in Qorà Hamyd, and some times at Baghdád. He was distinguished by his learning.

501. Shaykh Abú-l-Qásim of Kázerún b. Abú Hámid came in 992 to Káshán. He was very learned more particularly in Tafsyr.

502. Háftiz 'imád aldyn Mahmúd *Námy* Shyrázy was alive in 1016.

503. *Çahyfy* of Turkey origin, was born at Shyráz, the author met him at Ispahán in 987.

504. *Anysy*.

505. *Pandhy* of Dárábjard died in 966.

506. *Maktaby* of Shyráz a contemporary of Ahly. He left a ابلى و مچنون

507. Mawláná Ahmad of Shyráz, during a year of dearth he left his home and was devoured by cannibals in the neighbourhood of Ispahán.

508. *Forúghy* of Shyráz died in 963.

509. Hándy of Fáris was as distinguished for his liberality as for his poetical talents.

510. 'ayshy of Shyráz d. 967.

511. *Ruswáiy* of Shyráz.

512. *Çabúhy* a tradesman of Shyráz.

513. *Çúfty* a celebrated poet of Shyráz, some say he is of Tabryz.

514. Sayyid Haybat Allah Myr *Gharyby* of Kázerún.

515. Nawrúz-Sháh *Baháry*, was for some years governor of Hormúz. Died in 952.

516. *Hámidy* of a village in the ulkah (province) of Garmsyr, Kúh Kylú, was a well educated man and distinguished poet. He travelled in Khorásán, Qazwyn, &c.

517. *Máyily* of Amol a contemporary of Sháh Tahmásh.

518. *Rústy* it is said he was of Shyráz, he composed Qaṣdahs in praise of the Imáms, flourished in 987.

519. *By-Kasy* of Shúshtar resided at Shyráz, d. in 961.

520. 'újizy of Lár.

521. Kamál aldyn *Hosayn* of Lár a pupil of Jalál aldyn Dawwány.

522. *Kátib* of Shyráz a pupil of the preceding.

XI.—*Poets of Hamadán and the adjacent countries.*

523. *Halúky* of Hamadán a great poet, he went to Qandahár and was well received by the Sultán *Hosayn Myrzá*.

524. *Rashky* of Hamadán lived for some time at Qazwyn, but in 988 he returned to his native town.

525. *Rúhy* of Hamadán is a very witty poet and not without learning, wrote Persian and Turkey poems.

526. *Aqá Mollá Zakyy* of Hamadán lives at the Court at Qazwyn visited Káshán in 1005.

527. *Hájy Aqá Bába Midargar (Madadgar ?)* was Wazyr of Hamadán under Sháh Tahmásb, d. in 1000.

528. Khwájah 'abd al-Báqiy son of the preceding.

529. 'abd al-Báqiy *Shiqúhy* a son of Wahyd aldyn Wáhidy, the author saw him in 1001.

530. Músawy Ridhá of Hamadán.

531. Asad Allah *Hály* of Hamadán d. 1005.

532. Khwájah Maliky Bég of Sarkán which belongs to Hamadán, spent the evening of his life at Najaf and died in 1004.

533. Khwájah Aqá Myr of Hamadán obtained the post of Wazyr under Sháh Tahmásb.

534. Sayyid Mortadhà *Fániy* of Artimán which is not far from Tawy and Sarkán, a mystical poet, was Shaykh Alislám of Dynawar under the late king.

535. Myr Moghyth aldyn *Bazmy* of Asadábád, some say he is of Nayshápúr, but he is usually called Hamadány because he resided at Hamadán. He visited India. He was alive in 1005.

536. *Monyry* of Noháwand in the province of Hamadán.

537. *Çayqaly* of Barújard in the district of Hamadán came in 991 from Ispahán to Káshán.

*Appendix: Poets of Baghdád.*

538. *Shamsy* a contemporary of Fodhúly was originally a boot-maker, died 964.

539. 'ahdy wrote many Turkish and Persian verses.



540. *Wajhy* is a licentious poet, and suspected of infidelity. He wrote رسالة در مباشرت خزان و حیوانات غیرها

541. 'abbās *Tarzy* of Shúshtar resides at Baghdád, is the best poet of that part of the world.

542. 'ayn alzamán of *Hillah*.

✓ 543. Sayyid *Shams aldyn Mohammad* went to India many years ago, lived first in the Dakhan and subsequently at Agra, where he was patronized by Akbar, but as he dared to contradict his majesty when speaking of the metre of verses, he was sent to prison at Gwályár where he was in 994. He uses sometimes *Ghanáiyi* as his takhalluṣ and sometimes his own name.

544. Khwájah Siráj aldyn Ya'qúb *A'ṣaf* of Najaf resides now in 998 at Qomm.

545. *Taqyy* of Shúshtar.

*Second Appendix: Poets of Churbádqán.*

546. 'alyy Naqyy of Kamarah was brought up at Káshán, has written about 2000 verses.

547. *Lutfy* of Khwánsár a brother of Waṣly is distinguished for his facility of composing verses. Visited India and remained for some time at Agra.

548. *Hijáby* of Churbádqán was killed in 988.

549. 'alyy *Wáṣily* a mystical poet of Churbádqán, is alive.

550. *Fikry* of the village of Mahallát was an infidel and belonged to the school of Maḥmúd Pasá Khwány. He stabbed a man of the name of Birky and was long imprisoned for it. When released he went to Gylán where he died.

551. Qádhīy Myrak Ján of Karahrúd which is near Qomm, a very learned man particularly in metaphysics. Was in 982 at Baṣrah.

552. Qádhīy 'aláiyi a talented but profligate man died in 936.

553. 'abd al-Ghanyy *Dá'y* of Anjedán was educated at Qazwyn, he is a good Arabic scholar. He studied at Káshán in 978, and again visited that city in 995.

554. Malik *Tayfúr* elder brother of the preceding, had for some time the takhalluṣ of *Kisrá*, (*Kasry* ?) when he went to Qazwyn he used *Malik* as his takhalluṣ.

555. *Wáṣly* of Khwánsár educated at Káshán was first a banker.

Visited India and lived for some time at the court of Qotob-sháh at Golconda, Qotob-sháh, being displeased with him, forced him to eat a very large quantity of Anjeers (Indian figs) and he died of them.

*Third Appendix: Poets of Khwánsár.*

556. Qádhíy Kamál aldyn Hosayn of Khwánsár was distinguished in the Mathnawý and Rubá'y.

557. Tá'y of Khwánsár is a fertile poet.

558. Tábi'y of Khwánsár resided for some time at Yazd and in 990 he went to Qazwyn.

559. Fardý of Khwánsár a darwysh has collected his poems into a Dywán some years ago. Was dead in 992.

560. Shúkhy was in 993 more than eighty years of age. He was a farmer and a most ingenious mechanic, he made all kinds of curiosities as a pair of wooden scissors of the size of a Pistachio nut. He wrote mystical verses under the takhalluq of *Pyr Dihqán*.

561. Tájiry of Khwánsár was a merchant, visited India where he now is, unable to return to his home.

562. Khidhry a son of the preceding.

563. Hashmaty of Khwánsár a contemporary of Tábi'y.

564. Háfitz Murád of Khwánsár, in the science of music he is second only to the Khwájah Çábir Adwáry, in 996 he came to Káshán.

565. Sorúdy was equally well versed in musical composition. He had first the takhalluq of *Amyny*.

566. Zulúly of Khwánsár is one of the most distinguished poets alive and author of Maykhánah and other Mathnawies.

567. Ghiyáth aldyn Mançúr Munçif the son of a Qádhíy of Hirand in the district of Zakúrah, Ispahán. Was at Káshán in 1010 on his way from India to his home.

XII.—*Poets of Ray and Astrábád and the neighbouring towns.*

1.—*Poets of Ray.*

568. Kásim Bég Hálaty was of Turkish origin and born at Teherán.

569. Sháh Çafyy a Núr-bakhshy Sayyid was first a man in power. Subsequently his brother was put to death and he went to Makkah and led the life of an ascetic. He died in 968.

570. Sháh Ridhá a son of Bahá aldawlah and a descendant of Qásim Núr-bakhsh. He was born at Ray where he died in 980 (according to the old copy in 978).

571. Qádhiy Mohámmad of Derámyn he was a courtier and died in 978.

572. Qádhiy 'atá Allah a brother of the preceding.

573. Khwájah Mohámmad Sharyf *Hijry* was for some time Wazyr of Ispahán died in 984 and left a Dywán.

574. Qádhiy 'abd Allah a son of Qádhiy Mohámmad is alive.

575. Amyr Qádhiy *Asyry* a son of Qádhiy Mas'úd of Teherán visited India when young and died soon after his return to Persia in 982.

576. Khwájah Sharaf aldyn Shápúr *Qaryby* a relation of Ummyd and of Hijry was in 996 engaged in imitating the Dywán of *Fighány*.

577. *Mohimny* of Durusht visited India as a merchant in 973.

578. Mosayyib Khán a son of Nawáb Mohámmad Khán.

579. Nafys aldyn *Shány* a Taklú Turk born at Teherán, one of the best poets of the time. Was in 1002 going to Makkah.

580. Afdhal *Námy* of Teherán a pupil of Ummydy, flourished some time ago, left a Dywán.

581. 'alyy Bég Dadah *Zohdy*, a Shámlú Turk, lived for some time at the court. In 991 he was at Káshán.

582. *Famyny*, he is called Samnány, but he said himself that he is of Shyráz. He composed nearly 10,000 verses and is strongest in the Ghazal. He died in 981.

## 2.—Poets of Astrábád.

583. Myr Mohámmad Múmin of Astrábád is a good Arabic scholar, was at Káshán in 987, subsequently he went to India.

584. Myr *Murády* of Astrábád resided chiefly at Yazd, died in 976 (or 979).

585. *Raughany* was born at Dámaghán but is considered as a poet of Astrábád.

586. *Fáriqhy* of Astrábád.

587. *Saháby* of Astrábád is settled at Najaf, composed about 12,000 verses of Rubá'ys.

588. *Nátiqy* of Astrábád went twice on commerce to India.

589. Dúst Mohámmad a tailor.

590. *Ghiyáth* of Astrábád visited Káshán in 991.
591. *Niyázy* of Astrábád went to India and was shot by the Franks.
592. Myr Mohamammad Yúsof of Astrábád went on pilgrimage to Makkah and thence by water to India and perished at sea in 967.
593. *Bayány* of Astrábád flourished long time ago and was well versed in the superstition called Ramal.
594. *Fidáiyi* of Astrábád.
595. Myr *Wálihy* a Sayyid of Astrábád.
596. Myr *Sayry* called Myr Náqah on account of his tall figure and long neck, died 972.
597. *Dáyimy* in the 'iráq he is called Dáyimye-lang, he died before Hayraty.
598. Myr Háshimy of Astrábád was well versed in history.

### XIII.—*Poets of Khorásán.*

599. Myrzá Quly *Mayly* of Herát went in 983 to India but died on the road. He was one of the best poets of his age and left a *Dywán*.
600. Walyy Dasht *Bayádhy* was a friend of Nitháry Túny.
601. Khwájah Hosayn *Thanáiyi* of Mashhad. He and his father were protégés of Sultán Ibráhym Myrzá, left Qacydahs and a Mathnawý called *سده اسكندر*.
602. Khwájah Mohammad Myrak *Çálihy* of Mashhad is a descendant of Khwájah 'abd Allah Marwáryd (see No. 157). Khwájah 'abd Allah was called Marwáryd, i. e. pearls, because a Týmúrian prince sent his father Khwájah Mohammad Kirmány to Bokayrah and al-Qatýf to plunder the inhabitants and he brought back some very splendid pearls.
603. Khwájah Ahmad Myrak *Çífy* a brother of the preceding.
604. Qádhíy Ahmad *Figáry* of Jowayn visited in 984 Káshán and died at Mashhad in 994.
605. Myr Mohamammad Háshim *Mardumy* of Mashhad was killed by an Uzbek in 995 or 996.
606. *Nisbaty* of Mashhad died at Ardebyl in 1005.
607. *Çabúhy* of Herát, some say he is of Badakhshán, went to India where he died in 970.
608. 'abdy of the Janábid of Tún had a predilection for Mathnawies

and is the author of the *گوهر شاعوار* which is in the style of Nitzámy's *Makhzan alasarár*. He came to celebrity in Khorásán about 950.

609. Myrzá Qásim a Sayyid of one of the *Janábid* of Khorásán is the author of a *شاهنشاه نامه* and of a *Mathnawý* in the measure of *Makhzan alasarár* and of one in the measure of *Majnún ó Laylà*.

610. Mohammad Amyn *Dzawqy* of Tún died in 969 (or 977) at Láhiján.

611. Sayyid Mohammad Jámah-báf *Fikry* of Mashhad, a celebrated Çúfy, is distinguished in the *Rubá'y*, visited India where he is at present in 985.

612. Shaykh Maqqúd *Shawqy* of Herát is usually called Mashhady because he resided at Mashhad a friend of the preceding and like him a Çúfy and distinguished in the *Rubá'y* he is therefore generally called Shaykh *Rubá'y*. He was an arrow maker by profession and died in 977 at an age of near 90 years.

613. Háftiz Hasan (or Hosayn) *Himmaty* of Mashhad.

614. Sharaf *Rashky* of Sabzwár a profligate man and a protégé of Sháh Ismá'yl. Died at Rusht and left a *Dywán*.

615. Hájj Hosayn *Mokhliçy* of Sabzwár a son of Hájj Yahyà Ta'ál died at the early age of 25 in 996 and left about 1000 bayts.

616. Jamál aldyn Mohammad *Wáq'iy* composed good Ghazals.

617. Myr Mohammad Táhir *Hazyny* is a Sayyid of Mashhad.

618. *Kamály* is a native of Sabzwár wrote in 1005 the history of the victories *تاریخ فتوحات* of Sháh 'abbás in verse.

619.—Núr aldyn Mohammad *Tzohúry* of Tarshyz went at an early age from Khorásán to Yazd and in 988 he proceeded to India and resided at Byjápúr.

620. *Natziry* of Jowayn was a merchant, he visited India and sent in 1013 his *Dywán* to the author containing about 4000 verses.

621. *Ghobáry* of Jowayn visited Káshán in 984.

622. *Aqdasy* of Mashhad came in the beginning of the reign of Sháh 'abbás to Qazwyn and died in 1002.

923. *Shohúdy* of Sabzwár a mystic poet is the author of a book on ethics. Visited Káshán in 1000

624. Mohammad 'aly Çábir of Mashhad. There was an oilman who was a contemporary of Çábir and wrote poetry under the takhalluç of Çábiry.

625. Myr Mohammad Akbar *Badyhy* a Sayyid of Mashhad was a learned man and a good Inshá writer and calligraph.

626. Yúl Quly Bég *Anyssy* a Shámlú Turk resided for some time at Herát and went subsequently to India where he was in 1002.

627. *Malály* resided at Mashhad.

628. Khwájah 'alyy *Wúqify* of Mashhad.

629. *Haydary* of Khorásán resided at Sabzwár and was called *Haydar Byny* on account of his large nose.

630. *Nikúyiy* of Herát left a *Dywán* of Ghazals of 3000 bayts.

631. *Bykasy* of Sabzwár.

632. *Rawnagy*, some say he is of Mashhad, others say of Nayshápúr, visited India and was received into the service of Qotob Sháh, died 979.

633. Mawláná 'ysà of Herát.

634. *Sho'úry* of Nayshápúr.

635. *Ablahy* of Tarbyt d. 972.

636. *Asyry* of Tarbyt; the author met him in 987.

637. *Myr* of Sabzwár.

638. Myr Mohammad Kaskany is of Sabzwár.

639. 'ahdy is of Nayistán.

640. *Hamdany* is of Mashhad.

641. *Wiçály* was of Bostám.

642. Khwájah Mohammad Khawáfy is of Khawáf.

643. *Qásimy* Khawáfy, a convert to the Islám, came during the end of the late reign to Qazwyn but returned to Khorásán.

644. *Humáy* of Nasá some say he was of Herát, lived mostly in Má-wará-l-nahr.

645. *Shaykhy* of Herát was given to pleasure and died in 968 at Yazd.

646. *Mihry* the daughter of a Qádhiy of Herát fell in love with Mohammad Mas'úd Myrzá a son of Bady' alzamán Myrzá who took her into his zanánah (see p. 11 *supra*.)

647. *Dhiyáiy* of Bokhárá an old poet and a contemporary of *Hayraty* and *Lisány* and *Qábily*. (or *Qáyily*?)

648. *Ghazzály* Junbak جنبك of Herát, a pupil of *Haydar Kalúh* (Kaluj?) died in 967 at Mashhad.

649. *Mowáliy* Túny a man of good birth died in 949 or 959 and left a *Dywán*.

650. *Wirly* of Samarqand died at Herát.  
 651. *Harymy* of Nayshápúr flourished a long time ago.  
 652. Myr Karym aldyn Háshimy a Sayyid of Nayshápúr composed a *Dywán* of 3000 bayts. Died in 968.  
 653. Mokhammad Ridhá called *Hakym Mashhady* a clever physician and fair poet was alive in 991.  
 654. *Abú-lwajid Farighy* visited India.  
 655. Ridháiy of Mashhad.  
 656. *Çon'aty* is of Mashhad.  
 657. Kamál aldyn *Hosayn Zynaty* of Mashhad resided for several years at Káshán.

It will be observed from the preceding list that many of the poets whom it contains were freethinkers. It would therefore appear, disregard for the doctrine of Mokhammad was not the invention of the genius of Akbar but that it imigrated into India from Persia.

(P.) نفایس المائر تصنیف کامی مسمی بتذکرۂ عالمی (10)

Gems of distinguished actions being a biographical Dictionary of Persian poets by Mirzá 'alâ aldawlah Qazwyny whose *Takhalluç* is Kámy. Badáwny mentions him among the poets who flourished during Akbar's reign but gives no details of his life. It would however appear that he was alive when Badáwny wrote, in 1004. The title is a chronogram for the date when this compilation was begun, viz. 973; it was completed according to a Postscript in 979, but there occur much later dates in it.

It contains notices of about 350 poets in alphabetical order. Most of them flourished in India during the reign of Akbar, to whom the book is dedicated, or of his predecessors. The author used besides the *tadzkirahs* of Dawlat-sháh, 'alyy Shyr, &c. several historical and geographical works which enabled him in many instances to

state the date, and he made it a point to give details on the geography of places which he mentions.

Beginning بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم  
زینت دیباجه ام الكتاب  
مطلع انوار کلام قدیم  
زیب-وه نامه فضل الخطاب

Moty Maḥall 4to. 232 pages of 27 lines Naskhy, the copy is old but it bears no date, a former owner wrote his name in it in 1071. } Correct though not without errors.

I allowed the opportunity to escape for making an abstract of the work; I can therefore insert here merely an index to it and the most important dates. It appears that the author of the *Ātishkadah* has used it and I therefore some times refer to this work for farther details.

Āshúby Natanzý نطنزي (Khúshgú calls him Natzary and says that he was of the Wiláyati Natzar.)

Āḡafy, Khwájah-zádah (see Dawlat-sháh). Abú-l-Barakah Qádhíy. Abú-Hasan b. Āḡmad. Abú 'alyy b. Ĥakym Khabbáz Ispahány. Ājal, Myr Zayn al'ábidyn.

Āḡmád, Qádhíy Āḡmad Lághir Systány d. 958 (*Ātishk* p. 114).

Āḡmad, Qádhíy Āḡmad ghaffáry d. 975. Āḡmad, Āḡmad-Khán.

Āḡmad, Abywardy. Adáiyی ادائی Ispahány.

Adham Káshy (see *Ātishk*, p. 321).

Adham, Adham Bég b. Khwájah Murád Bég (see *Ātishk*. p. 299).

Arslán, Qásim Arslán Túsy (*Ātishk*. p. 29).

Asad, Asad Allah (*Ātishk*. p. 43). Myr Asyry.

† Ashraf, Moḡammad Aḡghar Ashraf Khán. Ashky Qommy.

Ashky. Afsary. Afdhal. Afdhaly, Khwájah Moḡammad.

† Ulfaty, Moḡammad Qulyj Khán. Ulfaty Yazdy.

Ummýdy (*Ātishk*. p. 278.)

Amyr, Amyr Sultán Moḡammad Rashy رشى (Rushty?)

Amány, Amyr Sharyf. Myr Amány d. 981.

Amyr, Amyr Kalang كلنگ died in 953.

Amyry, Myrzá Myrak Radhawý.

Amyny, Hasan Sanjar died in 485. Unsy. Moḡammad-Shah



Anys, *Haydar* Bég of Tabryz died 964.

Shaykh *Awlady* Kirmány d. 697. Báqiy Kúláby كولاىي

Báqiy, Myr 'abd al-Báqiy (see Hamyshah Behár).

Báqiy Qazwyny. Báqiy, Myr 'abd al-Báqiy of Ispahán.

Báqiy, Moḥammad Bâqir of Balkh.

Bakhty (or Baḥthy بحثي?), Mollá Ismá'yl Qazwyny (see Kalimát).

Bady'y (see Átishkadah, p. 44).

Bady'y, Bady' al-zamán Mirzá governor of Systán (Átishk. p. 20.)

Partawy Shyrázy. Bazmy Qazwyny (see Hamyshah B.)

Bazmy a friend of Humáyún.

Bismilly Kallah-paz i. e. the man who cooks goats' heads, of Sabzwár.

Baḡyr Qádhīy of Systán. Bannáy (see Átishk. p. 200.)

Shaykh Bú-'ajab of Kábul. Bihruz, Moḥammad Khán.

Bayány Túny.

Bayány, Khwájah 'abd Allah Marwáryd (Átishk. 164 and supra pp. 20 and 43.)

By-Khúdy Balkhy (Átishk. 21.) By-Dily Qazwyny.

Bayram Khán. Pyrah پيراه, Mollá Pyrah of Qom.

By-qaydy died in 950. By-Kasy Ghaznawy.

Tarkhán, Núr aldyn Moḥammad Khán d. 975.

Turdy Rúdah. Túryqy Torbaty تورىقى تورباتى

Túryqy Dámaghány died 963. Thábit, Thábit Khán.

Jákir جاكىr 'alyy-Khán Kúláby.

Jámy, 'abd al-Raḥmán (see Dawlatsh, &c.)

Jány, Yatmyán ياتميان Another Jány.

Judáviy, Myr Sayyid 'alyy was alive in 956.

Jadzby, Bádsháh Quly. Myr Ja'far.

Ja'fary Ispahány (see Átishk. 44.) Shaykh Jalál.

Shaykh Jamály died in 976.

Jamyly, Jaml aldyn b. Shaykh Jalál.

Shaykh Jonayd Khalkhály خلكالى

Jinny جنى Qazwyny. Hájaty.

Háçily Tabryzy, is alive. Háfitz, Moḥammad Hosayn d. 991

Háfitzy, Wá'itz Kirmány d. 635. Hálaty, Láhuji.

Hálaty, Qásim Bég is alive (Átishk. p. 22.)

Hálaty, Yaukár Moḥammad is alive. Hurfy Ispahány

Haryfy, 'alyy Farráš Saway (Atishk. p. 292.)

Haryfy, Khwájah Yádgár Moḥammad is alive. Hozny Ispahány.

Hazyny, 'abd al-Hayy Kátib. Hazyny Yazdy is alive.

Hisáby Natzary is alive. Khwájah Hasan Qandaháry.

Mollá Hosayn. Qádhyy Myr Hosayn d. 956.

Amyr Sayyid Hosayny (Dawlatsh.)

Hadhraty Kirmány. Hodhúry.

Haqyry Tabryzy (Atishk. p. 45.) Halláwy Shyrázy.

Hamdy, Qádhyy Qotob aldyn Abú Sa'yd Khálidy d. 969.

Hamdy Astrábády is alive.

Haydar Túnýány was a good musician. He was alive in 966.

Túnýán is a village near Herát.

Haydary was alive in 962 (Atishk. 25).

Haydary Sabzwáry (Atishk. p. 111.) Hayraty Qazwyny.

Haywány Qommy. Kháne A'tzam Ghaznawy d. 975.

Khánamy is alive. Myr Khirad (Khord?)

Myr Khosraw Dihlawy (Dawlatsh.)

Khiçály Káshmyry. Khidhry Astrábády.

Kholqy. Kholqy, Myr Moḥammad Yúsof (Atishk. p. 285).

Khanjar Béq. Khwájah-zadah Kábuly is alive. Dány.

Dánahy دانای Dardy (Atishk. p. 24.) Du'áyy Mashhady.

Dawáyy, Hakym Shams aldyn 'alyy Shyrázy is alive.

Dawry, Myr Sulván Báyazyd Herawy is alive. Dywánah.

Dzawqy, Myr (Pyr?) Búdák is alive.

Dzawqy, Moḥammad Amyn Ispahány. Dzawqy Túný is alive.

Rijáyy, Sayf aldyn Maḥmúd d. 962 (according to the Kholāçah, he died in 966.)

Rijáyy, Hasan 'alyy Kharrás خراس was a good composer of music and left a didactic poem on music. He was alive in 960. (Atishk. 202.)

Ražymy. Ruswáyy Sirkány.

Ridháyy Núr-bakhshy (Atishk. p. 286.)

Rafyqy, two poets of this takhalluç are mentioned.

Rúžy, three poets of this name are mentioned in the Nafáyyis, one of them, Qádhyy Rúž Allah Qazwyny, died in 948.

Rawshany Mashhady. Rawnaqy Bokháry d. 964.

Riháyy, Sa'd aldyn Khawáfy d. 980.

Rázy, Moḥammad Qásim is alive.

Záry, Moḥammad Qásim is alive. Zulály, Herawy d. 931.

- Zayn, Aqá Zayn aldyn b. Aqá Kamál.  
 Zayny Mashhadý a son of Darwysh Rawghangar.  
 Sáqiý b. Ibráhym Jazáiyry.  
 Sálím Maḥmúd Bég (see *Atishk*, p. 25.)  
 Sámíy 'azyz aldyn Jabaly d. 956. Sáyl d. 940.  
 Sipihry, Myrzá Bég d. 979.  
 Saḥáby Astrábády (*Atishk*, p. 206.) Sa'ydy Badakhshy.  
 Sultan, 'ally Quly Khán b. Haydar Sultán Uzbek Shaybány had the title of Khánzamán d. 951. Saqqá Chaghatáiy.  
 Khwájah Salmán Sáwajy d. 799. Sam'y Lary. Sangy.  
 Soháyiy سہائی Sahl, 'ally Qazwyny.  
 Siyáhy Khodá-dúst b. Khwájah Kalán Bég d. 978.  
 Sayyidy, Sayyid Jalál d. 597.  
 Sayry Teherány (distinct from Siyary or Sayry Ghaznawý).  
 Myr Sayry Náqah. Myr Shády Júybáry.  
 Sháhy Bég Khán a son of Búdáq Sultán was born in 844.  
 Shujá'y, Sa'f almulk of Domáwand is alive.  
 Sharaf Yáfiqy (*sic*, Báfiqy? see *Kholác*, No. 244).  
 Sharaf, Myrzá Sharafe Jahán d. 971 (according to the *Kholác*, No. 237, he died 968).  
 Sharyf Mahdiy d. 951. Sharyf Bokháry d. 950.  
 Sharyf Tabryzy d. 950 (according to the *Kholác*, No. 231, he d. 957).  
 Sho'úry, Abú-l-Qásim Torbaty is alive.  
 Shukry, Myr Shukr Allah is alive.  
 Shikyby Tabryzy. Shawqy Yazdy d. 963.  
 Shiháby, Mollá 'abd Allah is alive.  
 Shahdy, Sháh Abú-l-Ma'áliy. Shaydá.  
 Shyry b. 'abd al-Havy Hindústány is alive. Mollá Çubhy.  
 Çabry in all three poets of this takhalluç are enumerated, one of them is Çabry Moḥammad Qásim Gúh-paz کوه پز  
 Çabúhy. Çádiqy Qandaháry. Çálihy, Moḥammad Myr Bég.  
 Çadre Jahán Qannawjy. Çidqy, Sultán Moḥammad Astrábády.  
 Çarfy. Shaykh Ya'qúb Kashmyry. Çafyy, Shaykh Moḥammad.  
 Myr Ço'ny Nayshápúry. Çayrafy Tabryzy.  
 Çayfy b. Sháh Qásim Núr-bakhsh. Dhamyry Ispahány.  
 Dhamyry Hamadány. Dhiyáiy. Qásim d. 954.  
 Tárimy, Myr Dúst. Tárimy, 'ally d. 981.  
 Tálib Gylány d. 977. Táli'y. Qádhiy Táhur

Sháh Táhir. Tabkhy Qazwyny.

Tab'y, Darwysh Moḥammad. Taryqy. Tofayly Ispahány.

Another Tofayly d. 952. Tawqy Tabryzy b. Siráiy.

Sháh Tahmásb d. 956. Sháh Tayyib. Tzahyr Faryáby.

'ábid Ispahány Wá'itzy is alive.

'ádil, Ismá'yl Myrzá b. Sháh Tahmásb d. 943.

'ádil, Pádsháhe Lár was alive in 952.

'arif Shaykh Báyzayd b. Sultán Abú Sa'y'd Búrány.

'álim 'arif Kábuly. 'áshiqy Systány.

'áshiqy, Abú-l-Khayr d. 957. 'ákify Láhijy.

'álimy Dárábjardy d. 973. 'abd al-Ghaffár is alive.

Khwájah 'abd Allah Farankhúdy **فرنگودي**

'abdy of Bákú d. 965.

'obaydy, 'obayd Allah Khán b. Maḥmúd Sultán b. Sháh Badagh  
Sultán b. Abú-l-Kháyr Khán d. 947. 'itáby, Habyb Allah.

'itáby, Sayyid Moḥammad Najafy is alive. 'izzaty Hamadány

'izzy Láhijy d. 962. 'azyz, Myrzá Kókah.

'azyzy, 'abd al'azyz Khán b. 'obayd Allah Khán d. 959.

'azyzy Ghaznawy.

'azyzy, Myr azyz Allah. In the Nafáýis are two poets of this name  
and takhalluṣ, one was alive when the book was compiled and is prob-  
ably identic with the one mentioned by Badáwny, and the other died  
in 999. (979 ?)

Mirzá 'askary. 'ishraty Yazdy. 'ishqy Sáwajy.

'ishqy, Khwájah Ma'çúm. 'ishqy Khán. Sayyid 'alá aldyn.

'aláiy Qádhyy Kahrúdy **كهرودي** d. 936.

'ilmy ('alamy ?), Myr Mortadhà.

'ilmy ('alamy ?), Moḥammad b. Hasan Láry.

'alyy Bég. Myr 'alyy Aḡghar Mashhady. 'ahdy Nayistány.

'ahdy, Khwájah Moḥammad Raḡym is alive.

Qádhyy Çafyy aldyn 'ysà d. 980. Qádhyy 'ysà Tabryzy d. 981.

Gháyiby. Ghazzály Junbak. Ghazzály Mashhady d. 981.

Ghaznawy, Myr Moḥammad Kalán is alive. Ghanáiy Lary

Ghayraty. Fárighy Shyrázy.

Fárighy Qazwyny Sayfy b. Myr Sa'd almulk Hosayny.

Fárighy, Shaykh Abú-l-Wajd b. Shaykh Wajyh aldyn d. 940.

Fádhil Andejány **اندجاني**

Fáyidhy Moḥammad Múmin b. Myr Dúst Tármy is alive.

Fat̤hy Qarā a contemporary of Humáyún.

Fat̤yáiy فتیائی Myrzá Aq̤ghar of Mashhad.

Fakhry called Mollá-zádah, his name is Fakhr aldyn b. *Hosayn* Wá'itz Káshiy, sometimes he used the takhalluṣ of ʿaṣfyy.

Fidáy Shaykh-zádah a son of Shaykh Moḥammad Láhiy.

Forúghy Samarqandy. Forúghy Qazwyny.

Firyby Bokháry d. 944. Fosúny Yazdy.

Faryd Kátib Shyrázy is alive.

Faṣyhy Tabryzy a pupil of Lisány. Fadhly Sabzwáry.

Fodhúly Baghdády. Fadhyl Khalkhály. Figáry is alive.

Faqyry Bokháry. Fikry, Myr 'alyy 'arab d. 964.

Fikry, Núr-bakhshy.

Fikry, Sayyid Moḥammad Jámah-báf called Myr Rubá'y came in 969 to India.

Fikry Domáwandy is now in India.

Fanáiy, Aḥmad Khalkhály is alive. Fanáiy Chaghatáiy.

Fahmy Herawy d. 963.

Fahmy Astrábády a brother of Myr Hamdy.

Fahmy Káshy the carbasus seller, is alive.

Fahmy, Shams aldyn Khabyṣy is alive.

Fahmy b. Myr Nádiry is in India.

Fahmy Qazwyny was called Am̤yr Moḥammad Wazyr-zádah.

Fahmy, Sháh Qásim Qazwyny. Fahmy Teherány.

Faydhy, Myr Mo'izz aldyn Moḥammad d. 942.

Faydhy Qazwyny Mar'ashy. Faydhy Fayyádhy is alive.

Qábily Sabzwáry d. 954. Mirzá Qásim Myraky d. 932.

Qásimy, Mirzá Qásim Junábády. Qáni'y Qazwyny.

Qodsy of Farghánah. Qodsy Má-wará-lnahry.

Qadymy Mázanderány lives in the Deccan.

Qaráry, Núr aldyn Moḥammad b. 'abd al-Razzáq Gylány is alive.

Qorádhaḥ is alive. Myr Qorby Gylány.

Myr Káfiy Ardúbány d. 969. Káká Urdú-bázáry.

Káhy (Gáhy ?), Qásim. Gadáiy Kábuly.

Kasby Qazwyny. Kashyry (?) Bokháry.

Kalány, ʿAḍr aldyn Moḥammad, had the title of Afḍhal Khán d. 977.

Kalán, Khwájah Kalán Bég Andejány. Gul-bábá Balkhy.

Gul-Báqiy Bániy Samarqandy.

Kamál, Khwájah Kamál aldyn *Hosayn* Shyrázy d. 975.

- Kamteryn Shyrázy. Kawkaby of Má-wará-l-nahr.  
 Kúhkan, Abú-Fatḥ Sultán b. Abú Sa'yd Sultán b. Kúnjy-Khán b.  
 Abú-l-Khayr Khán d. 937.  
 Lisány Shyrázy. Liqáiy Astrábády.  
 Lawwámy, Pyr-zadah Qiyám Sabzwáry d. 975.  
 Mány Shyrázy. Motayyamy.  
 Máyily Ibn Khwájah Moḥammad Zaryn-kamar Teherány.  
 Majázy Majuún Láhiyy. Mojriy (Mojrayiy?) Systány.  
 Majnún, 'alyy Dúst Tárimy. Moḥtasham Káshy.  
 Moḥsiby Ardebyly.  
 Moḥammad Yúsof b. Myr Moḥammad Báqiy d. 970.  
 Myr Moḥammad Yúsof b. Qádhīy Astrábády d. 977.  
 Myr Moḥammad Kaskany. Moḥammad Záhid Jámy d. 979.<sup>1</sup>  
 Qádhīy Moḥammad Rázy b. Qádhīy Shukr Allah Hosayny.  
 Miḥnaty Hiḥáry. Miḥnaty Systány.  
 Maḥwy, Myr Maḥmúd Munshiy d. 980.  
 Moḥiyiy, Solaymán I. Turkish Emperor called Khwandaká خوندك  
 born in 900 d. 974.  
Modámy Badakhshy is alive. Madzáqy Ispahány.  
 Madzáqy Nayshápúry, Nitzáme Badr. Murád Qazwyny d. 943.  
 Murády Astrábády died in India in 972. Mortadhá is alive.  
 Mardumy, Moḥammad Háshim.  
 Marwy Khwájah Hosayn was alive in 978.  
 Myrzá Mas'úd b. Myr Shams aldyn 'alyy Sabzwáry.  
 Masyty Tabryzy. Masyḥy a Christian merchant of Tabryz.  
 Moshfiqy. Ma'cúmy Káshy is alive.  
Khwájah Mo'atztzam d. 971. Mo'yn Astrábády.  
 Mollá Moḥliḥ Ispahány. Moqbily Qazwyny Čábúny.  
 Maqḥúd the arrow-maker. Maqḥúd Qazwyny b. Fadhl Allah.  
 Maqḥúd Káshy. Mollá Maqḥúd died 977.  
 Moqymy, Moḥammad Moqym.  
 Makárim, Qádhīy Abú-l-Makárim Ispahány.  
 Malik, Maḥmúd Khán Daylamy Qazwyny.  
 Malaky Serkány. Mantzary Samarqandy. Munshiy, Adham.  
 Munyry Hamadány is alive.  
 Mawáliy Láry called Khorásán-Khán. Mawáliy Túny.  
 Myrak Daylamy, Myr 'abd Allah d. 962, his Dywán has 6000  
 verses.

Mawjy, Moḥammad Qásim-Khán Badakhshány, author of a Yúsof ó Zalykhá in 6000 verses; died at Agra in 979.

Mawzún, Mollá Bihkáry.

Mahjúry b. Hasan d. 967. Mayly Qazwyny.

Mayly, Myrzá Quly Herawy came in 979 to India.

Nádiry Samarqandy. Náçiry. Náfiqy.

Nitháry Bokháry, Bahá aldyn Hasan. Nitháry Astrábády.

Nitháry Qazwyny. Nitháry Tabryzy.

Nitháry Túny d. 962 (according the Kholáč N. 240 he died 971).

Najáty. Nasym. Nishány Hindústány, 'ally Akmad.

Khwájah Naçyr b. Khwájah Maḥmúd Hamadány.

Nutqy, Moḥammad Čálih b. Khwájah Gháziy.

Natzmy Tabryzy, Nitzám aldyn 'ally is alive. Naf'y.

Nafys Ibn Qásim Júsaqy. Naqqáby Teherány. Núr aldyn.

Núry Dandány Herawy. Núry, Myr Moḥammad Sharyf.

Núry. Naw'y, Moḥammad Sa'y'd Herawy. Nawydy.

Nawydy Rázy. Nihány Samarqandy. Niyázy Tabryzy.

'ally Niyázy. Niyázy, 'abd al-Haqq Fárisḥyny فارسيچيني

Niyázy Bokháry Ibn Qádhyy Sayyid 'ally (see Badáwny.)

Nyky, Zayn aldyn. Wáhid, Sháh Mirzá Taqyy. Wáhidy.

Wadáy Herawy came to India. Wáçify Kamál aldyn.

Wáçily of Marw. d. 968.

Wáffy a son of Qádhyy Shukr Allah Tabryzy.

Wiçály Moḥammad Amyn d. 967.

Waçly, different from the one mentioned in Badáwny.

Mollá Waçly d. 977.

Wafáyyi, Shaykh Núr aldyn the Wazyr of Humáyún.

Wafáyyi Astrábády. Wafáyyi, Mirzá Ibrahym born in 941.

Woqú'y Tabryzy. Woqú'y, Myr Wá'itzy.

Woqú'y, Moḥammad Sharyf d. 977. Walyy Dasht Bayádhy.

Hátify Qazwyny. Hádiy, Abú-l-Hádiy d. 996.

Hádiy, Shaykh Hádiy Astrábády is alive.

Háshim, Sháh Háshim b. 'azyz aldyn Jabaly Qazwyny.

Háshim, Amyr Khwájagy Qazwyny d. 947.

Háshim, Myr 'ally Kamál Herawy.

Moḥammad Háshim was at Láhór in 969.

Háshimy a son of Khwájah 'içmat Shaykh alislam d. 945.

Háshimy, Myrak Háshimy b. Khwájah Háshimy.

Háshimiy Kirmány called Sháh Jahángyir d. 948.  
 Khwájah Hijry. Hijry Samshyr-gar Qomny.  
 Hijry Andejány. Hijry Rázy, Khwájah Mohámmad Sharyf.  
 Mollá Hidáyat Qazwyny, a physician d. 960.  
 Khwájah Hidáyat. Haláky Hamadány. Mollá Hilál.  
 Hilály. Myr Humáyún Isfaráyiny. Humáyún Samarqandy.  
 Hamdam Bég. Hamdamy.  
 Hindál Mirzá Mohámmad b. Bár Pádsháh.  
 Yárák Qazwyny a physician. Yár Mohámmad Sowalah سولاه  
 Yáry Tabryzy. Yakyà Qádhyy Núr-bakhshy, a brother of 'abd  
 Allah Yaqyny.  
 Myr Yakyà Hosayny Sayfy a son of the author of the Nafáyis.  
 Yaqyny, Qádhyy 'abd Allah.  
 Yaqyny, Qádhyy 'abd Allah Hasany Rádhyy b. Qádhyy Mohámmad.  
 Yamyny Samnány Shamshyr-gar.  
 Yúsof Bég Cháwishlú. Yúsofy Narsábády.

In order to complete the list of poets who flourished under Akbar I add here an abstract from the appendix to Badáwny's History which was compiled in 1004 (see Sir H. Elliot's *Indian Hist.*) Badáwny says that he has greatly used the Nafáyis in drawing up that Appendix, and that he knew most of the poets personally whom he mentions.

Atishy of Qandahár came to India with Bábor and became his historiographer. He died in 973 at Lahór.

Ashraf-Khán, Myr Munshiy Hosayny of Mashhad was a great calligraph but a bad poet.

Amr Qádhyy *Asyry* of Ray. As the climate of India did not agree with him he returned to his native town where he died.

*Myr Amány*, called Mykhchah (?) was a Sayyid of Kábul, died in 981 and left a Dywán.

*Amány*, Myrzá Sharyf Ispahány lived twenty years in India.

Qádhyy *Ahmad* Ghaffáry Qazwyny was a descendant of Najm aldyn 'abd al-Ghaffár the author of the *Hawy* on Sháfi' law. *Akmad* came to India and died in 975. He is the author of the *Nigáristán* نگارستان and of the *نسخ جهان-ارا* a general history which is usually



called *Jehán árâ*, but as the title is a chronogram (for 971) the word *سج* ought not to be omitted.

*Myr Ashky Qommy* died at *Agra*.

*Anyisy Lawlaqy* was a *Shámlú Turkman* left a *Mathnawý*.

*Amyny* was a young man when *Badáwny* wrote. He had first the takhalluḡ of *Khawfy* but his patron *Nitzám aldyn Ahmad* with whom he lived at *Gujrát* changed it into *Amyny* (*Amny* ?) When *Badáwny* wrote he was attached to the service of a royal prince.

*Abtary Badakhshy* is also called *Wakyle Fir'awn*.

*Ulfaty, Qalyj Khán* a noble resided at *Qábul* when *Badáwny* wrote.

*Ulfaty Yazdy* was dead when *Badáwny* wrote.

*Ulfaty 'iráqy* has several times been at *Kashmyr* with *Mirzá Yúsof Khán*.

*Bayram-Khán*, the *Khán-Khánán* was originally in the service of *Bábor*. He was a great patron of learning and left a *Persian* and a *Turky Dywán*. He died in 968 in *Gujrát* whence his body was agreeably to his will carried to *Mashhad* for interment.

*By-kasy Ghaznawý* went to *Makkah* and studied there several books on tradition. In his old age he returned from *India* to *Afghánistán* and died there in 973.

*Báqiy Kúláby* was killed during the rebellion of *Ma'čúm Kábuly*.

*Bayúdhý بياضى* resided at *Agra*.

*Payrawy Sáwy* was a painter as well as a poet, he died in *India* and left a *Dywán*. He imitates *Aḡafy*.

*Baqáiyiy* came from *Qomm* to *Gujrát* where he was attached to the service of *Nitzám aldyn Ahmád*. Thence he went to *Agra* and when *Badáwny* wrote he had the intention to go to *Láhór*. His takhalluḡ was first *Maftúny*.

*Tarkhán*, his name is *Mollá Núr aldyn Sufaydany* and his takhalluḡ *Núry*. *Sufaydan* is the name of a place in *Sirhind* which was his *Jagyr*. He was a good *Mathematician* and stood high in favour with the emperor *Humáyún* who conferred upon him the title of a *Tarkhán*, but towards the end of his life he fell into great poverty. He was alive in 979. He is the author of a *Dywán*.

*Turdy* a native of *Má-wará-luahr*.

*Tursany* his name is *Manóhar* and though he was a *Hindú* he is also called *Mohammad Manóhar* and *Mirzá Manóhar*. The name of his father is *Lón-karn* (salt manufacturer), he was *Rájah* of *Sámbar*

*Tadzrawy* تذروي Abhary a nephew of Nargisy came from Rúm to India. He is the author of a memoir رساله (or Mathnawý?) called بنام آنكه روى the first verse of which is دشمن و دوست. He died in 975 and is buried at Agra.

*Tashbyhy* Káshy came twice or three times to India and returned again to Persia, when Badáwny wrote he was in India. He was of doubtful orthodoxy, has written a Risálah which he dedicated to Abú-l-Fadhl and which contains irreligious theories; he also left a Dywán.

*Taggy aldyn* Shúshtary was skilled in almost all sciences and had just come to the court when Badáwny wrote, he put the Sháh-námah into prose.

*Thániy Khán* Herawy his name was 'ally Akbar, he put the Káfíyah into Persian verse and left a treatise in verse on Arabic grammar صرف and a prose treatise on pantheism. He was alive in 990.

*Thanáyyi* Mashhady, Khwájah Hosayn. His poetry was much esteemed in India before he came to this country and it was thought nothing of after he had come to India, he left a Dywán and a very good Mathnawý.

*Jiddý*, Myr Sayyid 'ally was a most distinguished painter. He painted the history of Hamzah. It is in sixteen volumes. Every volume is in a box and every leaf is a cubit long. He was alive in A. H. 956 and had written a Dywán.

*Jadzby* his name is Pádsháh Quly son of Sháh Quly-Khán Tárykhy.

*Jamyly* Kálpy-wál, i. e. of Calpee, a son of Jalál Wáçil. He and his brother Fadhy were both poets of some repute. The latter also wrote Arabic poetry and left a commentary on Faydhy's sentences without diacritical points. They were both alive when Badáwny wrote.

*Chishty*, Shaykh Hosayn Çúfy Dihlawy was in mysticism a disciple of Shaykh Islém اسلام Chishty. He was in the Khánqáh of Fatḥpúr Sykry. He left a Dywán and several other works among them one in verse called Heart and Soul دل و جان which is an imitation of the دل و جان of Tofáhy the teacher of Myr 'ally Shyr.

*Ja'far* a Sayyid of Herát.

*Ja'far-Bég* was called Açaḥ Khán Qazwyny he was a nephew of the late Paymaster of the forces, says Badáwny, who speaks in high praises of him.

*Haydary* Tabryzy was a *Hájy* and came twice to India but left it again. His *Dywán* in which there are but few good poems has about 14,000 verses. He was a pupil of *Lisány*.

*Hozny* of the 'iráq intended to come from *Hérat* to India but died before he could carry out his plan.

*Hayáty* Gylány a friend of *Dardmand* wrote a *Dywán*.

*Hály* was at *Gujrát* with *Mirzá Nitzám aldyn Akmad*.

*Hálaty* Yádgár is according to his own opinion a descendant of *Sultán Sanjar*, but according to the *Tárykh Nitzámy* he was a *Chaghatáyan*. He left a *Dywán*.

*Kháne A'tzam* flourished under *Humáyún* and *Akbar*.

*Khanjar Béq* a relation of *Turdy Béq Khán* is a *Chaghatáian* by birth and wrote a *Mathnawý* of 300 verses in which he gives an account of his own life and celebrates the praises of the emperor.

*Khosrawy* came from the *Makkian* pilgrimage to India where he was patronized by one of the Royal princes.

*Myr Dawry* his name is *Sultán Báyazyd Herawy* and his title *Kátib almulk*. He was the best calligraph in *Akbar's* time and a fair poet.

*Dakhly* came from the 'iráq to India.

*Dánahy*, *Dánah* is a village near *Nayshápúr* of which this poet was a peasant. He came to India and made poetry, but as his language was rustic and uncultivated his verses were not much admired.

*Dawwány*, *Hakym 'ayn almulk*. His mother is descended from the celebrated *Philosopher Jalál aldyn Dawwány*.

*Rafy'y*, *Myr Haydar Mo'ammáiy* of *Káshán* was distinguished by his skill in making chronograms. He was drowned when returning by sea to Persia. He was in charge of copies of *Faydhy's* works for distribution in Persia and they were also lost.

*Riháiy* is a descendant of *Shaykh Zayn Kháfý* and wrote a celebrated *Dywán*. *Sa'd aldyn Riháiy Khawáfý* is mentioned in the *Nafáýis*, he died in 980.

*Raurghany* was a Jester in the service of the emperor and left a *Dywán* of about 3000 verses, he died in 981. The following chronogram on his death expresses the estimation in which he was held by his contemporaries داده چو سگی بکافرستان جان

*Zayn Khán Kókah* was the best musician of the time of *Akbar* but a bad poet. He played chiefly Hindu tunes.

*Dawwány*

*Sultán Mohammad* Saplakی سپلکی, Saplak is a place in Qandahár. The common people of India pronounce the word with an i after the p; if thus pronounced it means کیلاسی this is the name of an animal which lives on carrion.

*Sultán*, his title was Khán-zamán. There was another poet, *Mohammad*, who had the takhalluḡ of *Sultán*; the Khán-zamán offered him one thousand Rupees if he would change it and when he refused to do so he threatened to put him to death; but promises and threats were unavailing with the poor poet, he kept his takhalluḡ.

*Sayry* Ghaznawý was versed in law, metric and other sciences.

*Sipihry*, Myrzá Bég died in India in 979.

*Sibáqy* was in the service of Bayram-khán who sent through him seven thousand Rupees to the shrine of Imám Ridhá. The poet spent the money and was punished for it by Sháh Tahmásb of Persia with imprisonment, but in 974 he again obtained his liberty.

*Sahmy* Bokháry. His father was an arrow manufacturer, hence his takhalluḡ. He grew up in the service of Myrzá 'azyz Kókah.

*Sagqá* Bahrám belongs to the school of Darwýsh Fáníy and to the Silsilah of Hájj Mohammad Janúshány جروشانی. He lived at Agra and having given every thing he possessed to a son of his Pyr, he travelled to Ceylon and died on the road. He left a large Dywán.

*Siyáhy* Khodá-dúst a grandson of Khwájah Kalán Bég died in 978. (According to another Tadzkirah his takhalluḡ is *Sipáhy*.)

*Sarmady* Ispahány had first the takhalluḡ of Faydhy, he resides in Bengal.

*Sáqiy* Jazáýiry a native of Mashhad. His father who was of Arabic extraction was considered as a doctor (mojtáhid) of the Shy'ah church. Sáqiy held in 1004 an office in Bengal. In the Naḡáýis it is stated that his father's name was Ibráhyim Jazáýiry.

*Sayyidy* a Ğúfy was a disciple of Shaykh Islém (اسلم) apparently a corruption of Islám) Chishty. Was first settled at Kálpy, now he is at Kabúl.

*Shahdy* (or *Shohdy*), Sháh Abú-l-Ma'ály.

*Shyry* of the village of Kókwál in the Panjáb. His father was of Máchyn. He was a very celebrated poet and was ordered to translate the Mahabharata into Persian, but it is not clear whether he did execute the task. He died in the Yúsofjáy country in 994 and left a celebrated Dywán.

*Shikhyby* Ispahány came to India and is patronized by the Khán Khánán the son of Bayram Khán.

*Shujá'y*, *Hakym Sayf* almolúk Domáwandy was a clever physician. *Sharbaty* is alive.

Mollá *Çádiq Halwáiyi* Samarqandy was in 988 in Má-wará-l-nahr, he is the author of a Dywán.

*Çabúhy* was of Chaghatyyah origin lived at Agra and died in 972.

*Çálihy* Herawy was in India but returned to his home.

*Çádiq* (according to the *Nafáyis Çádiqiy*) Qandaháry Herawy was for some time in India, he is dead.

*Çarfy*, Shaykh Ya'qúb Kashmyry a learned man who left several works on Çúfism. He commenced the compilation of a large commentary on the Korán like the *Tafsyr Kabyr* (of Rázy) but died before he could complete it.

*Çarfy* Sáwajy was for some time at Gujrát with Khwájah Nitzám aldyn Ahmad, subsequently he went to Láhór, he wrote a Dywán.

*Çabúry* Hamadány was cast in prison when the Khán-zamán was put to death. Was dead when Badáwny wrote.

*Çálih* Dywánah obtained the title of 'áqily from the emperor.

*Tárimy*, Mollá 'ally was very strong in the traditions having studied this science in Arabia. Died in 981.

*Taryqy* Sáwajy died on a pilgrimage to Makkah.

*Tálib* Ispahány resided the last twenty years in Kashmyr. first he was a Qalandar. subsequently he entered the service of the emperor and was sent on an embassy to Ladak.

*Táli'y* Yazdy an elegant calligraph resided at Agra.

*Tifly* a son of Mollá Darwysh Fathpúry was so precocious that he read the Shamsyyah on Logic when only ten years of age. Was in the service of one of the princes.

*Tzohúry* resided in the Deccan and left a Dywán.

*Myr 'abd al-Hayy* Mashhady a brother of Myr 'abd Allah Qánúny who was a courtier of Humáyún.

*Sayyid Mohammad* Najafy wrote good Persian and Arabic poetry, and his poetical talents were fully acknowledged in the Deccan. He came to Ilahábád and it was reported that he had written a satire on Fakh Allah. As he denied the charge, his papers were searched, and as satyres were found among them he was ten years imprisoned at Gwáliar. He wrote a Dywán.

'*obaydy* was a young but promising poet when Badáwny wrote.

'*ishqy Khán* a Turkey Pyr-zadah. His father was *Rahmán Quly Sultán*. He was well versed in accounts and filled for some time the place of *Myr-Bakhshy*. He left a *Dyván* of a thousand *Qaḡydahs* and many *Ghazals* and a very large *Mathnawý*.

'*ilmy* (or '*alamy*) *Myr Mortadhà* a *Sayyid* of *Dúgháb* was for some time lord of *Badáwn*.

'*azyyz* *Myr 'azyz Allah* was for some time *Dyván* (Minister of Finance) of *Akbar* but finally his property was confiscated and he was imprisoned because he could not account for five crores of *Rupees*. He left a *Dyván* of *Ghazals* and some *Mathnawies* like *گل و مل* and *شهر اشوب*.

*Mirzá 'azyz Kókah A'tzam Khán* attempts now and then to write poetry.

'*ahdy Shyrázy* was for some time in *Gujrát* with *Nitzám aldyn Ahmad*. Subsequently he came to *Dilly* and entered the service of the *Hakym 'ayn almulk*.

'*ináyat Kátib Shyrázy* was librarian of *Akbar* when *Badáwny* wrote.

'*orfy Shyrázy*. His *Dyván* was even during his life time very popular and sold in every street.

*Ghaznawý* *Myr Mohammad Kháne Kalán* held a very high appointment. He left a large *Dyván*.

*Ghazzúly Mashhady* fled from the '*iráq* where he had been in danger of being put to death into the *Deccan*. The *Khán-zamán* sent him one thousand *Rupees* for the journey and prevailed upon him to proceed from the *Deccan* to *Agra*. After he had been some years with the *Khán-zamán*, the emperor took him into his service and conferred the title of *king of poets* ملك الشعراء upon him. He died at *Ahmadábád* on Thursday evening 27th of *Rajeb* 980, according to the *Nafáýis* in 981. He was deeply versed in mystic philosophy. He left a *Dyván* and a *Mathnawý*, in all from 40,000 to 50,000 verses.

*Ghobáry Qásim 'alyy b. Haydar Baqqál* rose from a humble station (his father was a green-grocer at *Agra*) to the dignity of a *Khán*. He died in 1000 or 1001. *Bedáwny* who writes a very spiteful article on him says that *قاسم علي خان ابله* is in the former and *قاسم علي خان جاهل* is in the latter case, the chronogram of his death.

*Ghorbaty Hıçáry* travelled in *Má-wará-l-nahr* and died at *Agra* in 966. He left a *Dyván*.

*Ghayraty* Shyrázy came to India but returned to Shyráz.

Shaykh *Faydhy* died in 1004. Sir Henry Elliot has given a very spirited translation of this article in his *Ind. Hist.* I. 255.

*Fárighy* Shyrázy a cousin of *Fath* Allah. He came twice to India, and died.

*Fahmy* Tabarány (Teherány ?) was a great traveller and visited also India.

*Fahmy* b. Nádiry Samarqandy came to India, but left it again.

*Fahmy* Astrábády died at Dilly.

*Fikry*, Sayyid Mohammad Jámah-báf nicknamed Myr Rubá'iyi is the Khayyám of his age.

*Fanáziy* Chaghatáziy had the title of Khán. He was some time imprisoned, which affected his mind so much that he turned mad. He left a Dywán.

*Fosúny* Yazdy a story teller by profession. Came from Tatah, and was received into the service of the emperor.

*Fyrúzah* Kábuly a slave of Myrzá Mohammad *Hakym* was a clever musician, and a fair poet. He was admitted into the society of the emperor.

*Fárisy*, Sharyf a son of the painter Khwájah 'abd al-Qamad was a great calligraph and a good painter, he left a Dywán.

*Qaráry* Gylány, Núr aldyn son of Mollá 'abd al-Razzáq and brother of the *Hakym* Abú-l-Fath, died in Bengal during the days of Motzaffar Khán and left a Dywán.

*Qawsy* was in the service of the Kháne Kalán, and it is said that he was without equal in the art of—making tooth-picks.

*Qaydy* Shyrázy came to India on his return from the Makkian pilgrimage, and entered the service of the emperor, but fell into disgrace for having said that his subjects were greatly suffering. He died at Fathpúr.

*Qandy* came at the time of Bayram Khán from Má-wará-l-nahr to India.

*Qásim* *Gáhy* (*Káhy* from Káh grass ?) Kábuly was a Qúfy and skilled in the explanation of the Qorán, polemics, music, &c. but he was an atheist and a disgusting cynic.

*Qásim* *Arslán* was originally of Tús, but was brought up in Má-wará-l-nahr. He was a very good poet and left a Dywán. He died in 995.

*Kámy*, Myr 'alâ aldawlah, author of a Tadzkirah.

*Kalámy*, Afdhal-khán came from the Deccan to Hindústán, he was learned in most sciences, more particularly in law. Died in the Deccan.

*Kámy Qommy*, a young man who had shortly previous to 1004 come to India.

*Liqáyyi* Astrábády a most distinguished man died at Láhór in 979 or 975.

*La'ly Myrzá La'l Bég* son of Quly Badakhshy a most gentle young man, who was admitted into the society of the emperor. He is very well versed in history and writes occasionally poetry.

*Lutfy* Monajjim was for some time with Mirzá Nitzám aldyn Ahmad in Gujráat. Was well acquainted with ancient poetry and repeated one night, one thousand verses from memory.

*Myr Mortadhà* Sharyfy Shyrázy grandson of Myr Sayyid Sharyf Jorjány, surpassed all his contemporaries in the mathematical and philosophical sciences. He went to Makkah, studied there the traditions under Ibn Hajr, and obtained a licence اجازت from him. From Makkah he went into the Deccan and thence to Agra. He died in 974, and was conveyed to Mashhad for interment.

*Khvájah Hosayn Marwy* a descendant of Rokn aldyn 'alâ aldawlah Samnány was in Philosophy a pupil of 'icám aldyn and Mollá Hanafy and in law of Ibn Hajr II. In 979 he left India and returned to his home and died there. He put the Singhásan Batysy into Persian verses, but did not complete it. He left a Dywán.

*Mahwy*, Myr Mohammad Munshiy was twenty-five years Head Munshiy of India.

*Myr Mohsin* Radhawy Mashhady.

*Mawjy*, Qásim Khán Badakhshy was a high officer in the army of the emperor, and left a poem of 6000 verses in the style of Yúsof ó Zalykhá. He died at Agra in 979.

*Myr-zadah* 'alyy Khán a son of Mochtaram Bég was killed in Kashmyr in 996.

*Muthnawy* Herawy was of the Tabátabá family, lived nearly fifty years in India. Died in 982.

*Murády* Astrábády was a Sayyid of that place. He came to India and died in 979.



*Mushfiqy* Bokháry, his family is of Marw, he came twice to India but returned again to Persia.

*Mayly* Herawy his name was Myrzá Quly. He was a very distinguished poet in the service of Nawrang Khán. He died at Malwa.

*Malik* Qommy called Malik alkalám or the king of poetry. He lived in the Deccan in a humble manner. It is to be observed that Faghfúr adopted some times the takhalluq of Malik. His poems must therefore not be confounded with those of Malik Qommy.

Mollá *Modúmy* of Badakhshán was for some time in the service of Myrzá 'azyz Kókah.

*Mollá Maqqúd* Qazwyny was a good poet and left a Dywán.

*Mihnaty* Hiçáry a man of considerable learning was first in the Dilly Madrasah and subsequently Qádhíy of Sirhind where he died. The emperor gave him the takhalluq of 'ayshy.

*Músa'wy* Mashhady.

*Khwájah Mo'atztam*, he murdered his wife and was executed for it in 971.

*Ma'wzún* the son of a celebrated calligraph was also well versed in this art.

*Mohammad Yúsof* was born at Kábul and brought up in India. Was killed in the siege of Súrat in 980. (970 ?)

*Mantzary* Samarqandy was at Agra in the service of Bayram Khán. He wrote a poem called شاهنامه خیال which contains an amount of the war of Iskander Súr, &c.

*Modúmy* Hamadány was known in India by the name of Haydary.

*Mogymy* Sabzwáry was for some time in the service of Kháne A'tzam. He returned after the fall of Gujráat to his native country.

*Ma'çúm* a son of the Qádhíy Abú Ma'áliy died at Láhór.

*Mahwy* came to India shortly before 1004, was for some time in the service of the Khánkhánán, then he went on a pilgrimage to Makkah.

*Matzhary* Kashmyry wrote a Dywán. Was in Kashmyr in 1004.

*Shaykh Mohammad* Bokháry Dihlawy was a man of very good family, but seems not to have been much of a poet.

*Nawdy* Torbaty left a Dywán which contains a very biting satire against Kychak-Bég the Bakhshy of Bayráam Khán.

*Nishány*, Mawlána 'alyy Ahmad son of Hosayn Naqshy Dihlawy, a seal engraver by profession.

*Náçihy* Jamál Khán son of Miýán Mangan of Badáwn is dead.

*Nihály* a lady of Agra, a relation of Mihry Herawy.

*Nijáty* Gylány came to India and died.

*Nawdy* a young man in the service of the Khán Khánán.

*Naw'y* was in the service of one of the princes.

*Niyázy* of Bokhárá, was a most insolent and shameless fellow. He died at Tata.

*Númy* is the takhalluç of Myr Mohammad Ma'çúm Çafawy of Bakar.

*Natzry* Nayshápúry was in 1004 in the service of the Khán Khánán.

*Nawdy* Nayshápúry died 973 at Ojayn on his way to Makkah.

*Natzmy* Tabryzy. His Dywán is celebrated.

*Woqú'y* Nayshápúry a relation of Shiháb Akmad Khán, his name was Mohammad Sharyf.

*Wadáy* Herawy came to India and died.

*Waqify* Herawy Ibn 'alyy was in the service of the emperor.

*Wafy* Myr 'abd Allah a very good calligraph. He was the pupil of Sháh 'abbás and Mawlaná Ráqimý in this art. He wrote sometimes poetry.

*Wafly* went from the 'iráq to Makkah and thence by water to India. The ship was wrecked and most of the passengers were drowned, but he was saved and went to the Deccan. He was favourably received by the king, this excited the envy of the courtiers and they poisoned him in 977.

*Woqúfy* Herawy is called Myr Wá'itz. He resides in Badakhshán.

*Wafúyiy* Ispahány lived for a long time in Kashmyr thence he came to Láhór.

*Hamadány* called Kháne 'álam is a son of Hamdam Bég.

*Hijry* a descendant of the Shaykh Jám was a very sanctified man and left a Dywán of 5000 verses.

*Háshimiy* (or *Háshim* ?), Mohammad Háshim a cousin of Mawláná Mohammad Sháh Unsy. He sometimes used the takhalluç of Sollamy سلمى and sometimes of Wáfiy. He was at Láhór in 972.

(11)

خزینہ گنج الہی

(P.)

Iláhy's treasury, containing the biography of about four hundred Persian poets alphabetically arranged by 'imád aldyn Maẓmúd Iláhy *Hosayny*. The title of the book and name of the author occur in the life of *Ādzory*. Iláhy is mentioned by *T'áhir Naṣrábády* and in the *A'tishkadah* p. 341 and it is stated there that he was a native of *Asadábád* in *Hamadán* and that he spent a great part of his life in *India* and died there. *Sarkhúsh* says that he came to *India* under *Jahángy*r, but neither of these authors mention his name. According to the *Hamyshah Bahár* his name was *Myr Čadr aldyn Moḥammad 'alyy*, he was the son of the physician *Moḥammad Shyrázy* and was a native of *Hamadán*, he came to *India* in A. H. 1010, and found great favor at the Court of the emperor and on account of his medical skill he received the title of the Messiah of the age. Either this statement refers to a different individual or it is full of errors. Iláhy himself informs us in p. 112 that he went in 1010 to *Ispahán* for the sake of prosecuting his studies and stayed there three and a half years; and in page 365 he says that in 1015 he went to *Shyráz* for the same purpose, and in one passage he mentions that he was at *Thanéser* which is one hundred miles N. W. from *Dilly*. *Siráj* mentions *Myr Iláhy Hamadány* and places his death in 1064. His poems are much admired and he left a considerable *Dyván*.

The author mentions in this *Tadzkirah* chiefly poets of the 9th and 10th centuries of the *Hijrah* whom he calls شعراء متوسطین. He also mentions some of the eighth

century on the authority of Dawlat-sháh. The authorities which he uses are principally the Sámy (see p. 12 *supra*), Myr 'alyy Shyr (see p. 9), and Taqyy Awhady (see below), and Fakhry (p. 9). He also quotes the Tadzkirah of Khwájah Amyn aldyn *Hasan* Nitháry نثاري (in one passage he writes نثاري but gives us no information respecting him, except that he wrote his work in Máwará-l-nahr. In Tadzkirahs five poets of this takhalluṣ are mentioned, 1. Nitháry Túny who died in 971 or 968 and is the author of a Dywán of Ghazals and Qaṣydah and of a Mathnawý in the same measure as the King and the Beggar; 2. Nitháry Tabryzy; 3. Nitháry Qazwyny; 4. Nitháry Bokháry, his name is Bahâ aldyn *Hasan* and he is most likely the author of the Tadzkirah. 5. Nitháry Astrábády. He also quotes the مقالة الأبرار which is a biography of Ḥúfies and the Majális of 'abd al-Qádir Marághahī. The book has no preface and has never been completed and it is therefore perfectly unknown.

Beginning ماحب مقطعات موعظت-ائين امير محمود مشهور بابن امين

The rough copy of the author is in a private collection, large 8vo. 368 pp. of 19 lines. There are many blanks in it. Sometimes only the name of a poet is written, a space is left for the biography and then follow extracts from the Dywán. Sometimes the biography is given and a space is left for extracts; in many instances additions are made in the margin, these additions are sometimes by another author and in a different hand.

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Amýr Maḥmúd *Ibn Yamýn* d. 749. *Ibn Táj Kýl Ḥúfý.*

*Ibn Sayf. Ibn Faraj.*

*Ibn Hilál*, 'alyy b. *Hosayn* b. 'alyy called 'aláyyiy is the author of the منهاج الطالبين which is also called تاريخ عالئى and is dedicated to Sháh Shujá' Kirmány.

Mahmúd *Ibn Zangy* a brother of Motzaffar aldyn Abú Shujá' Atábuk Sa'd b. Zangy.

*Ibn 'içám*, some say he was a son of 'içámy Samarqandy.

Khwájah Kamál aldyn *Ibn Naçúh* dedicated a Dah-námah to the Wazyr-zádah Khwájah Ghiyáth aldyn Moḥammad b. Khwájah Rashyd Hamadány, he resided mostly at Baghdád.

Jamál aldyn *Ibn Hosám* d. in 730 at Herát.

Mohammad *Ibn Hosám* author of the *خاورنامه* d. 875.

Qádhíy *Ibn Jalál* probably of Nayshápúr.

*Abú-l-Faḥl* Mahnah, a descendant of Abú Sa'yd.

*Abú Sa'yd* Mahnah, a son of Mowayyad Dywánah was equally a descendant of Abú Sa'yd (b.) Abú-l-Khayr.

Khwájah *Abú-l-Naçr* Mahnah a son of Mowayyad Dywánah.

*Ibn Badr aldyn* Járjarmy a contemporary of Sultán Abú Sa'yd Myrzá Gurgán, resided mostly at Ispahán.

*Ibn Qotob* a friend of Afḍhal Na'yiny.

*Ibn Jalál* died probably in 750. He was a darwysh and probably an associate of Athyr Ūmány and of Kamál Ismá'yl.

*Ibn Ahmad*.

*Abú-l-Ma'ály* of Khawáf was a neighbour of 'abd Allah Ançáry.

Khwájah *Abú-l-Qásim* a son of Shiháb aldyn Khawáfy.

*Abú Isháq* called *Yashoq* at'imah *يسحق اطعمه* Shyrázy, contemporary of a grandson of Týmúr, is the author of a Mathnawý called *چنگال باعه*.

Najm aldyn *Abú Çálih*. *Abú Táhir* Sharwány.

Myrzá *Abú Bakr* Ibn Húky-Sháh *حوكى شاه* was killed in 852.

Sultán *Abú Sa'yd* Khán b. Sultán Moḥammád Khodáy-bandah died in 736.

Myrzá *Abú Bakr* b. Sultán Abú Sa'yd was put to death in 885.

Myrzá *Ibráhyim* b. Solaymán Pádsháh born in 941 d. 967 (?)

*Ibn Lál* son of La'ly-sháh Badakhshány.

*Abú 'alyy* used to behave like a mad man.

Khwájah *Ibn 'imád* left a Dah-námah or Decalogue.

Sayyid *Ibn 'alyy*.

*Ibn Mo'ayn* a poet of the middle period.

*Ibn Khatib* Húshang panegyrist of the Kart family more particularly of Fakhr aldyn Kart.

Hañtí *Ibráhyim* of the country of Karmiyah *كرميه*.

Sayyid *Ibráhyim* a descendant of Khwájah Bahá aldyn, had the appointment of Çadârat at Kábul.

Amyr Nitzám aldyn Abú-l-Baqá *Baqáiyi* was a contemporary of the Sultán Hosayn Myrzá, he came to India under Humáyún, and was killed in 947.

Khwájah *Abú-l-Wafá* a Çúfy of Khwárizm d. 835.

*Ibráhyim* Kandah of Khorásán was a teacher in the Madrasah of Fárjak.

*Abdál* Ispahány was in the service of Sám Myrzá.

Qádhíy *Abú-l-Barakat* Samarqandy mentioned by 'alyy Shyr.

*Abú-l-Khayr* Samarqandy a good Mathematician came to Herát under Myrzá Abú-l-Baqáiyi b. Sultán Hosayn Myrzá, Mohammad Khán Shaybány took him to Balkh.

Khwájah *Abú Isháq* is mentioned by Myr 'alyy Shyr.

Khwájah *Abú Tâhir* a son of Khwájah 'abd Allah.

Amyr *Ibráhyim* Qânúny a son of Khwájah Músà.

Mawláná *Ablahy*.

Mawláná Sharaf aldyn *Ibráhyim* of Bokhárá.

Shaykh *Abú-l-Wási* a Çúfy.

Amyr *Abú-l-Fath* Junábády جنابدى some say that he is identic with Amyr Abú-l-Fath whose takhalluç was *Fathy*.

*Abu-l-Mojáhid* Iskúiyي اسكوي the younger brother of Amyr Çadr aldyn Iskúiy and a contemporary of Sháh Ismá'yl.

Myr *Ibráhyim* Teherány b. Núr Allah.

Mawláná *Ibráhyim* Astrábády.

*Háiy* *Abú-l-Hasan* a Turky poet.

Aby (from áb water) of Khorásán a contemporary of Sultán Hosayn Myrzá.

*Abú-l-Mohsin* Myrzá b. Myrzá Abú-l-Baqáiyi b. Sultán Hosayn Myrzá Báýqará.

Byby *Átún*.

*Átishy* flourished at the close of Sultán Hosayn Myrzá's reign and in the beginning of that of Sháh Ismá'yl.

Sultán *Ahmad* Jaláýir d. 895. Myrzá *Ahmad* Daylamy.

Prince Sayyid *Ahmad* Myrzá. Sultán *Ahmad* king of Kalbarga.

Khwájah *Ahmad* Mojallid of Khorásán.

*Háfítz Ahmad* Hinnà-tarásh of Herát. Mawláná *Ahmady*.

*Háfítz Ahmad* Khátyb.

Myrzá *Ahmad* a descendant of Shaykh 'alâ aldawlah Samuány.

Shaykh *Ahmad Hasan* Balkhy Çúfy.

Mawláná *Ahsan* a poet of the middle period, is called *Ahsan Nadym*.

Shaykh *Ahmad Músawy*.

Qádhíy *Ahmad Ghaffáry* Qazwyny d. 975.

Amyr *Ahmad Háyy* was for some time Ruler of Herát, and subsequently of Samarqand.

*Ahmad At'imah* a mystic. *Ahmad Tabsy* d. 932.

Khwájah *Ikhtiyár Závahī* زوه left a Mathnawý, or perhaps two, called *مختار الاخبار* و *مختار الفتاوى* he flourished under Sháh Ismá'yl.

Qádhíy *Ikhtiyár* Torbaty lived to the time of Sháh Tahmásb.

Sayyid *Akhfash* Shyrázy.

*Ahmad Tabsy* called Mawláná Atún was the teacher of Sháh Ismá'yl, went later to Turkey.

Myr *Ikhtiyár* we have a chronogram, *ساقی کوثر*, by him for 897.

Mawláná *Akhy Zihgyr-tarásh* رهگیر تراش

*Akhtamy* came to India under Humáyún.

*Adáyyi* Ispahány flourished from Sháh Ismá'yl to Sháh Tahmásb.

*Adáyyi Bokháráyyi*, a contemporary of Sultán Hosayn Myrzá.

Myrzá *Adham* Baghdády, a contemporary of Sultán Solaymán of Turkey; wrote in Arabic, Persian and Turkish.

Ibráhyim Sháh *Adhamy*. *Adham Káshy*.

*Adham* Qazwyny.

*Adam*, left a Qačydaḥ on the Elixir.

Shaykh Jalál aldyn *Adzory* d. 866 at an age of eighty-two years.

Byby *Arzúyyi*.

*Ardebyly*, flourished under Sultán Haydar Çafawy. *Azy*.

Shaykh Mohammad Láhyjy (لاهیجی sic) *Asyry*, author of a commentary on the Gulshane Ráz and father of Fidáyyi.

Sháh *Ismá'yl* b. Sultán Haydar Çafawy was born in 892, and was acknowledged as sovereign at Tabryz in 906, in the same year died Myr 'alyy Shyr and in 911 died Sultán Hosayn Myrzá Báýqará. Sháh Ismá'yl died at Bayláq on Monday, 19 Rajab, 930, and left a Turqy Dywán in which he uses the takhulluḥ of Khiṭáby.

Myr Islám a descendant of Mohammad Ghazzály and a panegyrist of Myrzá 'alâ aldawlah died under Sultán Abú Sa'yd.

Khalyfah *Asad Allah* b. Khalyfah Hidáyat Allah Ispahány.

Sayyid *Asad Allah*. Mawláná *Asrâry*.

Mawláná *Ismy* Herawy. Khwájah *Ashraf* of the 'iráq.

Sayyid Jalál aldyn *Ashraf* Káshy flourished under Buqá-Khán a son of Hulákú.

Darwysch *Ashraf* flourished under Sultán Mohammad b. Báysankar.

Khwájah *Açafy* d. 928. Mawláná *Açly* of Mashhad.

*Açly* aldyn Mohammad b. Táhir b. Abú-l-Ma'ály Nahjbary (or Hanjbary ?) of Shyráz, contemporary of Sultán Abú Isháq, Mohammad Motzaffar and Sháh Shujá'.

Amyr *Açly* Qommy.

Myr Siráj aldyn *Açlyly* of Herát, contemporary of Sultán Hosayn Myrzá.

Khwájah *Afdhal aldyn* Mohammad Kirmány a son of Dhiyá aldyn and a Wazyr of Sultán Hosayn Myrzá, to be distinguished from the elder Afdhal aldyn Kirmány.

*Afdhal* Sárány, Sárán is the name of a quarter of the town of Teherán.

*Afdhal* Béq of the Qipchaq came to India under Humáyún.

Khwájah *Iftikhár*, some identify him with *Hakym* Íftikhár, who is an ancient poet.

*Afsary* Bokháry. *Afdhal Allah* Shyrázy.

Amyr *Afdhal* son of Sultán alyy Khwáb-byn.

*Afsary* a contemporary of Sultán Bábor. *Afaty* Samarqandy.

*Afúq* Jalávir a sister of Mohammad 'ály Jalávir Nitháry.

*Afchangy* افچنگي *Agahy* Herawy is older than *Agahy* Yazdy.

Mawláná *Agahy* Qáyiny a grandson of Jalál aldyn Qáyiny.

Myrzá Ulugh Béq the astronomer.

Myr *Hosayn Ulfaty* of Torbat was under Humáyún in India.

*Ilúhy* a contemporary of Sultán Hosayn Myrzá.

*Alf* (?) *Abdúl* Ispahány had first the takhalluç of *Moty'y* was a contemporary of Sultán Ya'qúb.

*Amány* a panegyrist of Humáyún. Mollá *Amyry* Astrábády.

Mawláná *Amyry* Khorásány, a contemporary of Sháh Ismá'yl is the father of Fakhry the author of the تحفة الحبيب

Amyr aldyn Mohammad *Amyry* of Khorásán.

Nitzám aldyn 'alyy *Shyr* d. 906, the chronogram is انوار رحمت.

Mawláná Dhiyá aldyn Yúsof *Amyry*, was at the court of Sháhi-rokh. Mawláná *Amyry*.



Khawájah *Amyr Béq* Natzary lived to the time of Sháh Tahmásb.

Khawájah *Amyr Béq*. Khawájah *Amyr Béq* Mohr.

*Amán Allah* Qohistány mentioned by 'alyy Shyr.

*Amán Allah* Qazwyny, a nephew of Adham Munshiy, was ten years in the service of Sám Myrzá, and wrote a treatise on the preservation of health در حفظ صحت, one on the crisis in fevers در بحران, and one containing Mo'ammás.

*Amyny* Samnány Sa'd-gul. *Amyr* Sultán Ibráhyim *Amyny* d. 941.

*Umnydy* Rázy a native of Teherán d. 925.

*Amyr* Mahmúd Gylány is of the family of the Rulers of Láhiján.

*Amyr* Amyr-khwánd a son of Khwánd-Sháh Balkhy the historian.

Mohammad *Amyr* Balkhy died at Astrábád.

Sayyid Qotb aldyn Amyre *Hájj Unsy* a Sayyid of Herát, left a set of اربعينده i. e. forty Ghazals.

*A'ny* Herawy lived long in Kashmyr and died there.

*Anysy* Khárizmy خازمي was in the service of Sultán Ya'qúb.

*Anwary* Balkhy made a chronogram on Jámy.

*Anwary* Mashhadý.

*Anwary* Samarqandy a friend of *Amyr Akmad Hájj* the Ruler of Samarqand.

*Anwary* Bokháry a calligraph in the service of Myr 'alyy Shyr.

Shaykh *Anwár* Hamadány. Shaykh *Ançary* Herawy.

Mollá Mohammad-sháh *Unsy* Qandaháry came to India under Humáyún.

Mawláná *Inçáfy* a contemporary of Sultán Ya'qúb.

Khawájah *Awhad* Mostawfiy Sabzwáry a physician, and generally a learned man d. 868.

Sultán *Oways* b. Shaykh *Hasan Núyán* نويان succeeded to the throne of Adzarbáyján and the Arabian 'iráq after the death of his father. He died in 765.

*Ahly* Khorásány. *Ahly* Shyrázy. *Ahly* Chaghatáyiý. *A'hy*.

Mohammad *Bayrám Khán* who had the title Khán Khánán d. 968.

*Bayány* Tabryzy. *Bayány* Astrábády. *Bayán* Bahrábády.

Myrzá *Pyr Budáq* (he spells this word بداق and بودق) son of Jahánsháh d. 822.

*Amyr By-Khúdy* Isfaráyiny. *By-Khúdy* Balkhy.

*Bayúlhy* Astrábády mentioned by Sámy.

*Payány* Herawy lived in Má-wará-l nahr until Bábor Myrzá raised him to the post of Çadárat.

*By-Kasy* Shúshtary spent thirty years at Herát.

Myr *Táj* Gylány.

Mawláná *Tadzrawy* Abhary a nephew of Nargisy came to India and dedicated a Dah-námah, or Decalogue to the Kháne A'tzam.

*Táb'i'y* Herawy, and Tarkhán Khorásány and Tawhydy are mentioned by *Tagyy Awzhady*.

*Tarzygy* (see *Tadzkirah Sámy*).

Mawláná 'alyy Kalawy *كلوي Thawry* Bokháry mentioned by 'alyy Shyr. Myrzá Ján Mohammad *Thániy*.

'abd al-Rahmán Jány (he gives a list of his works which will be inserted in the next chapter).

Mohammad *Jány* a brother of Jány died before him.

Sayyid *Ja'far* brother of Mohammad Núr-bakhsh went to Herát under Myrzá Sultán *Hosayn*.

Sayyid *Jalúle 'adhod* of Yazd a son of 'adhod the Wazyr of Mohammad Motzaffar.

Mawláná *Jalál aldyn Tabyb*, his takhalluḡ was *Sháh Shujá'* he flourished in Fáris under the Motzaffar family, another physician of the name of Jalál aldyn is mentioned by Sám.

*Jalál* b. Ja'far Faráhány left a Dywán of 3000 verses and a Mathnawý in the measure of the Makhzan.

Khwájah *Jalál aldyn* Mohammad Tabryzy mentioned by Sám.

Mawláná *Jalál aldyn* Mohammad Dawwány the philosopher, a son of Sa'd aldyn As'ad Dawwány. Iláhy says that Dawwány died under Sháh Tahmásb, at the end of the notice is a chronostichon for 903 viz. *نادر عصر واعلم علما* it is however not said that it is intended to fix the year of the death of Dawwány, on the contrary it would appear that it has been made by Dawwány on the death of Sultán Abú Sa'yd, yet there is a note to it in the margin in a different hand to the effect that as Sháh Tahmásb came to the throne in 930, this chronostichon contradicts the above statement. *Hájy Khalyfah* N. 11210 places the death of Dawwány in 908. He has written three glosses, the Old *قديم*, New *جديد* and Newest *اجد* to Qúshchy's commentary on *Túsy's* *Tajryd*, and in like manner he has written glosses to the commentary on the *Matáli'* he is also the author of the *شرح هياتل, اخلاق جلالى*, *النبات واجب* (on the existence of God), *رسالة زورا* on Qúfyism, *حاشية شمسية* (i. e. glosses to *Qofby's* commentary on the *Shamsyrah* on Logic); and *انوار شافية*.

*Jalály* a contemporary of Sultán *Hosayn Myrzá* lived to the reign of Sháh *Ismá'yl*.

Shaykh *Jalál Herawy Qúfy*.

*Jalál Hindy* left a *Dywán* of upwards of 2000 verses.

*Háfítz Jalál aldyn Mahmúd*.

Pyr *Jamály Ardestány* brought the autograph of Saná'yíy's *Hady-qah* from Ghaznyn to Ardestán.

Shaykh *Jamály Dihlawy* contemporary of *Jámy*.

Shaykh *Jamál aldyn Barújardy Núr-bakhshy*.

*Jamály Káshy* a son of *Hájy Sháh Jalláh (Halláj ?)*.

*Jamshyd Monajjim Herawy. Jonúny Hamadány.*

*Jonúny Andakhúdy.*

Amýr *Jahán-sháh* b. *Qará Yúsof* a *Qará Qynlú Turkmán*, his takhalluṣ was *Haqqy* (see 'alyy Shyr).

*Háfítz Khámúsh* a mystic. *Hájy Fútah فوطه* Samarqandy.

*Háfítz Hakkák* a native of *Kirmán* resided at *Herát*.

*Qadhiy Myr Hosayn Maybodzy*, the Philosopher, left a commentary on the *Dywán* ascribed to 'alyy; a commentary on the *هدية الحكمة*; commentaries on the *Káfiyah* and on the *طواع* and on the *Shamsy-yah*, and glosses on the *Daqqyah حواشي دقيقة*.

*Mawláná Kamál aldyn Hosayn Wá'ítz Káshify* of *Bayhaq* in *Sabzwár* resided twenty years at *Herát*. He was a contemporary of *Myr 'alyy Shyr* and died in 910. He is the author of the *جواهرالتفسير* in one volume being a commentary on the second *Súrah* of the *Qorân*, of the *Tafsyr Hosayny*, of the *مختزن الانشا*, of the *مرواهب عليه*, of the *اخلاق محسني*, of the *مبععة كاشفيه* (the seven Revealers are the seven planets, the work treats in seven books, which it seems are also called *Káshifyyah* Revealers, on astrology, and is dedicated to *Myr 'alyy Shyr*), of the *روضة الشهيد* and of the *اسرار قاسمي*, and of a book on alchemy.

*Hakymy Khorásány* is mentioned by *Taqvy Awkady* and probably identic with

Sayyid *Hakymy Tabyb* a contemporary of Sultán *Hosayn Myrzá*.

*Darwysh Haydar Túnvány* was in *India* in the beginning of *Akbar's* reign.

*Haydar Kolúj Herawy* flourished in the commencement of Sháh *Tahmásb*, visited *India* and left a *Dywán* of about 10,000 verses.

*Habyb Allah Qapzy قېزي* a son of *Myr Sar-barahnah* who flourished under Sultán *Hosayn Myrzá*.

Sayyid *Hazyny*, Amyr *Hasan* of Astrábád was Qádhíy of Herát *Hijáby* the daughter of Badr aldyn.

Myrzá Abú-l-Baqá Sultán *Hosayn* b. Mañçúr b. Myrzá Báýqará b. Myrzá 'omar Shaykh b. Tymúr came to the throne in 861 and died in 911, and left Persian and Turkey poetry.

Mawláná Myr *Hosayn* Mo'ammáyiy d. 904.

Sayyid *Hasan* Motakkallim Nayshápúry a pupil of Motzañfar Herawy and a panegyrist of Malik Ghiyáth aldyn Kart.

Khawájah *Hasan* Qandaháry. Sayyid *Hasan* Shiháb.

*Hosámy* Qalandar of Khwárizm resided at Qará Kúl near Bokhárá.

Mawláná *Hasan-sháh* Herawy a contemporary of Jámy.

Mawláná *Hayrány* Hamadány left several Mathnavies as Bahrám and Náhyd, Dispute between heaven and earth, Dispute between the candle and the moth, Dispute between the roasting spit and the fowl (see Sám).

*Hayraty* Qazwyny.

*Hayraty* Marwy, i. e. of Marw, he is known by this patronymic though he was of Tún.

*Khálidy* Hiçáry. *Khorramy* Herawy.

*Khizry* was originally a slave. Mohammad *Khilwaty*.

Sultán *Khalyl* b. Myrán-sháh b. Tymúr d. 814.

*Khalyl* Allah Monajjim.

Amir Kamál aldyn *Hosayn* *Kholqy* a son of *Hakymy*.

*Kholqy* Bokháry. *Kholqy* Tabryzy.

Sayyid *Khanjar* studied at Herát. *Khwánd* Amyr the historian \*

*Khwájú* Kirmány d. 742 and left about 20,000 verses.

*Khiyály* Bokháry is said to have been a pupil of Khwájah 'içmat Bokháry.

*Khiyály* Herawy. *Khiyály* Khojandy.

Sháh *Dú'iy* Allah Shyrázy a pupil of Ní'mat Allah Walyy is a mystical poet. He is a great saint, and his tomb which is at Shyráz is a place of pilgrimage.

*Dághy* Sarakhsy lived to the time of Sháh Ismá'yl.

*Dághy* Herawy. *Dághy* Astrábády. *Dánishy* Bokháry.

The daughter of the Qádhíy of Samarqand, her name was Khayr al-Nisá Khátún, and it is said that she lived in Khorásán.

The daughter of the Amyr Yádgár resided in Dúghábád.

Darwysh Maqqúd Tyrgar a Çúfy and a pupil of *Hájy* Mohammad

Darwysh *Dihaky* Qazwyny, Dihak is a quarter of the town of Qazwyn. He was originally a weaver, flourished under Sultán Ya'qúb.

Darwysh Sarakhshy, a felt-maker.

Khwájah Darwysh a brother of Khwájah Motzaffar and a son of Khwájah Fakr aldyn Tabkchy تېكچي.

Darwysh Torbaty, Torbat (Tarbit ?) is the name of a place.

*Du'áiyi* of Mashhad.

Amyr Qásim *Dildáry* was an Amyr of Sultán Mawdúd Myrzá. He fled from Má-wará-l-nahr to Sultán Hosayn Myrzá.

Myr Khánzádah called Myr Bulbul-báz *Dilyry* was falconer to Humáyún.

Myr Dawry, the calligraph, was during Humáyún, and during the beginning of Akbar's reign in India.

Dúst Mohammad *Jány* of Sabzwár in Khorásán.

Dúst Mohammad Isfaráry probably identic with the preceding.

Amyr Dúst Hasan son of Hasan Kingirah.

*Dústy* Naqqásh of Yazd.

Myr Dúst Tárimy of Chaghatáy was in the service of Bábor Myrzá.

Sultán 'aly Dawáiyi a brother of Haláky Herawy.

Darwysh Rawghangar wrote a satyre against Jámy.

*Dúst Mohammad* Sultán b. Nawrúz Ahmad Khán b. Sywanj سیوانج

Khwájah Khán b. Abú-l-Khayr Khán was a great patron of learning.

Mawláná Sultán 'aly *Dawáiyi*.

*Dawlatsháh*. *Dihqány* of Ray kept a school.

*Dyvánah* Nayshápúry. *Dyvánahē* 'ishq.

*Dzáty* mentioned by 'aly Shyr.

*Dzáty* Láry carried on the profession of a book-binder at Tabryz.

*Dzikhny* Tabryzy. *Dzikhny* Kághadz-farúsh.

*Dzikhny* Artúkhány. Mawláná *Ráziy*. Amyr *Rázy* Herawy.

Mawláná *Rázy* Shyrázy.

*Rázy* Baghdády mentioned by 'aly Shyr.

Sharaf aldyn *Rámiy* (*Rámiyh* ?) d. 795 and left حدائق الحقائق which treats on metric and poetic, and has been written in imitation of, or competition with, Rashyd Watwát's حدائق السحر.

*Rijáiyi* Herawy wrote a Mathnawý, containing the rules of musical composition.

Sayf aldyn Mahmúd *Rijáiyi* of Ispahán (see Sám).

*Rahmáný* Khorásány. *Ruswáiyi* Hamadány.

*Rashyd aldyn Ahmad Kázerúny* a contemporary of Jámy and author of a Persian commentary on the Foçúç.

*Rashydy.* *Ridháyyi* Sabzwáry d. 856.

*Ridháyyi* Hazár-jaryby. *Amyr Ridháyyi.* *Jalál Rafygy.*

Khwájah *Rokn Çáyim* Samnány panegyrist of Mohammad Mozaffar Sháh-Shujá', his brother Sháh-Mahmúd and Toghá Tymúr Khán.

*Rawnagy* was in the service of Myrzá Kamrán the brother of the emperor Humáyún.

*Riyádh* Mohawwíláty of Závah died in 921 and left a Mathnawý of 8000 verses containing an account of the reign of Sultán Hosayn, he also began a poem on the exploits of Sháh Ismá'yl, but did not finish it.

*Zulály* Tabryzy mentioned by Sám Myrzá.

*Zulály* Khorásány mentioned by 'alyy Shyr. *Zayny* Siyáh.

*Zayny* Mashhady a son of Darwysh Rawghangar.

Zayn aldyn Abú Bakr Táybády a saint who flourished during the Kart dynasty.

Shaykh Zayn aldyn Khawáfy a Çúfy d. 833.

*Zyrazy* mentioned by 'alyy Shyr.

Sám Myrzá son of Sháh Ismá'yl.

Sháh Hosayn *Súqiy* Ispahány died at Dámaghán in 941.

*Súqily* Qúshchy (i. e. the falconer).

Sáyil Hamadány of Ah in Domáwand d. 940.

*Sághiry* a friend of Jámy.

*Sámy* of Dámaghán a contemporary of Sultán Hosayn Myrzá.

Sákiny Samarqandy.

Myrzá Sháh Hosayn Arghún *Sipáhy* a son of Sháh Bég b. Amyr Dzú-lnún.

*Háfiz Sarwy* a son of *Háfiz* 'alamy Birjindy.

*Sarúdy* a son of *Háfiz* Myráthy was for some time historiographer of 'obayd Allah Khán.

*Sarwary* (Sorúry?).

Seráj aldyn *Qumry*, some say he is of Shyráz, others say he is of Qazwyn, he was a contemporary of Salmán Sáwajy. He must be distinguished from two more ancient poets one of whom is Nitzám aldyn Mahmúd Qumry Ispahány and the other Qamary.

*Surkh Wadúy.* *Háfiz Sa'd* a disciple of Qásim Anwár.

Khwájah *Sa'd-gul* Shyrázy.

*Sa'ydy* Gholámy mentioned by 'alyy Shyr.

Abú-l-Fath Sultán Sa'yd Khán.

Darwysz *Saqqáyyi* Chaghatáyyi of Bokhárá travelled much in India during the beginning of Humáyún's reign; *Taqyy Awhády* saw a Dywán of his containing about 4000 bayts.

Sultán 'alyy Mashhady; this man was not so much distinguished as a poet as he was as a calligraph. The author gives here a list of celebrated calligraphs which is of interest:—" 'alyy Mashhady was in calligraphy, a pupil of *Mawláná Atzhar*, and *Atzhar* was a pupil of *Ja'far* and *Ja'far* was a pupil of *Mawláná Myr 'alyy* the inventor of the *Naskh-ta'lyq*. The pupils of *Mawláná Sultán 'alyy*, are *Mawláná 'alá aldyn Mohammad* and Sultán *Mohammad Khándán*, and Sultán *Mohammad Núr*, and Sultán *Mohammad Abryshumy*, *Qalandar Kátib*, and *Mawláná Shams aldyn Mohammad*, who was the teacher of *Myr 'alyy* the second. *Mawláná Sultán 'alyy* lived at the court of *Myrzá Báýqará* and found a patron in *Myr 'alyy Shyr*." Sultán 'alyy was upwards of sixty-three years of age in 957.

Sultán *Mahmúd Myrzá* son of Sultán *Abú Sa'yd Myrzá* sovereign of the greater part of *Má-wará-l-nahr* and *Badakhshán*. His takhalluç was *Tzilly* ظلي. He was called *Mahmúd Gháziy* in *Má-wará-l-nahr*.

Sultán *Mas'úd Myrzá*, a son of the preceding, and a brother of *Báýsanqar*, succeeded his father to the throne, and when dethroned, he took refuge to Sultán *Hosayn Myrzá*. His takhalluç is *Gháziy* and he left a *Turky* and a *Persian Dywán*.

Khwájah Sultán *Mohammad* a son of *Shams aldyn Tabkchy* تبكجي.

Khwájah *Salmán Sáwajy* *Jamál aldyn Mohammad*.

*Hasan 'alyy Salymy* of *Tún* resided at *Sabzwár* where he died in 854.

*Salymy* Shúshtary of the time of *Sháh-Tahmásb*.

*Salámy*, *Sháh-Mohammad* son of *Hasan-sháh* of *Herát* is mentioned by 'alyy Shyr.

*Bábá Sawdúyyi* of *Abyward* had first the takhalluç of *Kháwary* d. 853. *Myr Sawdúyyi*.

*Amыр Nitzám aldyn Shaykham* *Sohayly* left a *Turky* and a *Persian Dywán*, the *Anwáre Sohayly* is dedicated to him. There was also a *Sohayly* under *Abú Sa'yd*.

*Symy* besides being a good poet was a distinguished calligraph, (see *Dawlatsh*).

Amyr Yádgár Bég *Sayfy*, his grandfather Amyr *Habbán* Malik was a high officer of Týmúr.

*Sayfy* Bokháry author of a compendium on prosody and rhyme, was a contemporary of Jámy.

Amyr *Sháh* Sabzwáry Áqá Malik b. Jamál aldyn Malik *Firúz-Kúhy* died in 857.

Myrzá Sháh *Hosayn* Ispahány d. 929, founded the *Qimáryyah* Madrasah at Ispahán.

Sayf almólúk Domáwandy *Shujá'y* was a distinguished physician, and a contemporary of *Myr Sayyid Mohammad Jámah-báf*.

Sharaf *Khayábány* a darwysh imitated the *Khamsah*.

Sharaf aldyn 'alyy Yazdy author of the *Tzafar-námah* left a *Dywán* of 4000 verses.

Sharaf aldyn 'alyy Báfiqy a panegyrist of Sháh *Tahmásb*, left a *Dywán* of 5000 verses. *Wakshy* Báfiqy is his pupil.

Myrzá Sharaf a son of Qádhyy-Jahán Qazwyny who flourished under Sháh *Tahmásb*.

Çaib al-Balkhy familiarly called Sharyfy, panegyrist of the kings of Badakhshán who were destroyed by Sultán Abú Sa'yd.

Çádiq *Halwáiy* Samarqandy descended (or a son?) of Shams alayimmah *Halwáiy* flourished under Humáyún at Láhór and Kábul and died under Akbar in Má-wará-l-nahr, he left several works, one is called رسالة آداب بحث

Sayyid Ja'far *Çádiqy* a brother of Sháh Qásim b. Sayyid *Mohammad Núr-bakhsh*.

Myr *Mohammad Çálih* Herawy one of the Amyrs of Sultán *Hosayn* Myrzá, his *Dywán* is celebrated.

Çálih Badakhshy. Bába *Çálihy*.

Khwájah Kamál aldyn *Hosayn Çabúry* was at the court of Akbar.

Myr Çadr aldyn *Mohammad* a son of Myr Çafyy aldyn Abú-lçafá the following chronogram of his, fixes the time when he flourished از خوش-اوزان يكي رفت i. e. 971—40=931 or 970.

Myr Çadr alislám. Çidqy Herawy.

Mollá *Mohammad Hosayn Çidqy* of Astrábád a courtier of Sháh *Tahmásb*.

Sultán *Mohammad Çidqy* Astrábády resided long at Káshán d. 952.

Qádhyy Çafyy aldyn 'ysà flourished under Sháh *Ismá'yl*.

Sháh Çafyy aldyn *Mohammad Núr-bakhshy* a son of Shams aldyn

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b. Sháh Qásim Núr-bakhshy. *Çafúyiy* Ispahány.

*Çafúyiy* Khorásány, became towards the end of his life acquainted with Jámy. Bába *Çafúyiy* Qommy.

Bába *Çafúyiy* Qalandar of Astrábád mentioned by Sám.

*Çafúyiy* Kirmány.

Çafyy aldyn Mohammad son of Hosayn Wá'itz is the author of a book called رشحات which is a chronogram for 909, it seems that it contains the sayings of his Pyr Khwájah 'obayd Allah Akhrár who resided at Samarqand (see p. 83).

Çúfy Ardestány. Mawláná *Dha'yfy*. Byby *Dha'yfy*.

*Dhiyáiy* Ardúbády flourished under Sultán Hosayn Myrzá.

Dhiya aldyn Nakhshaby author of the *Túty*-námah and a treatise entitled لذة النسا

Qásim *Dhiyáiy* of Má-wará-l nahr.

Tálib Jáarmy d. 854 is the author of مناظره گوی و چوگان which he dedicated to Sultán 'abd Allah b. Ibráhym b. Sháhrokh.

Táqvy Bokháry. *Táyiry* of the time of Sultán Hosayn Myrzá.

Táliy Maddáh (i. e. the panegyrist) of 'alyy.

Ustád Táhir Kamándár.

Sháh Táhir Dakany was born in Ankwány near Qomm, and was the Wakyl of Nitzám Sháh of the Deccan. He died in 952.

*Táhiry* Rázy a son of Ummydy.

Táhir Bokháry flourished at Herát under Sultán Bábor.

Táhir Herawy was first a shoemaker and subsequently he gained his livelihood by copying books.

Hakym Toghráiy left a Qačydah on the elixir and on alchemy.

Túty Tarshyzy was in the service of Bábor Myrzá and died in 866.

*Taryqy* of Tabryz.

*Túsy* composed a Qačydah in praise of Sultán Bábor rhyming in *Saru*, after the fall of this prince he was patronized by Amyr Jáhán-sháh and Pyr Badágh. He died at a very advanced age ('alyy Shyr says that he was upwards of one hundred years old) during the reign of Sultán Hosayn Myrzá Báyqará.

'árif Astrábády.

Mahmúd 'árif composed chiefly panegyrics on great personages, and put the Hanafy law into verse. He dedicated a Dah-námah, Decalogue, to Pyr Akmad b. Isháq and is probably identical with 'árif Herawy who is mentioned in the Persian translation of 'alyy Shyr's

Tadzkirah, and who is the author of a poem called *گوی و چوگان* it has 510 verses and he composed it within a fortnight.

'*ābīdī* it is said he is of Khorāsān, he was one of the poets who survived Sultān Hosayn Myrzā.

'*ālim* Bayhaqy. Shāh '*ādīl* Lāry flourished about 1011.

Myr Nitzām aldyn 'abd al-Malik.

Bābā 'abd Allah Chashmah-mālān a darwys.

Khwājah 'obayd Zākāny.

'abd al'alyy Najāty Mashhady left a Mathnawyy in the metre of the Makhzan alasarār.

'abd al-Qādir Marāghy, born in 754, was exceedingly precocious and particularly distinguished in music.

'obayd Khān b. Maḥmūd Sultān b. Shāh Badāgh Sultān b. Abū-l-Khayr Khān, the chronogram of his concealment (*خانی* death?) is *خان جهانگیر* = 940.

'*abd al-Jalyl* a descendant of Jalāl aldyn Qāyiny.

'abdy Nayshāpūry uncle of Shāh Maḥmūd Zarryn-qalam.

'*azyzy* contemporary of Myrzā Shāhrokh.

Mawlānā 'izz aldyn Jabaly a learned man of Qazwyn.

Abū-l-Ghāziy 'abd al'azyz Khān '*azyzy*.

Myrzā Mohammad '*askary* a son of the emperor Tzahyr aldyn Mohammad Bābor.

Khwājah 'abd Malik '*iḥāmy*.

Klīwājah 'iḥmat Allah Bokhāry a descendant of Khwājah Hāfītz Kalān was a Sayyid. '*iḥmaty* a lady.

Amyr Burhān aldyn 'atā Allah a Sayyid of Nayshāpūr d. 919, and left a treatise on poetic and the figures of speech *رساله در شعر و صنائع*

'*iḥfaty* Isfarāyiny a lady.

Amyr Tāj aldyn '*aqyly* Shyrāzy a Sayyid of the Daste-ghayb family, died under Shāh Tahmāsb.

Shaykh Rokn aldyn 'alā aldawlah Samnāny, his name was Aḥmad b. Mohammad Biyābānky, a contemporary of 'abd al-Razzāq Kāshy. In 687 he became a pupil of the Shaykh 'abd al-Raḥmān Isfarāyiny, and died on Friday the 20 Rajab, 736.

Shaykh Zayn aldyn '*alyy Kulūh* Shyrāzy a saint, disciple of Shams Aldyn 'abd Allah Shyrāzy who died in 872.

'*alyy* Dardzad Astrābādy d. in 854.

Myr 'alyy whose takhalluḥ was Kātib, a contemporary of Sultān

*Hosayn Myrzá*, was a very distinguished calligraph, and in this art a pupil of *Sultán 'ally Mashhady* (see p. 78).

*Bábá 'ally-Sháh Abdál Herawy* called *Akhtah* was a saint, and a contemporary of *Jámy*.

*Ustád 'ally Kármál* a composer of music.

*Khwájah 'ally Shiháb Tarshyzy* a friend of *Shaykh Ádzory*.

'ally *Shaghál* was skilled in making *mo'ammás*.

*Myr 'ally Ağghar* of *Samarqand* mentioned by 'ally *Shyr*.

*Myr 'ally Akbar* a son of *Amir Hádiy Moktasib* is mentioned by *Sám*.

*Sayyid alá aldyn Awadhy* a mystical poet is of *Khorásán* but is called *'ودى* (*sic*) because he lived in *Oudh*.

*Khwájah 'imád aldyn Faqyh Kirmány* a great *Çúfy* d. 773. *Iláhy* has seen about 12,000 verses of his, and he mentions a *محدث نامه* and *محدث نامه* and *محدث نامه* of his, adding that he wrote in all a *پنج گنج* that is to say, five *Mathnawies*.

*Ghobáry Herawy* was strong in musical composition. He is mentioned by 'ally *Shyr*.

✓ *Ghorbaty* of *Má-wará-Inahr*, *Taqy Awlhady* saw a *Dyván* of 2,000 bayts of his at *Ajmyr*.

*Gharyb Sabzwáry* of the time of *Sultán Hosayn Myrzá*.

*Sháh Gharyb Myrzá* a son or descendant of *Sultán Hosayn Myrzá*, his *takhalluç* was *Gharyby*.

*Ghawwáçy Yazdy* wrote odes in praise of the *Imáms*, lived to the time of *Sháh Tahmásb*.

✓ *Ghayúry Kábuly* was first in the service of *Myrzá Mohammad Hakym*, and subsequently of *Akbar*.

*Khwájah Ghiyáth aldyn Mohammad Çadr* (Some say *Mohr*) *Tabryzy*.

*Ghiyáth Balkhy Na'ymy* mentioned by 'ally *Shyr*.

*Ghiyáth aldyn Mohammad Rangryz* of *Mashhad* a brother of *Açly*. *Ghiyáth aldyn Mohammad Çon'y*.

*Fúniy*, this is the *takhalluç* of *Myr 'ally Shyr* in his Persian poems.

*Mawláná Fániy Herawy*. *Padsháh Tabryzy Fávighy*.

*Fániy* a son of *Darwysh Akmad Parwánachy* mentioned by 'ally *Shyr*.

*Fattáhy Nayshápúry* had also the *takhalluç* of *Asráry* and *Khomáry* d. 852.

Sultán Mohammad b. Amyry *Fakhry*. *Fakhry* Herawy.

Fakhr aldyn 'aly *Çafyy* a son of Hosayn Káshify author of the *شعبات* and of a Mathnawý called *محمود و اياز* in the metre of Laylá Majnún (see p. 80). Myr *Fidáyyi* mentioned by Ayy Shyr.

*Fidáyyi* of Má-wará-l-nahr was in the service of Shaybak Khán.

Shaykh-Zádah Láhiyy *Fidáyyi* a son of Mohammad Asyry. He is the author of a commentary on the Gulshane Ráz and of a Dywán of more than 2000 bayts. His Khánqáh is in Shyráz.

*Farydún* Hosayn Myrzá a son of Sultán Hosayn Myrzá.

Khwájah Abú-l-Barakat Feráhy *Firáqy* came to India and entered the service of Humáyún.

Khwájah Abú-l-Wafáyy *Firishtah* was a man of importance at the time of Humáyún.

*Fadhly* Zabáty (Zubány or Zayyáty?) Bába *Fighány*.

Siráj aldyn Myrzá Qásim Junábády a brother of the governor of Junábád imitated the Khamsah, and is the author of a Sháhán-sháh-námah which is in the metre of the Sháh-námah and divided into three parts *كتاب* containing the exploits of Sháhrokh and Sháh Ismá'yl and Sháh Tahmásb. He also wrote a Laylá Majnún and dedicated it to Sháh Ismá'yl and a Kár-námah.

Sayyid Qásim Anwár born in 757 and died in 837. He belonged to the school of Awḥad aldyn Kirmány.

Darwush Qásimyy Ispahány. *Qáni'y* Kamar-dúz.

Qásim Khán *Mawjy* Badakhshány was at the court of Humáyún.

Mawláná *Qáliby* Qálib-tarásh.

Mawláná *Qobúly* Herawy, there were two poets of the takhalluq of Qobúly at the time of 'aly Shyr.

Qadymy Naqqásh Gylány.

Sháh *Qodsy*, *Tagyy* Awḥady saw a Dywán of 2000 verses of his.

*Qodsy* of Herát. *Qussúny*.

Qoṭb aldyn Khosraw Sháh of Yazd is of the Motzaṭṭar family.

*Qunbury* Nayshápúry.

Qiwám aldyn Abú Isháq b. Abú-Táhir b. Abú-l-Ma'aliyy *النجيري* a cousin of Shams aldyn 'abd Allah who has been mentioned, and the teacher of Khwájah *Háfiz* Shyrázy.

Sháh Qiwám aldyn Mohammad a son of Shams aldyn Mohammad-sháh and a grandson of Sháh Qásim Rázy who killed Ummydy

*Kátib* Nayshápúry a contemporary of Badr Jájarmy.

*Kákuly.* Lálah Khátún Kirmány a lady.

Qádhíy *Lághir* Systány. *Lísány* Shyrázy.

Lutf Allah Nayshápúry. Khwájah Lohrásb.

*Mány* Shyrázy a courtier of Sháh Ismá'yl.

*Mány* Mashhady. *Majázy.*

*Majlisy* had first the takhalluḡ of Gharyby but altered it by the command of Sultán Hosayn Myrzá.

Shaykh Maḥmúd b. Shaykh 'alýy b. 'imád aldyn عجمدوانى a disciple of Shaykh Hosayn Khwárizmy a Ğúfy, author of the مصباح الطالبين.

Khwájah Maḥmúd Bursah, and Khwájah Maḥmúd Torbaty Haz-zál, and Maḥmúd Langrúdy were poets of the middling period.

Khwájah Moḥammad Kákhgy Qohistány was a contemporary of Myrán Sháh.

Sultán Moḥammad b. Báysanqar d. 855.

Khwájah Moḥammad Pársá grandson of Maḥmúd Háfítz Bokháry went to Makkah in 822.

Moḥammad Tebábkány تباكانى a successor of Shaykh Zayn aldyn a Ğúfy has rendered the Qaḡdah Bordah in Mokhammas's and has written a commentary on the منازل السائرين of Khwájah Anḡary.

Moḥammad Kúhmarahē كوهمره.

Moḥammad Hosayn Myrzá a son of Sultán Hosayn Myrzá.

Moḥammad Múmin Myrzá a contemporary of the preceding.

Moḥammad Mo'ammáiy a contemporary of Bábor Myrzá built a dome over the grave of Háfítz.

*Mahuy* Herawy a contemporary of Myrzá (Sultán Hosayn?)

Khwájah Mas'úd Bak, it is said he was for some time a king in Má-wará-l nahr, but he was a Darwysh at heart and is author of several works on Ğúfism as ام النصائح &c. and of a Dywán which he called نور العيون and which contains more than 3000 verses. Bak is the name of a place near Bokhárá.

Mas'úd Turkmán an amýr of Sultán Yaq'úb, some identify him with Mas'úd Qommy. He is the author of a Mathnawý called منظره نبع و قلم

Mas'úd Sharwány d. 905 and left glosses on the حكمة العيين

Makhdúm Shaykh Sayyid Moḥammad b. Sayyid Sháh . . . a most learned man went from Rúm to Khorásán and proceeded thence to Multán. He was a contemporary of Jámy.

*Mushtury* Astrábády mentioned by 'alýy Shyr.

*Moshriqy* Mashhady was originally a potter.

*Mashraby* Mashhady.

*Motzaqqar* Herawy is of a village of Kháf called Faqrdáb, sometimes he is called Khidrdáby *خضر دای*. He was a panegyrist of the Sultáns of Kart more particularly of Mo'izz aldyn Mohámmad.

Mo'yn aldyn Jowayny a native of Áwah near Jowayn author of the *نگارستان*. He was a disciple of the Shaykh Sa'd aldyn Hamawy in Çúfism and in the sciences of Fakhr aldyn Khálidy Isfaráyiny who was called Bihishty, and who wrote a commentary on the Faráyidh.

Mo'yny Jámy, that is to say, a native of Jám.

Mo'yny Çaffár.

Ma'rúf of Khilján near Tabryz was versed in Ramal.

Sháh Mo'izz aldyn Mohámmad had the takhalluç of *Faydhy*.

Moghúl مغول 'abd al-Wahháb was attached to Shaybak Khán.

Moghol مغول Khánam the wife of Shaybak Khán wrote Turkey poetry.

Myram Siyáh Qazwyny a disciple of Bába 'alyy-sháh Abdál a Çúfy left a Dywán of about 2000 verses consisting chiefly of humorous poems.

Khwájah Dhiyá aldyn Myram Badr b. 'alá aldyn b. Afdhal aldyn Kirmány.

Khwájah Qádhíy Myrak Kazwyny flourished under Sháh Ismá'yl.

Darwysh Náçir Bokháry a darwysh and a contemporary of Mohámmad Pársá.

Náçir Bachchah Shyrázy knew Sa'dy, Bachchah is a place near Shyráz.

Mohammad Náçir Myrzá a son of Sultán Hosayn Myrzá.

Yádgár Náçir Myrzá.

Shaykh *Najm aldyn* Hayawy هيدوي i. e. the astronomer, was a contemporary of Myrzá Sultán Hosayn and a good mathematician.

*Najmy*, there were two poets of this takhalluç one of Mashhad and the other of Sharwán. *Najm aldyn Najmy* is the author of a Mathnawý called *جنگ نامه*.

*Nidáyyi* Gylány left among other poetry a long Sáqiy-námah dedicated to Myr Hášhímy, who is usually called Sháh Jahángyr.

*Nargisy* Herawy a contemporary of Hilály.

Hakym *Nizáry* نيزري Qohistány.

Sayyid Jalál aldyn *Nasymy* of Shyráz is a disciple of Sháh Fadhl

Na'ymy, when at Aleppo he imitated Mançúr, and claimed to be God and was sentenced to death.

*Nasymy* Herawy is one of the poets of the time of Myrzá.

Bábá *Naçyby* Gylány.

Shaykh *Naçyby* Núr-bakhsh a mystical poet.

*Natzmy* Khorásány of the time of Sultán Hosayn Myrzá.

*Nitzám aldyn* Astrábády.

Shaykh *Nitzám* Qáriy Shyrázy was usually called Nitzám Albisah his name is Maḥmúd b. Akmad. He had the name of Albisah, garments, because he wrote a poem in imitation of that of Abú Isháq At'imah, in which he takes his similes, &c. from garments.

Sayyid Fadhl *Na'ymy* a Ğúfy a contemporary of Týmúr and Sháh-rokh was well versed in Ramal or Cabala and other occult sciences, and wrote several treatises on them. He is also the author of the *جادان كبر* and a Sáqi-y-námah, and a Qaçyдах of predictions most of which were borne out. He had many disciples, among them were Nasymy who has just been mentioned and Maḥmúd Pasykhány. The latter was expelled by Na'ymy and founded a sect of impostors of his own, and he (Pasykhány) wrote no less than seventeen volumes *جلد* and one thousand and one Risálahs on Ramál or Cabala.

Sayyid Núr aldyn *Ni'mat Allah* Walyy a disciple of Yáfi'y d. 827 at an age of 79 years..

Núr Allah Túnaqtár *تونقار* a witty poet of Herát.

Núr *Mohammad* of India.

Amir *Nawdy* Nayshápúry one of the poets of Sultán Hosayn Myrzá, came subsequently to India and was well received by Humáyún d. in 948 and left a Dywán of upwards of 4000 verses. He is the panegyrist of Humáyún, of Bahádur Sultán and of Khodáy-Burdy Sultán Ruler of Nasaf.

*Nawdy* Torbaty. *Nawdy* Rázy.

*Nawdy* Shyrázy left a Mathnawý in the metre of Khosraw Shyryn.

Núry Dandány Herawy a son of Mawláná Hasan-sháh and a contemporary of Ghazzály Mashhady.

Mohammad Yúsof *Niyázy* of Herát was called Máh Béğ. He is mentioned by 'alyy Shyr.

*Wáçify* of Táshkaud brought up at Herát was a friend of Açaýy, Ahly Khorásány and Bannáyy.

*Walúhy* (ولهي from وله "by God") Herawy a poet of Myrzá

Waláhy Bokháry called Khwájah 'attár.

*Wálihí* والهي Samarqandy the panegyrist of a Myrzá Bábor.

Khwájah Ibn 'alyy *Wúqify* of Mashhad studied at Herát and went subsequently to the Deccan. *Wúqify* Ispahány.

*Wahyd* (or *Wahydá* ?) of Khorasán was well versed in history.

*Wagly* a brother of Anwary Samarqandy mentioned by 'alyy Shyr.

Amyr Hájy Ahmad *Wafáiyi* a son of Sultán Malik Káshghary was ten years Ruler of Herát.

*Wafáiyi* a friend of Shaykh-zádah Láhijy.

Mollá Hosayn *Wafáiyi* author of a celebrated Persian dictionary, some say he is identical with *Wafáiyi* Shyrázy.

*Walyy Béq* Qalandar mentioned by Dawlat-sháh.

Myr *Waysy* one of the amyr's of ~~Humáyún~~.

*Wasy* Herawy a poet of the time of Myrzá, he and Saghiry intended to perform the pilgrimage to Makkah with Jámy, but did not carry out their intention.

Myr *Háshimy* usually called Sháh Jahán-gyr a contemporary of Myrzá Sháh Hosayn Arghún and Jámy and Moçliž aldyn Kalámy Láry lived for some time in Sind and Mekrán.

Khwájah Háshimy Bokháry is mentioned in the Persian translation of 'alyy Shyr. Khwájah *Háshimy Kúft-gar*.

'abd Allah *Hátify* d. 929, *Habyb* Allah made the following chronogram on his death: *از عقل گفت از شاعر شاهان وشه شاعران طلب*  
تاریخ فوت او طلیدیم

*Hátify* Qazwyny. Sayyid *Hádiy* Naqshbandy.

Myr *Hádiy* Astrábády a Çúfy.

Khwájah *Hijry* Jámy a grandson of the Shaykh alislám Zandah Pyl of Jám.

Khwájah Mohammad Sharyf *Hijry* of Teheran a nephew of Umydy, was for some time Wazyr of Ispahán under Sháh Tahmásb.

*Halúky* Herawy a pupil of Jámy and a panegyrist of Sultán Hosayn Myrzá.

Mollá Hilál Qazwyny. Mawláná *Hamdamy* Hamadány.

*Himmaty* Khorásány.

Amyr *Humáyún* is of the 'Iraq and not of Samarqand as Taqyy Awhady asserts. *Humáyún* Padsháh.



(12) تذكرة نصرآبادي (P.)

Nacrábády's biographies of poets. The full name of the author was *Mohammad T'áhir*, he was born at Nacrábád which is in the district of Ispahán in 1025 or 1027. He lost his father before he was twenty years of age and gave himself for some time up to pleasure, but poverty, which was the more painful because some of his ancestors had been so wealthy as to be able to build schools and colleges, brought him to his senses, and henceforth he led a pious life. He wrote this book about 1083, but added eight or nine biographies in 1092. His grandfather had been settled in India and his uncle Myrzá Çádiq had been in the Indian army and died in this country in 1061.

The author tells us in the preface that the lives of former poets were recorded in the *Tadzkirahs* of *Mohammad 'awfy*, of *Myr 'alyy Shyr*, of *Sám* (see page 12), of *Dawlat-sháh* and in that of *Mollá Çúfy* which was called *میخانه*, *بنیانه* (\*) and in the *Tadzkirah* of *Myr Taqyy Káshy*, and as there was no merit in copying the labours of others, he resolved upon writing the biographies of contemporaneous poets and giving way to the wishes of his friends, he added at the end, a chapter *خاتمه* containing chronograms, logogriphs, &c. of modern and ancient poets. The book is divided into five chapters *صف*. The introduction and the first three chapters contain the lives of princes, Sayyids, learned men and calligraphs who were

\* *Mawláná Mohammad Çúfy* the author of the *May-khánah ú But-khánah* or the Wine shop and Idol-house, was a native of *Mázanderán* and in A. H. 1038 he resided at *Ahmadábád* in *Gujrát*, and afterwards for some time at *Kashmyr*. He was a distinguished follower of Çúfism.—*Bland, Journ. Roy. As. Soc. Lond. IX. p. 165.*

not poets by profession, the fourth contains poets by profession, and the fifth a short autobiography and an account of the poets of his own family. Beginning

سر سبزي نهال خامه از طراوت بحر ذخا رندگار حمد صافي است

One copy is in the Tóp Khánah and another in the Moty Maḥall. The former is a quarto of 100 pages; one copy does not contain the eight biographies which the author added in 1092.

Table of contents of the second and third parts of the third chapter, and of the whole of the fourth chapter.

*Second part of the third chapter: Calligraphs.*

Mollá 'abd al-Báqiy *Báqiy* of Tabryz was settled at Baghdád, he was a learned man and designed the inscriptions round the large dome of Ispahán. He died one year after Sháh 'abbás, *Táhir* was a pupil of his, but made not much progress in calligraphy.

'alyy *Ridhá* of Tabryz was not equal to the preceding, he designed the inscriptions on the masjid of Shaykh Lutf Allah and on the 'abbásian Jámí' masjid.

Myr 'imád of *Qazwyn* a most exquisite calligraph particularly in Naskh-ta'lyq, some prefer him even to Mollá Myr 'alyy. He resided at Ispahán and was murdered during the reign of Sháh 'abbás.

Myr Mo'izz of *Káshán* distinguished in the Naskh-ta'lyq went to India during the reign of the late Sháh 'abbás and died there.

Torábá of Ispahán, a pupil of Mollá Fáyiqy, to whom however he is far superior, he was an acquaintance of *Táhir*.

Myr Sayyid 'alyy a son of Myrzá Moqym Tabryzy who was equally a calligraph, and a grandson of Myr Sháh Myr who resided in 'abbásábád in Ispahán. Sayyid 'alyy went with his father to India, and is now in the service of the emperor, his father died in India.

*Third part: Darwyshes, devotees.*

Qádhíy Asad was born in Dayr Qahpáyah, but as he resided mostly at *Káshán*, he is called *Káshy*, he was a disciple of Shaykh Múmin Mashhady and had many followers.

Darwysh Moḥammad *Qálih* had first his Takiyah in the *Labnán* masjid, and subsequently on the banks of the river, where he is buried. *Lunb-ān*

Myr Mo'izz of Ispahán, his Takiyah is at the shrine of Bábá Rokn aldyn.

Myr Moammad a son of Shaykh Moammad 'alyy Mashhady who had been a Çúfy, and resided for some time at Ispahán. Myr Moammad succeeded his father, but is now probably dead.

Aqá Múmin Ispahány is the father of Hájj Çádiq Çámit who was a friend of Táhir. He resided for some time at Shyráz. His biography has been written by Myrzá Çálih Daste Ghayb.

Darwysh Çádiq has his Takiyah at Ispahán at the shrine of Bába Rokn aldyn.

Bába Açly of Domáwand resides at Shyráz.

Shaykh Çamadá a descendant of Sa'dy Shyrázy died at Shyráz of a surgical operation which he performed on himself.

#### *Fourth chapter : Professional poets.*

##### *First part—Poets of the 'iráq, Khorásán, &c.*

Sharaf aldyn Hasan (or Hosayn) *Shifáyyi* of Ispahán died in 1038 or 1027, left a Mathnawy called نمكدان حقيقت and one called مهرو محبت and one called ديدۀ بيدار.

Hakym Roknáyyi Káshy *Masyhy*, a physician, died in 1066, left near one hundred thousand verses.

Myrzá Moammad 'alyy Çáyibá, his father was a merchant of Ispahán. He went to India when young, and was well received by Tzafar Khán. He now resides at Ispahán. His complete works contain about one hundred and twenty thousand verses.

Myrzá Abú Tálib *Kalym* is of Hamadán, but as he resided much at Káshán he is called Káshány. He went to India and was a court poet of Sháhjahán, whose history he relates in an epic poem. He died at Kashmyr and left about 24,000 verses.

Tálib Amoly of Mázanderán went to India and entered the service of Salym-sháh and subsequently of Sháhjahán, who conferred the title of king of poets upon him. He died young, Táhir has seen a Dywán of his of about 14,000 bayts.

Hájj Moammad Khán Mashhady *Qodsy* died in India, but is buried at Mashhad. He left a Mathnawy in which he describes Kashmyr and the wars of his patron, and a Dywán.

Moammad Quly *Salym* of Teherán wrote a Mathnawy in which he describes Láhiján when he came to India he altered the heading and called it a description of Kashmyr. He died in 1052 or 1057.

Hakym Zulúly of Khwánsár is distinguished in the Mathnawy he

spent nineteen years in composing his *محمود وایاز* having begun it in 1001 and completed in 1020, but died before he could arrange it. This was done with much trouble in India and Mollá Toghráiy Mashhady wrote a preface to it. The author saw a Dywán of his which had about 10,000 verses and some Mathnawies which will be enumerated in the next chapter.

Shaykh 'alyy Naqyy Kamarahī died in 1030.

Mollá Zakyy Hamadány died in 1030.

Aqá *Shápúr* of Teherán visited India as a merchant. Táhír saw a Dywán of his of about 4000 bayts.

Ghiyátháiy Halwáiy of Shyráz died under Sháh Čafyy. Táhír has seen a Dywán of his of about 3000 verses.

Mollá *Shikúhy* of Hamadán a friend of Iláhy.

Mollá Nádim of Láhiján visited India, Táhír only saw about 1000 verses of his.

Myr 'atá *Montahiy* is a poet of Teherán.

Qádhyy Yakyà was of Láhiján, but having lived much at Káshán he is called Káshy. Visited India and held an appointment under Sháhjahán. The author saw him when he was an old man.

Myr Yakyà of Qomm.

Myr *Faghfúr* of Láhiján, as long as he was in Persia he had the takhalluq of Rasmy, in India he changed it into Faghfúr. He died in 1030. The author saw a Dywán of about 4000 verses of his.

Mollá *Zamány* Yazdy imitated Háfitz. Mollá Sakhyy Kirmány.

Myrzá Malik *Mashriqy* Khorásány left a Dywán of about 10,000 verses.

Myrzá *Fačyhy* of Herát left a Dywán of about 6000 verses.

Myr Ma'čúm Káshy a son of Myr Haydar Mo'ammáiy died in India. Mollá *Awjy* left a Dywán of about 10,000 bayts.

Ismá'yl *Munčif* a son of Shamsá of Shyráz lived much at Teherán and is therefore called Teherány. He visited India but returned to Persia and lives by commerce.

Sharyfá *Káshif* a brother of the preceding is the author of four Mathnawies 1. *خزان و بهار* 2. *مجنون* 3. *ليلي* 4. *عباس نامه* and two prose works *سراج الخبر* (perhaps *Siráj alžibr*) and *درمكنون*

*Mogymá* a brother of the preceding died at Teherán.

Myrzá Radhyy *Dánish* a Sayyid of Mashhad. His father Abú Toráb died in India. Dárá Shikóh gave him for a poem one thousand

Tománs, subsequently he entered the service of the Qotobsháhians at Golconda, and at present he lives at Mashhad.

*Murshid* (or *Murshidá*) of *Barújard* died in India.

*Myr 'ayn 'alýy*. *Myr Hálky* (see p. 66 *suprà*).

*Myrzá Jány 'izzaty Shyrázy* died at Mashhad.

*Mollá Rawnaggy of Hamadán* died in India.

*Mollá Wáqíf* of *Khalkhál* imitated *Nitzámy* and *Mawlawy Jalál aldyn Rúmy*. He died in Turkey.

*Ibráhyim Tasalliy* of *Shyráz* visited India and in 1034 or 1026 he made the pilgrimage to *Makkah* and died soon after.

*Myr Moghyç Mahwy* died in India. *Táýib Kirmány*.

*Fakhr Thábit Tafryshy* died in India.

*Ummaty* of *Khorásán* wrote *Qacydahs* in praise of *Sháh 'abbás*.

*Mollá Sharafy Qazwyny* was originally a tailor, subsequently he obtained a pension from *Sháh 'abbás*.

*Mollá Qaydy Shyrázy* a pupil of *Ghayraty*.

*Qaydy Kirmány*. *Myr Fosúny* a Sayyid of *Samnán*.

*Fadhly Churbádqány* a pupil of *Hakym Shifáiy*.

*Myr 'abd al-Ghanyy Ghanyy Tafryshy* a pupil of *Abú-l-Qásim Kázerúny* and a friend of *Mollá Qúfy*. He cursed *Sháh 'abbás* and the *Sháh* died soon after.

*Yahyà Sabzwáry* a distinguished *Munshiy* d. 1028.

*Mollá Molhímy Tabryzy* died at *Shyráz*.

*Tahmásb Quly Bég 'arshy Yazdy* of *Turkey* origin left a *Dywán* of about 12,000 verses.

*Mollá Darky Qommy* died many years ago and left about 20,000 verses.

*Hasan Bég Rafy'* is of *Qazwyn* but is called *Mashhady* from his place of residence, he is a distinguished *Inshá* writer and was therefore invited by *Sháh-jahán* to come to India. He conferred the appointment of *Munshiy* upon him but subsequently discarded him, and now he lives in great poverty in India.

*Mohammad Ridhá Fikry* of *Ispahán* a contemporary of *Hakym Shifáiy*. *Mollá Sayry Churbádqány* died on his way to *Makkah*.

*Myr Rafy' Dastúr* went with *Shaykh Mohammad Khátún* to India, subsequently he returned to *Persia* and died at *Ispahán*.

*Myrzá Nitzám a Daste-Ghayb Sayyid* of *Shyráz* died in 1039 or 1029 at an age of thirty years and left about 3000 verses.

Myrzá Čádiq Daste-Ghayb. Daste Ghayb it appears was the name of a family of Sayyids at Shyráz. They were called so because on one occasion one of their enemies questioned their descent from 'ally and they miraculously (literally, from a mysterious hand, دست غیب) obtained a copy of their pedigree. Myrzá Čádiq died at Lár. Myr Radhyy Artymány. Yúsof Churfádqány.

Mollá Dżawqy of Ardestán left few, but good verses.

Dżawqy Kášy a Turkman resided at Káshán.

Mollá Fathy of Ardestán.

Myr Abú-l-Hasan a Hosayny Sayyid of Faráhn wrote a commentary on Anwary, was put to death at Shyráz. 332 m/ra

Shaykh Sháh Natzar of Ispahán visited India.

Mollá Múmin 'izzy of Fyrúzábád.

Myr 'aql (or 'aql) Kawthary of Hamadán is alive, and has written a فرهاد وشیرین. Mollá Makhfíy Rushty.

Mollá Hashry was of Tabryz where he died.

Mollá Qawsy Shústary wrote an introduction دیباجة to the Dywán of Kháqány. Mollá Qawsy Tabryzy studied at Ispahán.

Myr Afsar, a son of Myr Sanjar Kášy, visited India.

Kámy Sabzwáry visited India and died at Mashhad. ✓

Madzáqy Ispahány (according to one copy his patronymic is نایبی) a distinguished composer of Music.

Súyir Ardúbády or Mashhady died in India. }

Qásimy Čayrafy (according to the other copy Qádhiy Čayrafy) son of a banker. Khidhry Lárý. Khidhry Qazwyny is a good poet.

Khidhry Khwánsáry a friend of Zulály.

Sa'ydáyy Ardestány (in one copy Noháwandy) resided long in the Deccan and died after his return to Persia. }

Bábá Sultán Qommy Nawáyyi (Liwáyyi?) an ascetic died some years ago. Akhtary Yazdy lived long in India and died there. }

Myr 'ysà Yazdy resided for some time in India, died in Persia. }

Mollá 'amiy Noháwandy went to India and probably died there. }

Mollá Nawydy an old poet lives at Shyráz. Nawydy Teherány.

Natzmy Yahány (?) resided first at Ispahán subsequently at Shyráz.

Hájý 'abd al-Wási' Aqdas is now in India and fills the office of Dáróghah of the goldsmith's shop of Awrangzéb.

Mohammad Hosayn Bég Ma'lúm Tabryzy a merchant.

Jamálá *Wálih* of Shyráz died in India.

Myrzá *Khaçmy* visited India and died at Ispahán.

Mohammad *Hosayn* a son of *Hakym* Roknáy Káshy.

*Kalámy* Ispahány a brother of Salámy. *Hasan Bég Girámy*.

Mollá *Ghorúry* probably of Shyráz died towards the end of Sháh Çafyy's reign and left a Mathnawy in the metre of the *Tohfát al'iráqayn*. Myr *Ghorúry* Káshy died in India.

Mohammad Qásim *Sorúry* (*Sarwary*?) is the author of a Persian Dictionary. The copy which he wrote in Persia is small, but when he went to India he used the Dictionary *فرهنگ* of Myr Jamál aldyn Anjú *انجو* and enlarged the work greatly.

Myr Mohammad Múmin *Adúiy* Yazdy about thirty years ago being suspected of infidelity he went to India, and died at Súrat.

'*úqilá* Mohammad Taqyy of Táliqán died under Sháh 'abbás II.

Myr *Ajry* of Yazd. *Fúriqhy* Astrábády.

*Mashhúry* of Ispahán was strong in Ramal, the author saw him when he was more than seventy years of age.

Myr *Haydary* *Dzihny* Káshy went to Byjápúr, he was clever in painting.

*Hosayn Çarráf* of Ispahán a Banker, was still full of energy when eighty years of age. *Na'ymá* of Shyráz a tailor by profession.

*Hasan Bég* a son of Mollá Shány Taklú died young. His father was so distinguished a man that Sháh 'abbás weighed him up in gold.

Mollá *Girámy* (*Karamy*?) a Turk, is called Káshy because he resided chiefly at Káshán. Wrote about 50,000 verses and five Mathnawies in imitation of Nitzámy. *Sho'úry* Mashhady.

*Sho'úry* Káshy left about 6000 verses of *Qaçydahs* and *Ghazals*.

*Zamánáiy* Naqqásh of Ispahán.

*Dhiyáiy* Teherány a friend of the late Çabúky.

Myr Ja'far Mo'allim Káshy a school master.

Aqá Khafyy Khwánsáry d. 1028.

Myr Burhán a Sayyid of Abruqúh a mystic and a pupil of Qádhiy Asad Allah Káshy.

Myrzá Hádiy a brother of the preceding resided mostly at Shyráz He is dead.

Myr Ghiyáth aldyn a son of the preceding died young at Abruqúh.

*Qayçar* is of the Yl Shámlú resided mostly at Herát, and is therefore called Herawy.

*Hasan Bég Unsy* a friend of *Hakym Shifáiyi*, he wrote a *Tadz-kirah* of Persian poets, but has not completed it.

*Mollá Moqymáiy Hilmy* ('ilmy?) *Káshy* was in the service of prince *Dará-Shikóh*. He died at *Makkah*.

*Taqyy Awhady* was born at *Ispahán* he was descended from *Sayyid Awhad* aldyn 'abd Allah *Bulyány*. A friend of the author saw him at *Ahmadábád* in *Gujrát*. He is the author of a *Tadzkirah*.\*

*Tajalliy Láhiyy* was brought up in *India* he had first the *takhalluq* of *Kháwary*. *Ta'by* of *Qazwyn* a friend of *Hakym Shifáiyi*.

*Çahyfy Shyrázy*—his son was *Asyry*.

*Çafyyá Ispahány*, a friend of *Hakym Shifáiyi*.

*Táhir 'attár Mashhady* a pupil of *Ummaty Torbaty*, died young.

*Amynú* a son of *Mollá Mahmúd* who had the keys of the tomb of *Najab*.

*Mollá 'açry Tabryzy* brought up at *Yazd* settled at *Ispahán*.

*Báqiyáiy Táiyi* a distinguished composer in music visited *India* but died in *Persia*. *Najáty Báfiqy*.

*Mollá Bykhúdy Junábády* a contemporary of the late *Sháh 'abbás*

\* The Genealogy of *Awhad* aldyn 'abd Allah *Bulyány* or *Balyány* is : 'abd Allah b. Mas'úd b. Moḥammad b. aly b. Ah'mad b. 'omar b. Ismá'yl b. Aby 'aly al-Daqqáq and he died in 686. His life is in *Jámy's Nafahát* No. 322. *Taqyy* derives his patronymic *Awhady* from him. *Taqyy* was born in 973. He compiled an anthology of Persian poetry which he called *فردوس خیال* (this is a chronogram for 991) and which contains the verses collected by him in six years from *Shyráz* to *Gujrát*. Afterwards when staying at *Agra* one of the nobles of *Jahángyr's* court induced him to remodel his work and to accompany the extracts with memoirs of the several authors quoted. He undertook the task and named his *Tadzkirah* *عرفات و عرفات عاشقين و عروضات و غرضات عارفين* The Biography is divided into twenty-eight 'arçahs, each containing one letter of the alphabet, and the general division is into three 'urfahs, viz. the ancient poets; those of the middle age and the modern poets. He composed also another *Tadzkirah* abridged from the larger one and called it *كعبه عرفان*. He also composed a Persian Dictionary called *سرمه سليمان* and founded on the *Burhane qáfi'* and he wrote about 30,000 verses; among other poems are his *Mathnawies* *يوسف و يعقوب* and *نثار و خمار*. A copy of his *Tadzkirah* is in the East India House. It is a thick folio and goes only to the letter *ق*. (Bland, *Journ. Royal As. Soc.* IX. p. 134).



was a Sháh-námah reciter, and wrote a poem in the metre of that epos. Mollá Afdhal Báfiq a son of the calligraph Mollá Ya'qúb.

Mollá Qádhiy Rashdy a brother of the preceding.

Mollá 'ináyat Nojúmy Káshy a good astronomer.

Qádhiy Dáwary Kyány.

Mohammad Çáliḥ Sattár went to India and died there.

Darwysh Káhin of Tabryz.

Mollá Mohammad Hosayn Áshúb of Mázandarán went to India and died there.

Mollá 'abd Allah Amány of Kirmán went to India but died at Ispahán. His Dywán has about 10,000 verses.

Kámiláiy Káshy a nephew of Myr Taqy the author of the Tadzkirah. Myr Asad Allah of Ispahán died in India.

Myr Mashrab a son of Myr Hosayn who is called Shishah-gar of Qomm, he is usually called Káshy having mostly resided at Káshán, he died at Tabryz.

Sa'ydá Sarmad probably of Káshán went to India under Sháhjahán and behaved like a mad man. Mumináiy Kúnábády went to India.

Taby'y Systány a friend of Mollá Zamány Yazdy.

Rashyd Nawras of Qazwyn died at Byjápúr.

Çúfy Shyrázy is of Kirmán where he died.

Çúfy Hamadány lived chiefly at Ispahán where he died.

Qobád Bég Kawkaby a Turk, lived at Haydarábád.

Hayáty Gylány has been brought up in India.

Mohammad Qásim Qismat Mashhady died some time ago.

Myr Zayn aldyn Shaykh Jannaty (?) of Ispahán. It is only lately that he calls himself a Sayyid. His Dywán contains about 20,000 verses but is not arranged. One of his Mathnawies is called شاپور و شهباز. Mollá Aflúky Tabryzy.

Mollá Lutfy Nayshápúry the son-in-law of Mollá Qaydy.

Mollá Wáthiq Nayshápúry visited India and died at Ispahán.

'atzymá is a grandson of Mollá Qaydy and a nephew of Mollá Natzyry.

Moqymá Fawry a son of Mollá Qaydy visited India, and died at Nayshápúr.

Karymá, the younger son of Mollá Qaydy lives now at Ispahán.

Tolú'y of Khwánsár is dead.

Ahsany Khwánsáry was strong in the Mathnawy.

Qotbá Sihry is a son of Qádhiy Amyn Khwánsáry.

Sháh Murád Khwánsáry was distinguished in musical composition, and therefore in favour with the late Sháh 'abbás.

Mollá *Mahshary* Khwánsáry is about ninety years of age.

*Mushraby* of Khwánsár was a talented man.

*Kawthary* Khwánsáry.

Myr *Jadzby* Khwánsáry the son of a rich man.

Mollá 'aly Bég *Hishmaty* Khwánsáry died at the age of ninety, he was a most distinguished calligraph. He left about 15,000 verses.

Yúsófáy Khwánsáry was very poor but a fertile poet.

Myrzá Núrá *Lamí*' is now alive.

Mollá 'ibrat (Ghayrat ?) Hamadány imitates the ancients.

Mollá *Mofrad* of Hamadán is dead.

Myram Beg *Çubhy* is alive. Bayram Bég *Súmi'*á.

Humáyún Mohámmad a son of Mollá Shikúh died young.

Hájy Ummyd *Záyir* Hamadány visited India, but lives now in Persia. *Fáyidh* Noháwandy Qádhiy of Kúh Kylú.

Hátim (Khátim ?) Bég is a son of Ákmad Bég.

Myr *Ashúb* Hamadány.

Mollá *Mahdhary* Hamadány was called Mollá-darwázah and wrote chiefly Qaçyda's, he is dead.

Sálihá (Çálih ?) Mashhady died of intemperance.

Mohámmad Quly *Açafá* is called Qommy, because he resided much in that place; he is now in India.

Mohámmad Báqir, the author met him at Ispahán, subsequently he went to India.

*Ulfuty* a son of Hosayn Sáwajy was for some time in the service of Qotobsháh, and wrote a treatise on prosody and rhyme. He died in Persia.

*Mahshary* of Nayshápúr a contemporary of *Natzery*.

Mohámmad Kátzim *Táhir* died in 1085 (or 1025) at Ispahán.

*Najybá* Astrábády is since some years at Ispahán.

Sayyid Hosayn *Zahyy* (Zayny ?) receives a pension from the Court.

Myr *Sanad* of Káshán is a fertile poet.

Mollá Mohámmad Ibráhým Sálík of Qazwyn visited India but died some time ago at Qazwyn.

Mollá *Sálik* Yazdy went to the Deccan and then to Dilly where he died.

Mollá *Názim* of Herát is in the service of 'abbás Quly Khán and the best poet of Khorásán, he wrote a Yúsof ó Zalykhá.

Myr Mohammad *Hosayn Shauqy* a son of Myr azyz Allah of Sâwah an old poet visited India. He is dead.

Báqirá *Khalyl Káshy* died two years ago, his Dywán has about 14,000 verses.

Aqá Zamán *Zarkush* Ispahány had first the takhalluḡ of *Firyby*.

Mawláná Mohammad Qásim *Qásim* of Mashhad is known by the name of Dywánah, died at Dilly.

Sa'dáiy Yazdy resided at Ispahán.

Mawláná Farah Allah Shúshtary lived at the court of Haydarábád. The author had seen from three to four thousand verses of his.

Mollá *Wárushtah* his name is Inám Quly Béḡ he travelled much and spent a long time in India. He used to keep a journal of his travels. He died in 1075.

Jalála Káshy *Yaqyn* lives since many years at Ispahán.

Mollá Mohammad Ibráhym *Shaukaty* of Ispahán was killed in India. Mollá Wáḡib Qandaháry died at Ispahán.

Mollá *Wáfá* of Herát lived for some time in India and died at Ispahán.

Mollá 'ishraty a son of Hájy 'ayn 'aly Farúsháiy was long in India, died at Mashhad.

Mohammad Ibráhym *Fáriḡhú* a brother of 'ishraty, died at Láhór.

Mollá *Toghrá* of Tabryz some say he is of Mashhad, he resides in India and is very strong both in writing prose and verse. The author had seen some of his prose writings.

Myr 'abul al'al *Naját* a son of Myr Mohammad Múmin *Hosayny*, a friend of the author.

Myrzá Sharyf *Ithán* was for some time in India. He returned in 1076 and resides now mostly at Ispahán.

Myr Jamál aldyn Mohammad *Wahshat* a son of Myr Dhiyá aldyn a Tabátábá Sayyid of Ardestán. Resided for some time in India then he returned to Persia, but last year (1082) he again went to India.

'abul Allah *Hálí* a son of Sayyid Yabyá who was attached to the tomb of Karbela. *Hálí* resides at Ispahan.

Aqá Zaynun *Wadhah* is a son of the Pahlwán Qásim *Haddad*.

Sayra Mashhúdy resides at Ispahan

*Hájý Firydún Súbíq* is a Turk, he has gone to Makkah.

Mollá *Hájý Mohammad Hájý* studied at Ispahán, is alive.

*Hájý Čádiq Čámit* a son of *Aqá Múmin Ispahány* has been long in India but resides now in Persia.

*Amyná Fáyíq* a son of *Aqá-sháh Walyy* of Ispahán is a fur-maker by profession.

*Fáyidhá* studied at Ispahán lives now in his estate.

*Myr Mohammad Háshim Shahydá* is according to his own assertion a Sayyid of Láhiján, spent much time in travelling, is alive.

*Nádirá Shyrázy* wrote a very complete treatise رسالة جامعة on arithmetic. He is Wazyr of the Dárógha of Qazwyn.

*Mohammad 'aly* *Táyif* of Churfádqán resides now at Ispahán.

*Mohammad Amyr Bég Wáçil* lives now at Ispahán.

*Bady'á* of Láhiján resides now at Ispahán.

*Hájý Mohammad Taqyy Bismil* of Shyráz is alive.

*Mohammad Múmin*, a brother of the preceding, is gone to Dámaghán. *Moqymá Maqçúđ* a son of *Maqçúđ 'aly* is alive.

*Moqymá Ihsán* of Mashhad lives at Ispahán.

*Mohammad Čálih Shúshtary Nisbaty* is studying at Ispahán.

Mollá *Mohammad Zamán Athar* of Mázanderán, is alive.

*Hosayná Čabúhy* of Khwánsár died 1078 and left seven Mathnawies.

*Myr Čavdy (Čavdy?)* of Teherán died in India.

*Myrzá Ibráhyim Adham* a son of *Myr Radhyy Artymíny* was skilled in making verses ex tempore. Died in India where he had been in high esteem among the great.

*Aqá Ismá'yl Káshif* was strong in the satyre and left a Mathnawy in the metre of the *Toklât al'Iráqayn*.

*Myr 'alá aldyn Mohammad Čúfy* is a son of *Qotob alawliya*.

Mollá *Fákhír Bihbány (?)* died lately.

*Háfiz Mohammad Mohsin Tujalliy* was blind from birth.

*Najaf Quly Bég Wáliy* a friend of the author died some time ago.

*Nájíy Tabryzy* lives in great poverty.

*Mohammad Kátzim* is of Qomm.

*Hakým 'abd Allah Rághib* is of Gylán but he is called Qommy, he changed his takhalluq into *Waḥdat*.

*Myr 'abd al-Rahman* of Qomm where he now resides.

*Aqá Shams Čafyr* of Qomm.

*Náfi' Qommy* was originally a cook.

Mollá Mohammad 'ally *Wáhid* Qommy resides at Ispahán, left a Mathnawy.

Mohammad Ridhá *Moshfiqy* kept originally a shop at Qomm.

Mollá 'ally is of Shahryár but resides at Qomm.

Shahydá Qommy died not long ago in India.

*Mofrad* Qommy was a tailor by profession.

Mollá alyy Naqvy *Qismat* of Qomm where he now resides.

Myr 'abd al-*Hosayn* ('abd al-*Hasan*?) '*árif* of Káshán where now he resides. Aqá Mohammad Táhir *Naqqásh* is at Káshán.

Aqá Mosayyab *Qáni* b. *Hájy Mohibb* of Káshán came in 1083 to Ispahán. *Thábit* (?) Káshy died some years ago.

Kátzimá of Tabryz was brought up at Káshán where he is keeping a school.

Núrá *Najyb* b. Khwájah Mohammad *Hosayn* Káshy came two years ago to Ispahán.

Sháh Rashyd Káshy is a very old man.

Shaykh Mohammad Hádiy *Ramzy* is an extremely clever poet.

Myr Mohammad Táhir '*alawy* or '*olwy* is of Káshán.

Mollá Fádhil Káshy has written more than 100,000 verses.

Mollá 'ally called Jaysh (?) *Jawyd* had first the takhalluḡ of *Dánish* was born in Mázanderán and died at Ispahán.

Shahyda (Shájdár?) Gylány is now at Ardebyl he is a pious man.

Mohammad *Hosayn Mantzúr* of Ámol in Mázanderán, a great opium-eater is now at Shyráz.

*Shafiy* died at an advanced age in Gylán.

Hakym Abú-l-Fath *Dawáiy* Láhijy is a good physician and poet, has written two Mathnawies, viz. *مظهر الاسرار* and *ضياء النيرين*

Mohammad Qásim *Çábir* of Láhiján where he now lives in poor circumstances. Mollá *Liqáiy* Láhijány an agriculturist died young. Sa'dá a son of *Hájy Khwájah* 'ally Láhijy is alive.

Tzahyrá Láhijy was originally a baker, he is alive.

Mohammad *Çálih Ráfi* Láhijy visited India is now in Persia; had first the takhalluḡ of *Çálih*.

Mollá *Roshdy* Rostamdáry an eccentric man died at Mashhad.

Nájiy Láhijy a poor but disinterested poet.

Amynáiy of the dependencies of Láhiján.

Amynáiy Rushty an uneducated man.

Mohammad Yúsof called *Dhiyáiy* Láhijy was very poor.

Sámi'áiy Mázanderány lived long in India, died at Ispahán.

Darwysh Ahmad Khwánsáry a religious man.

Mollá Qásim (Háshim ?) Čabúry of Khwánsár where he now resides.

Ustád Mohámmad Ridhá of Khwánsár is nearly eighty years of age.

Mollá Afsary Wánshány (?) of the district of Churbádqán.

Mollá Mohámmad Zamán Bandagány of the district of Churbádqán wrote a Mathnawý called مدينة الاحباب. He is alive.

Rábít Ardebyly called Sháh Kátzim went to India, it is not known whether he has died or is alive.

Ismá'yl 'árif Kirmány a book-binder, is a mystic.

Amynáiy Kirmány is a man of considerable talents.

Hájy Zamán Shyrázy is a shoe-maker.

Mohámmad Báqir a son of Amynáiy Rúdah-sery is a good Inshá writer, and is therefore in the service of the Wazýrs of Láhiján.

Shaykh Abú Habbán (Hayyán ?) Múly Shyrázy, is dead.

Myr Abú-l-Karam ('abd al-Karym ?) a brother of Myr Abú-l-Hasan Faráhány resided at Shyráz.

Mohsináiy Shyrázy was a friend of Čabúly.

Nitzámá Nátzim Shyrázy had for some time the takhalluċ of Sálím, he is dead. Moqymá Abádahī of Faris is alive.

Myr 'abd al-Wahháb called Myr Majnún a Sayyid of Shyráz is alive. Hájy Báqir a son of Shukr Allah Shyrázy died at Najaf.

Masyh 'ysà a pedler.

Mollá 'ally Aċghar resided chiefly at Shyráz, is dead.

Múminá Nisbat of Tabryz (according to another copy of Fáris) died in India. 'árif Shyrázy the author knew him.

Mohámmad Táhir Taslym Shyrázy was a book-binder.

Čániy (or Čiyány ? or Čáfíy ?) Kázerúny is usually called Shyrázy went to India.

Mollá Ibráhým Naċyr a son of Kamál Qáriy is alive.

Nakhat نكهت Shyrázy went to India.

Rashydá Zargar a Tabryzian of 'abbásábád in Ispahán, he was a goldsmith, and visited India, but died in Persia.

Háfiz Mohámmad Hosayn (Hasan ?) of Tabryz resided at Ispahán, was a good Inshá writer.

Mollá Mohámmad 'ally Mofrad a son of Mohámmad Quly Bég Tabryzy resides at Ispahán.

Bahrám Bég (Bohzád Bég ?) Bayány, a son of Naqyy Bég Ta-

bryzy resided at 'abbásábád in Ispahán, and gained his livelihood in summer by copying books, and in winter by making furs.

Mohammad Zamán Bég *Himmat* a Turk of Ardebyl is dead.

Nawrúz 'alyy Bég a clever goldsmith.

*Moty'á* a Tabryzy of 'abbásábád in Ispahán visited India and died at Ispahán.

*Mobdi'* Tabryzy resided long at Ispahán, he was a goldsmith and wire-drawer, went some years ago to India.

Mohammad Quly Bég *Shákir* one of the Tabryzians شكیر who were settled in 'abbásábád in Ispahán, he was a goldsmith and engraver.

'*arífú* equally a Tabryzian of 'abbásábád where he now resides.

Kalb 'alyy Bég Nádír is, like the preceding poets, a goldsmith of 'abbásábád.

Mohammad Ridhá *Rádhiy* a Tabryzian goldsmith in 'abbásábád, visited twice India.

Myr *Baqúiy* Badakhshy resides at Tabryz and is called Tabryzy, he wrote a Mathnawý on earthquakes.

Mollá *Ganjy* Churbádqány is dead.

Sirájá *Naqqásh* was originaliy an engraver.

Zamáná Láhijy was for some time a private teacher at Yazd.

Mahmúdá Yazdajardy *Fatym* visited India.

*Latyfú* died at Herát.

Myr Ismá'yl Churbádqány a Bú-toráby Sayyid and an ascetic.

Cheleby '*inwán* a son of *Háiy* *Qálik* Tabryzy who was a rich man and resided at Mashhad. '*inwán* was a friend of the author, he is dead. Taqyyá *Mithál* died in 1076.

Myrzá 'abd Allah *Ufat* of Khorásán went early in life to India and entered the service of Ja'far Khán who gave him a salary of 150 Rupees. He is dead.

Mohammad Sharyf *Tajryd* is alive.

Myr Sayyid 'alyy is a poor but well educated young man, his takhalluq is Sayyid and Mihry.

Mollá Ibráhým *Wáqif* of Mashhad died at Bander 'abbásy on his way to India.

Mollá Ibráhým *Rif'aty* of Tabryz visited India and died at Sharwán.

Myr 'abd Allah a son of Mollá 'arshy ('izzaty?) Yazdy is in India.

Mollá Kátzim of Sávah a merchant visited India and died at Sávah.

Khawájah Kalán Kirmány died some years ago.

Zamáná went from the 'iráq to India, but owing to his bad manners he found no patron. He died at Herát. Khalyl Bég is now in India.

'ally Ridháiy Shústány (?) is now in India in the service of Ibráhyim Khán. *Nacyb* is now in India.

Sháh Ridhá *Taslym* a Çúfy of Khorásán is now in Kashmyr.

Myrzá Mohammad *Fáris* died in India, and left a Dywán of about 4000 bayts.

Myrzá Moqym a son of Mollá Páband a Tabryzy residing at 'abbásábád is dead. *Hakym Kátzimá Túbá* went to India.

Myr Ma'çúm *Tasally* a son of Myrjy who had long been in India. *Tasally* also went to India, and it is said that he died there. He wrote a very complete treatise on Ramal.

Mollá Zamán Nátiq resided at Ispahán and died under Sháh 'abbás. He imitated Kháqány.

Shaykh 'imád *Arfú'* (*Wáq'* ?) a cousin of Mollá Girámy.

Nátzim Yazdy has long been in India, he is a clever chess-player.

Myr Sayyid 'ally *Káshy Qán'y* died in 1076.

Mahmúd Bég Fidáiy of the Yl, or Turkomán tribe, of Taklú resided at Teherán and died at Ispahán. *Nacyrá Furdy* resides at Ispahán.

Shafyqá (Shafy'á ?) of Bákhherz in Khorásán died in 1071 (1081 ?)

Barkhúrdár Bég *Mançúr* is alive.

Ismá'yl *Zúyir* Dámaghány is alive.

*Háfitz* Mohammad Taqvy called 'indalybe *Káshy*.

Mohammad *Hosayn Nawras* Domáwandy resides now at Ispahán.

Mollá Múmin of Qúmshah.

Myrzá *I'jáz* his name was Mollá 'atá, died at Ispahán.

*Hájy* Mahmúd *Hif'tzy* of Ispahán visited India, but is now in his home.

Mollá Tarzy of Tarasht طرشت of the province of Ray, is dead.

Myr 'irfún Teherány was a book-seller at Ispahán.

Mollá *Sihry* Teherány.

Myr Rawnaq *Samandar* had also the takhalluç of Rawnaq, died at Teherán. 'ámilá of Balkh visited India and died at Shyráz.

Myr Mohammad *Hosayn Sor'at* a Sayyid of Ámol in Mázauderán is alive.

Mohammad Çádiq *Nátzim* Tabryzy resides at 'abbásábád in Ispahán and is a brother of Mohammad Ridhá Marwáryd-farúsh (i. e.



the pearl-seller) who is equally a well educated young man. Nátzin resided for some time at Makkah for the sake of devotion. He died some years ago and left a short Tadzkirah.

'azmy Yazdy a friend of Amyr Adáviy.

Atzhary of Qahpáyah قهپایه became mad. He is dead.

Zakyyá a cousin (a son of the uncle) of Khwájah Sayf aldyn Mahmúd died in Ispahán. Mollá Dáwúd *Ulfat* Shústary is dead.

Myr Matzhar is according to his own assertion a Sammáky Sayyid of Astrábád, he used to tell stories in poppy houses, i. e. in houses in which they take intoxicating and stupifying drugs.

Moçavwir (Maçún ?) of Káshán an engraver, is dead.

Ráhíb of Ranán in the province of Ispahán went to India.

IIájy Sharyf Maushúr of Ispahán is dead.

Mollá Mohámmad Sharyf of a village in the neighbourhood of Ispahán, a friend of the author, has written a Mathnawý in the metre of the Makhzan alasarár.

Mawláná Mohámmad Báqir was of the same village as the preceding and died two years ago. Mohammad Báqir Yazdy a goldsmith.

Mohammad Ja'far *Modzahhib* a son of Myrzá Mahmúd of Qahpáyah.

Kofry of Yazdkhwást یزدخواست in Fáris.

Mohammad Çálih Shyrázy was a Zarkash (manufacturer of gold thread) died at Ispahán. Zayn al'ábidyn Khúzámý *Fádhil*.

Mast 'alyy Ispahány Kúchak visited India.

Myr Bég Qaççáb Ispahány, a butcher by profession, died under Sháh 'abbás II., upwards of seventy years of age.

Taqy Halwáviy *Dhamyr* visited India, is dead.

Myr Çubky was according to his own statement a Sayyid of Mázanderán.

Myr 'abd Allah 'abdy a son of Mohammad 'alyy Tab'y of Ispahán, died seven years ago.

Yaghmá a son of Darwysh Bihishty Qalandar of Qomm is dead.

Mollá *Qudraty* of Ispahán, visited India and died in Persia.

Mollá *Hayrán* of Ispahán.

Hakym Báqir *Shifáviy* called *Halláj* was still alive in the beginning of the reign of Sháh 'abbás II.

Mohammad Çálih Ispahány was originally a dyer.

Malik Mohammad *Rábit* (*Rabt* ?) a son of Núra Çahkáf is a book-binder by profession, he imitates Nitzámý.

Mohammad Shafy' *Sálimá* has written about 100,000 verses, he is alive.

Mas'úlá a son of *Aqá Zamán Zarkash* went with his father to India, and after his father's death he returned to Ispahán, he drew for some time a pension, but now he is in great distress.

Mollá *Taby'y* (*Tab'y*?) of *Taba*.

Mohammad Báqir of Ispahán, a blanket-maker, went some years ago to India where he died.

Najybá a son of *Hájj Amyn* of *Gulshanábád* in Ispahán is alive.

Bábá Mohammad 'aly Ispahány died two years ago, he was strong in the Mathnawý.

'arab Shyrázy *Çábir* called *Dynah* visited India where he died.

Qadyrá '*irfún* Ispahány, a quiver-maker, has died this year.

Mollá 'aly Ridhá of the province of Ispahán is now seventy years of age.

*Hájj Mohammad Yaky* Ispahány visited India and lives now at Ispahán. He imitates *Mawlawy Rúmy*.

*Nuzhat* is of *Dámaghán*. Myr Momtáz is of *Khorásán*.

'*arif*, one '*arif* is of *Gylán*, another of *Mashhad*.

*Hájj Mohammad Mollá Nisháty* had also the *takhalluç* of *Harzy* of *Dámaghán*, died at Ispahán.

*Hájj Motzaffar* a son of 'aly Ridhá Bég *Tabryzy* resided at 'abbásábád in Ispahán, and his profession was to string jewellery *ملاقه بندی*. He visited the Deccan and lives now at Ispahán.

Mollá *Lauchy* composed many poems in praise of the Imáms.

Taqyyá called *Dángy* (*Dánky*?) Ispahány.

Sage-Lawand, a Turk, was in favour with the late Sháh 'abbás on account of his wit and impudence.

'aly Khán was a mason and preferred to gain his bread by his humble profession to entering the service of the great.

Myrzá *Ibráhým 'arif* of 'abbásábád went to India and died recently.

Darwysh *Haydar* of *Yazd*. Majydá the son of a baker, is dead.

Momtáz of the province of *Fáris*.

2.—Poets of *Má-wará-l-nahr* more particularly *Bokhárá*, *Balkh*, &c.

Qádhyy *Náçir Bokháry* is Qádhyy at the court of 'abd al'azyz Khán.

Mollá Sháh Mohammad 'ály resides at *Bokhárá*.

Mollá *Raf' áyiy* (*Rif'aty*?) *Bokháry* went to India and was a friend of *Abú-l-Fadhl*.

Myrzá *Mogym* Bokháry came with the ambassador to Ispahán.

Mollá *Athúr* had first an employment in Persia but having lost it and his property on account of a crime he went to India.

*Múnisy* Bokháry is in the service of the Pádsháh.

Mollá *Hámiy* (Jámy?) Bahrám Bokháry, the Pádsháh has given him the title of king of poets.

Mollá *Nakhly* was for some time in the service of Imám Quly-Khán Pádsháh of Bokhárá, after his death he went to Balkh where he died.

Mollá *Miskyn* Bokháry was equally in the service of the Pádsháh (according to one copy he *is* in the service).

Mollá Shafy' Bokháry was (according to one copy, *is*) equally in the service of the Pádsháh.

Sayyid Ná-Kám *Latyf* Bokháry was equally in the service of Imám Quly-Khán and died after him.

Myrzá Afðhal or Fadhyl Bokháry *Wáliy* was the Munshiy of Imám Quly-Khán and died some years ago.

Myrzá 'álim Bokháry was equally a Munshiy of the Khán, he is dead. Mollá *Mohammad 'ábid* is a calligraph.

Mohammad 'Amin *Sarfaráz* of Samarqandy.

Mohammad *Çálih* Latá (?) of Samarqand.

Mollá Mawláiy Bokháry is in the service of the Khán.

Mollá Sharyf Bokháry is equally in the service of the Khán.

Myrzá 'abd al-Latyf *Girám* is in the service of the Khán.

Mollá Wáhib Bokháry is in the service of the Khán.

Mollá Máyús Bokháry is a Munshiy of the Pádsháh.

Mollá Asad *Qáçid* Bokháry, a Sayyid, is in the service of the Khán.

Mollá Mantzúr Bokháry is in the service of the Khán.

Mollá Tháqib is in the service of the Khán.

Mollá Táiyib (in one copy is Tháqib) Bokháry is originally of Herát, but he was brought at Bokhárá and is in the service of the Khán.

Khwájah 'ábid Bokháry *Rúçim* came to Ispahán whence he proceeded to India.

Mollá *Qatly* of Bokhárá is a great favourite of the Khán.

Myrzá 'abd al-Razzáq a son of Qáðhiy Baqáiy Bokháry.

Mollá Mostafyð of the neighbourhood of Balkh is in the service of Subhán Quly-Khán Sultán.

Mollá (one name not legible) Mostaqym Balkhy is in the service of Subhán Quly-Khán.

Mollá *Natzmy* Balkhy of Falúr died at Balkh.

Hákym *Láyiḡ* Balkhy died at Balkh.

Mollá *Yagánah* Balkhy is in the service of Subhán Quly-Khán.

Mollá *Yaktúyiy* Balkhy is in the service of Subhán Quly-Khán.

Mollá *Mofyḍ* Balkhy is in the service of Subhán Quly-Khán.

Mollá *Samy'* Balkhy resides at Balkh.

Mollá 'imád ('ammár?) Samarqandy is in the service of 'abd al'azyz Khán.

Mollá *Afgár* Samarqandy resides at Samarqand.

Mollá *Rúfi'* resides at Bokhára.

Mollá Nadzrá *Agáh* resides at Bokhára.

Mollá Sayyid Nasafy is at Bokhára in the service of the Pádsháh.

Mollá Bady' Samarqandy is dead, he was in the service of Subhán Quly-Khán.

Mollá Ni'mat Allah *Na'ymá* of Samarqand has studied at Bokhára.  
Shawkat Bokháry.

### 3.—*Poets of India.* ✓

*Shaydá* a native of India composed about 50,000 verses.

*Ghanyy* Kashmyry, the emperor wrote to the governor of Kashmyr to send him to India, he refused to go and died six days after.

*Nadym* Kashmyry is alive.

Náçir 'alyy Sirhindy (according to one copy Kashmyry) is in the service of the Emperor. *Nisbaty* of Thanéser is dead.

*Máhirá* Kashmyry was in the service of Dánishmand Khán and composed a Mathnawý in praise of the Emperor.

*Fanáyiḡ* Kashmyry the teacher of Ghanyy is now in Kashmyr.

Mohammad 'árif.

Myrzá Qotob *Máyiḡ* of Dilly author of a Saqiy-námah.

Mohammad Afdhal *Sar-khúsh* resides at Láhór.

Myr Mohammad Zamán *Rásikh* of Láhór.

'abd al-Qádir *Byḍil* of Láhór is a very fertile poet.

Myr *Siyádat* is of Láhór.

*Háýy* Haydar 'alyy *Moghnniy* (*Moghanny*?) is of Kashmyr. This and the following three names are only in one copy.

Another Haydar 'alyy of Kashmyr.

Myr Luṭf Allah *Sālim* a son of Myr 'alyy of Kashmyr travelled over the whole of Persia and was in 1092 in Ispahān.

Mawlāna *Nātiq* of Kashmyr had two brothers who were equally poets but had an impediment in their speech, and therefore one chose the takhalluṣ of Loknaty and the other of Abkam.

(13) کلمات الشعرا تصنیف سرخوش (P.)

The words of the poets, by Mirzā Moḥammad Afdhal whose takhalluṣ is Sar-khúsh and who was generally called Chéla. The title of the book is a chronogram for 1093, the date when he commenced to compile it. The author informs us that he and his father had been in the service of 'ālamgyr, and that during his youth he was anxious to acquire rank and wealth, but at the time when he wrote this book he lived in retirement at Dilly. He was a good poet and had the good fortune to become acquainted with almost all men of talent of his age. He died in A. H. 1125 or 1126, or 1127 at the advanced age of seventy-six years and left four Mathnawies, *Hosn ó 'ishq*, *Núre 'alyy*, *Sāqiy-námah* and *Sháh-námahē Moḥammad 'atzam-sháh*.

He says in the preface that almost all Tadzkirahs were universal, containing the notices of the poets of all ages, and that most of them end with the reign of Akbar. He had therefore undertaken to compile an account in alphabetical order of the poets (of India) of the reigns of Jahāngyr and 'ālamgyr most of whom he knew personally. It contains near two hundred very short biographies interspersed with verses of the compiler. The book is esteemed in India on account of the elegant extracts it contains. At the end he has added five or six pages of

chronograms. a description of poetry in which he seems to have excelled.

The authorities which he used are *Gulshane Fitrat* by Myr Mo'izz aldyn Mohammad Músawy Khán *Fitrat*, the Albúm بیان of Mirzá Mohammad 'alyy *Máhir* and that of Myr Mohammad Zamán *Rásikh*. These three poets were contemporaries and friends of Sar-khúsh. Músawy had at first the takhalluḡ *Fitrat* فطرت and then he chose that of Músawy, he was born in Persia in 1050, and came to India where he was much esteemed for his talents as a poet and as a critic, and died in A. H. 1101. Máhir was a friend of Qodsy and Kalym and the teacher of Sar-khúsh, he died in A. H. 1089. Rásikh died in 1107.

Beginning سخن جان است و دیگر گفت و گو جانا زمن بشنو

Copies are frequent, there are several in the M. M. 8vo. 143 pp. 17 lines. One copy is in the possession of Mr. Hall of Benares, two are in my possession, and one in that of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Table of contents: (this list may be considered as a continuation of the lists, pp. 47 and 55, with some repetitions).

Myr *Iláhy* see p. 66.

Myrzá Jalál *Asyr* a poet of Persia of great merit, who has not come to India.

Mirzá Ibráhyim *Adham* was a Sayyid of the Çafawy family. He came to India under Sháhjahán and behaved like a mad Darwysz.

*Amány* Khán-zamán a son of Mohábat Khán Khánkhánán Sipah-sálár (commander-in-chief) left a very elegant Dywán.

Tzafar Khán *Ahsan* a son of Khwájah Abú-l-*Hasan* resided mostly at Kábul and Kashmyr, and was a great patron of poets, left a Dywán and some Mathnavies.

'ináyat Khán *Ashná* son of Tzafar Khán an elegant prose writer, he wrote the history of thirty years of Sháhjahán's reign, much more elegantly than Mollá *Hamyd* and others.

*Aṣaf* Qommy came to India under Sháhjahán left a short Dywán

Mawlawy Sa'y'd *I'jáz*, a learned and industrious man, is alive.

Mollá Mohammad Sa'y'd *Ashraf* came to India under 'álamgyr and found a patron in Zyb alnisá the eldest daughter of the Emperor. He has great facility in writing verses, and is alive, and is the author of the Mathnawý **قضا و قدر** which has about 700 verses, and which he composed ex tempore.

Mohammad Ibráhým *Luçáf* a student who showed some poetical talent and presented some poems to Myr Mo'izz Músawy Khán. He died young.

Mohammad Çádiq *Ilqá* is clever in making chronograms.

Mollá *A'là* Túrány. Myrzá 'abd al-Rasúl *Istighná*.

Myr Mohammad Ahsan *Fjál*. *Báqirá* Tabryzy.

Abú-l-Hasan *By-gínah* has never visited India, but his Dywán had reached this country. *Bynish* Kashmyry left a Dywán.

Rafy' Khán *Bádzil* cousin of Mohammad Táhir Wazyr Khán put the Ma'árij alnobúwat into 40,000 Persian verses and called it **حمله حیدری**.

Mollá Jámý Láhóry Námdár Khány *By-khúd* was very well skilled in making chronograms, and left a thick Dywán of Ghazal, Qaęydahs and Qat'ahs. The chronogram on his death is **جامی از جام حمد ییخود** i. e. 1086. He left a **حسن و دل**.

Mirzá 'abd al-Qádir *By-dil* is alive.

Chandar Bhán *Brahman* flourished under Sháhjahán, wrote elegant prose and left a Dywán. *By-ghamm* *Payrágy*, alive.

Mollá 'alyy Ridhá *Tajalliy* came from Shyráz to India under Sháhjahán. *Háfítz* Mohammad Jamál *Tulúsh*.

*Mohammad Taqyy* alive.

'abd al-Latyf Khán *Tanhá* a nephew of Mirzá Jalál Asyr was Dywán (collector) of the Panjáb. Myr *Tashbyhy*.

Myr Tafákhör (Mofákhis?) *Hosayn Tháqib* an uncle of Rásikh died in Sirhind.

Açaf Khán *Ja'far*, an Amyr of the emperor Jahángyr, author of a Mathnawý called *Khosrow ú Shyryn*. *Aqá Najaf Quly Jorüt*.

Myr 'abd al-Rahým *Tayshy* a friend of Mohammad 'alyy Máhir.

Myrzá Mohammad Ayyúb *Jawdat* is strong in the Ghazal and Rubá'y. *Hakým Hádziy* left a thick Dywán.

Mohammad *Hosayn* (in Hall's copy is *Ibráhým*) Mashhady.

Myr *Hashmaty*, the author met him once at Agra.

Mohammad Bég *Haqqy* lived in *Guzrát*.

Shaykh Mahmúd *Hayrán* imitated Náçir 'ally but without success.

Mohammad Ibráhyim Açalat Khán son of Sayyid Motzañfar Wazyr of Haydarábád. *Khalyt*. Myrzá *Kholqy*.

*Kháliç* came during the time of 'álamgyr from Persia to India and went to the Deccan. Wrote a short *Dywán* and a *Mathnawý*.

Nawáb 'abd al-Raḥým *Khúnkhúnán* a son of Bayram Khán, according to one copy his takhalluç was *Rahým*, he flourished under Akbar and Jahángyr.

Qásim *Kházin*, the Author met him and found him very conceited.

Mirzá Radhyy *Dánish* came to India under Sháhjahán.

Mirzá Rafy' *Dastúr* a contemporary of Jahángyr.

Mollá *Dáná*. Mohammad Amyn *Dzawgy*.

'áqil Khán *Rázy* is the author of a mystical *Mathnawý* called *مرقع* it is in the manner of that Jalál aldyn Rúmy, and may be considered as a poetical version of the *امواج خونی*.

Mirzá Hasan (*Ahsan*?) Bég *Rafy'* was first Munshiy of Mohammad Khán, the Ruler of Túrán, came to India under Sháhjahán and obtained the rank of five hundred. 'álamgyr sent him to Kashmyr. He died at Dilly.

Myr Mohammad 'ally *Ráyih* (*Ráyij*?) a Sayyid of Siálkót.

Myr Mohammad Zamán *Rásikh* d. 1107, the chronogram is *رامسبح بورد*.

Mohammad *Ridhá* Kashmyry. Myr *Rúhy*. Myr (*Aqá*?) *Radhyy*.

Mollá *Ridhwán* came from Persia and settled at Láhór.

*Zakyy* Hamadány. *Zamáná*.

Mohammad Quly *Salym* came under Sháhjahán from Persia to India and entered the service of the Wazyr Islám Khán.

*Sálik* Yazdy and *Sálik* Qazwyny were contemporaries and flourished in India under Sháhjahán

*Sayirá* Mashhady has never visited India.

Qáfilán (Qáqilán?) Bég *Sipáhy* accompanied the Indian embassy to Persia. Hájy Mohammad Aslam *Sálim*, a Kashmyry.

Mohammad Çálih *Sattár* lives in Bengal.

Hakym *Sa'ydá* is a good poet.

Mirzá *Sanjar*, a contemporary of Sháhjahán. *Sayyáñ*.

Myr Sayyid 'ally *Sayyid*.

*Sayyid 'ally Khán* a calligraph had no takhalluç.

Myr (Myrzá?) Jalál aldyn *Siyádat* resided at Láhór.



Mollá *Sarāby* (in one copy *Sarāpay*) came to India under Jahāngyr.

*Hakym Sarmad* a Ğúfy and a friend of Dārā Shikóh.

Mohammad Afdhal *Sur-khúsh* the author of this Tadzkirah.

*Shány* Taklú, panegyrist of Sháh 'abbás, wrote a Mathnawý in his praise.

Mollá *Shaydá* flourished towards the end of Jahāngyr and the beginning of Sháhjahán's reign.

*Shálmán* the son of one of the chiefs of Kakhar. Myr *Shawqy*.

Myr Mohammad Hádiy *Sharar* lived in Persia in 1093.

Myr *Sharaf aldyn Hosayn*. *Sho'ayb*. *Shawkat* Bokháry.

Myr Sharyf.

Mirzá Mohammad 'ally Ğáyib Tabryzy came to India under Sháhjahán. Died in 1081. The chronogram is **صايب وفات يافت**.

Myr *Çaydy* came under Sháhjahán to India.

*Hakym Mohammad Kátzim* who assumed the title *Masyh* albayán and the takhalluĝ Ğáhíb imitated Jalál aldyn Rúmy and left a thick Dywán and several Mathnawies as : **ائينه-خابه و پريخانه و ملاحت احمدى** : **و صباحت يوسفى و كمال (؟) محمدى** and gave to the collection of all his poems the title of **انفاس مسيحى**. *Aqá Çádiq* is the author of a Sáqiy-námah. *Çabúhy*.

*Çámit* (in one copy *Çáyib*) was a merchant who came under 'álamgyr to India and wrote a short Dywán.

Myr *Dhiyá aldyn Dihlawy* the author saw him at the beginning of 'álamgyr's reign. *Tálib Ámoly*.

*Hájy Tabyby* (*Tabsy* ?) a Ğúfy.

Myr Mohammad *Táhir Hosayn* came towards the end of Jahāngyr's reign to India. He was a wealthy merchant.

Mollá *Toghrá*. His prose is much admired. He wrote an elegant essay on Kashmyr.

Myrzá Nitzám aldyn *Táli* a friend of the author.

*Tzohúry* Tarshyzy resided at Byjápúr, it is said that he copied and sold the *Rawdhat alĉafá* one hundred times, he is the author of **نورس** of **خليل** and **گلزار ابراهيم** these three prose treatises are dedicated to Ibráhyim 'ádil-sháh and he dedicated a **مافى نامه** to Burhán Nitzám almulk. Himmat Khán collected one hundred and twenty Sáqiy-námahs and that of *Tzohúry* was the best among them.

'*orfy* Shyrázy died at Láhór in 999 at an age of thirty-six years. The chronogram for this date is **استاد البشره ادي كلام مرفى شيرازى**.

More than thirty years after his death Myr Çábir Ispahány dis-interred his body and buried it at Mashhad.

Myán Náçir 'alyy died at Dilly in 1108. The chronogram is *آه علي بعالم معني رفت*. 'atzyma Nayshápúry has never visited India.

Shaykh 'abd al'azyz 'izzat.

Mollá 'alyy Qommy has never visited India.

'ámil a pupil of Çáyib.

Khwájah 'abd Allah 'irfán a mystic. 'aríf Láhóry left a Dywán.

Mohammad Táhir *Ghanyy* of Kashmyr. His takhalluç is a chronogram (1060) for the beginning of his poetical career, his Dywán was arranged by Myrzá Mohammad 'alyy *Múhir*.

Myr Burhán *Ghorúry*.

Háji Mohammad Ismá'yl *Gháfí* was a most distinguished calligraph and came from Mázanderán to India.

*Ghanymat* a native of India wrote a short Dywán and a Mathnawý.

Shaykh Mohammad Mohsin *Fániy* of Kashmyr was a Çúfy and a friend of Dará Shikóh left a Dywán and a Mathnawý.

Mirzá *Façyhy*.

Aqá Mohammad Ibráhyim *Fayadhán* a son of Aqá Mohammad Hosayn *Nájiy* was alive in 1093. He was an excellent calligraph and an elegant writer both in prose and poetry.

Mirzá (Myr?) Ghiyáth aldyn Mañçúr *Fikrat* came to India under 'álamgyr and obtained the rank of five hundred.

'abd al-Razzáq *Fayyúdh*. *Farqy* (*Fawqy*?). *Fáris*.

*Fawjy* a poet of Bengal, yet not without talent.

Prince Dará Shikóh *Qádíry* left besides many writings on Çútism a short Dywán.

Háji Mohammad-Ján *Qodsy* the king of poets during the reign of Sháhjahán. He described the exploits of this emperor in a beautiful epic poem called *ظفرنامه شاهجهانی*.

*Qásim* Dywánah Mashhady a pupil of Myrzá Çáyib has not visited India. Nawáb *Qásim Khán*. *Qáni*.

Mohammad Yúsof *Qadym* died very young.

Abú Tálíb *Kalym* d. 1061. Khwájah (Myr?) *Kalán*.

Shaykh Sa'd Allah *Gulshan* was in Gujrát in 1093.

'abd al-Rahym *Kúkam* (in one copy *Kamgu*) Kashmyry died in the Deccan. *Lámi*. Myr Mo'izz aldyn *Músawý* d. 1101.

Myr Mohammad 'alyy *Múhir* d. 1089.

*Hakym Rokná Masyh* a contemporary of *Jahángyr*.

*Shaykh Sa'd Allah Masyhy* Pánypaty.

*Ma'y* (Moghy? or Moghniy?) معي Kashmyry.

*Çálih Bég Molham*, the author made his acquaintance at *Agra*.

*Mayiy* می was a *Kalál* that is to say of a low caste which was employed as Porter and *Chób-dárs*, he flourished under *Jahángyr*.

*Mollá Mofydl Balkhy* came to India at the beginning of '*álamgyr's* reign and died at *Multán* in 1090. The chronogram of his death is ملا مفید بلخی مرد.

*Mon'im Hakkák Shyrázy* composed a poem containing a description of *Agra*, died during the commencement of '*álamgyr's* reign.

*Mashhúr*. *Myrzá Ma'çúm Káshy*. *Myrzá Mogym*.

*Myrzá Qofb aldyn Múyil* d. in 1108 eight days after *Myán Náçir 'alyy*. *Majdáy Munçif*.

*Akhúnd Mohammad Báqir* had first the takhalluç of *Monásib* subsequently that of *Moshtáq* died in the beginning of '*álamgyr's* reign. *Mollá Malik Qommy* resided at *Byjápúr*. *Mollá Moshriqy*.

*Mollá Natzyry* of *Nayshápúr* a panegyrist of '*abd al-Rahým Khán-khánán*. There was another poet who had the same takhalluç, he gave him ten thousand *Rupees* that he might change it.

*Nálim Gylány*.

*Mollá Naw'y* wrote a *Sáçiy-námah* in praise of the *Khánkhánán*. He is also the author of a *Mathnawý* called سوز و گداز.

*Nátzim Herawy* the author of *سوز و گداز* has never visited India. *Myr Naját* has been in Persia and is a good poet.

*Aqá Mohammad Hosayn Náçiy* a brother of *Mohammad Isma'yl Gháfil* was an admirable calligraph, and in his old age he was admitted to the society of '*álamgyr*. *Názuky*. *Tálib Naçyb*.

*Myr Najábat* a brother of *Myr Siyádat*. *Nátig*.

*Mollá Nisbaty* of *Thanéser* was a good poet, in *Rékhta* he used the takhalluç of *Nis-batty* i. e. the moon.

*Qádhíy Núry* a contemporary of *Jahángyr*.

*Myrzá Táhir Wahyd* was a friend of *Çáyib* and one of the greatest poets of the age.

*Mohammad Rafy' Wá'it* Qazwýny resides at *Ispahán*. He described in a *Mathnawý* the war of *Sháh 'abbás* with *Tilam Khán*, and compiled the sayings of the *Imáms* in a most elegant work to which he gave the title of ابواب الجنان he is also the author of a *Dyván*.

Myrzá Hasan Bég *Wáthiq* returned to Persia at the beginning of 'álamgyr's reign. Darwysh *Wálih* went to Bengal.

Myán Mokhammad Ikhlâç *Wániq* a converted Hindú embraced the Islám in 22 of the reign of 'álamgyr. Mollá *Walyy*.

'abd al-Wáhid *Wahshat* of Thanéser was in 1093 a young man.

Mohammad 'áshiq *Himmat* was in 1093 a young man.

Mohammad *Húshim* was a calligraph and the father-in-law of Sarkhúsh.

Myr *Fahyá Káshy* was a poet of Sháhjahán who gave him orders to compose a *پادشاه-نامه*. He died in 1074. The chronogram of his death is *احیای سخن چو کرد یحیی جان داد*.

(14) مرأت الخیال تصنیف شیر خان لودی (P.)

Mirror of imagination by Shyr Khán Lódy son of 'alyy Amjad Khán (the name of the author is in page 26.) He informs us in the postscript that he lost his father in A. H. 1084, and three years after, he lost his brother who died in the mountains of Kábul, he also gives us the date when he composed this book in saying that the title is a chronogram, if you remove the pardah or veil (i. e. 1313—211=1102). It is dedicated to Sháhjahán and contains an account of the most celebrated Persian poets; and besides it treats on almost every science cultivated by the Musalmáns: Music, Medicine, cosmography, oneirocritic, talismans, &c. at the end is a chapter containing notices of poetesses.

Beginning *ای یاد تو بند بر زبان نطق سخن سرای را*

Printed at Calcutta in 1831, 8vo. 543 pp. Lithographed at Bareilly in 1848. MSS. copies are frequent, some of them are abridgments.

## (15)      ✓      آسمان سخن      (P.)

The heaven of composition being a rhymed abridgment of Dawlat-sháh by Lutf Allah Moḥammad Mohandis b. Aḥmad. We are informed in the preface (which has twelve distiches) that Fáyidhy فایضی Kirmány rendered the Tadzkirah of Dawlat-sháh in Persian verses at the time of Akbar and altered the division of the original, making ten periods طبقات instead of seven; Lutf Allah Moḥammad who was a contemporary of Awrangzéb remodelled this version and added two periods برج to make the number correspond with the signs of the zodiac and in allusion to it, he gave it the above title.

About 250 verses; every verse contains the name of a poet.

First verse

نخست شکر خدای که آسمان سخن ॥ بیانرید محیط نه آسمان کهن

A copy bound with other books is in the Tópkhánah.

I give here the 12th chap. as a specimen.

وحید دهر امانی بن مهابتخان	ولی بخانزمان است شهره دوران
دگر یگانه ظفرخان تخلص احسن	ربوده گوی سخن از سخنوران در فن
دگر وحید زمن آشنا عذایت خان	بود ببحر سخن آشنا عذایت خان
دگر وحید زمن شادمان غم پرور	بیان شادی و غم در کلام او مضمور
دگر سخنور کشمیر محسن فانی است	بقای نام وی از دولت سخن دانی است
مه سپهر سیادت یگانه میر عماد	که بود در غزل و مدح و مثنوی استاد
لبیب عصر محمد حسین آشوب است	سخنوری که سخنهای جمله مرغوب است
دگر وحید زمان است طالبای کلیم	که شعر اوید بیضا است نزد طبع سلیم
دگر فرید جهان قدسی محمد خان	بعهد شاهجهان گو رنوده از اقوان
الهی همدانی است در سخن استاد	سخنوری است که داد سخنوری میداد
لبیب ازمه امی نخواند هیچ کتاب	ز فیض حق شده مفتوح بر رخسار عذاب
دگر وحید زمن باقیات قرآن او	خوشست همچو غزالی عاشقانه او
فصیح ازمه فتاح که چون غزل میگفت	چو عذایب غزلخوان در و گهر می سنت

## (16) همیشه بهار تصنیف کشن چند اخلاص تخلص (P.)

Eternal Spring by a Khatry of the name of Kishen Chand whose takhalluṣ is Ikhlāṣ. The title multiplied by two gives the date of the compilation, viz. 1136. The author was a son of Achal-Dás of Dilly whose house was the resort of the learned. During his father's life-time he learned Kárad-bázy (a kind of fencing called Bakayty یکتی in U-dú) after his death he applied himself to poetry. He died under Aḥmad Sháh, reigned 1160 to 1167.

It contains, in alphabetical order, an account of about 200 poets who flourished (in India) from the time of Jahángyir to the accession of Moḥammad Sháh, A. H. 1131.

Two copies are in the Tópkhánah, 12mo. 300 pages, 10 lines. A very good copy is in possession of Mr. Hall. First line

ای ذکر تو کلفروش بازار سخن ॥ رنگین ز تو برگ برگ گلزار سخن

Table of contents (this list may be considered as a continuation of the one, p. 109 with several repetitions.)

Amyn Khán *Anjám* a son of the Nawáb Amyr Khán.

Amyr Iláhy.

Myrzá Jalál *Asyr* d. 1040, used to compose his verses in a state of intoxication. Myrzá Ismá'yl *Ymá* of Ispahán.

Mollá Aly الی of Persia, has not come to India.

Myrzá Arjumand *Azúd* a son of 'abd al-Ghanyy Bég, has also the takhalluṣ of *Jonún*.

*Aujy* of Persia, a contemporary of Sháhjahán.

Myr Báqir *Ishráq* seems to have been alive in 1136.

Mollá Sayyid Aḥsan *ʿJád* wrote the history of the reign of Farrokhsiyar in very elegant prose. Died in 1131 or soon after.

Myr Inán aldyn *Iksyr* is a clever physician.

Shafy'áiy *Athar* was blind, and has never visited India.

Myrzá Ibráhym *Adham* a son of Myrzá Radhyy Artymany a Sayyid came to India under Sháhjahán, was very insolent and was therefore put to death.

Mo'azzaz Khán *Afsar* Mohammad 'alyy Bég came from Ispahán to India and died in Bengal. *Intikháby* Wiridy Bég died young.

Yúl Quly Bég *Anysy* was first librarian of 'alyy Quly Khán at Herát, then he came to India, and was patronized by the Khánkhánán 'abd al-Rahym. He died at Burhánpúr and left a Dywán and a Mathnawý. Siráj aldyn *Arzú* composed a large Dywán.

Khánzamán *Amány* son of Mohábat Khán a pupil of Murshid, who flourished under Sháhjahán. *Arshada* was a native of India.

Ismá'yl Bég *Unsy* resided at Herát. Was, as a prisoner of war, carried to Túrán by 'abd Allah Khán, came to India and was patronized by the Khánkhánán 'abd al-Rahym.

Mohammad Sa'y'd *I'jáz*. Myrzá Mohammad *Ahsan* is alive.

Myr *Ashky* Qommy a *Tabátabá* Sayyid d. at Agra in 972, left *Qačydašs*, two Dywáns of Ghazal and one Dywán of humoristic poetry.

Sháh *Afryn* Láhóry was alive in 1136.

Tzafar Khán *Ahsan* was governor of Kashmyr left a Dywán.

*Asyry* Tázy his name was Amyr Qádhíy. He died in 982.

Mohammad Čadiq *Ilqá* used to instruct Hindú boys, is alive.

In'áyat Khán *Ashná* a son of Tzafar Khán *Ahsan*. Wrote a Dywán and a history of thirty years of Sháhjahán's reign.

Myr *Ahsany* b. Myr Abú-l-Faž Músawý was born at Tabálah near Láhór and died in 1011 left *مثنوي شاه و ماه و دلبر و شیدا*

Gholám Močtafá *Insán* of the Kanboh tribe of Morádábád.

Mollá *Atzhary*. He and his father had come to India. Was a contemporary of Jahángyr.

Mohammad Ibráhým *Inčáf* was a pupil of Myrzá Mo'izz Músawý Khán.

'abd al'azyz *Ejád* a pupil of Bydíl. Was probably alive in 1136.

Asád Bég *Asad* flourished under Jahángyr.

'abd al-Rasúl *Istighná*.

'iwadh Bég *Iksyr* came under Jahángyr to India. Wrote elegant prose and was a good calligraph. He was Munshiy of Sháhjahán.

Mawláná *Anwar* Núr Mohammad was a native of India.

*A'lu* Túrány.

Mollá Mohammad Sa'y'd *Ashraf* came under 'álamgyr to India and was patronized by Zýb alnisá Bégam.

Myrzá Mohammad Raby' *Anjab* Ispaháuy a pupil of Mortadhá Quly Bég.

*Achal Dás* a Khatry the father of the author resided at Dilly.

*Ikhlaṣ* a pupil of 'abd al-Ghanyy Bég *Qabúl* and the author of the *Tadzkirah* under notice.

Sháh Walyy Allah *Ishtiyāq* is a grandson of Shaykh Aḥmad Sirhindy who was called *Hadhrat* and a pupil of *Qabúl*.

'abd al-Qádir *By-dil*, his *Dywán* of Ghazal has more than 100,000 verses, and besides he has written a *Dywán* of *Qaṣṣdahs* and a *Dywán* of *Rubá'ys* and several *Mathnawies*, he is also the author of a prose work called چهار عنصر

Shaykh 'abd al-Salám *Payámy* flourished under Jahángyrr and went towards the end of his career to the Deccan.

Sharaf aldyn *Payám*. Sháh *Bahjata* was a Darwysz.

'abd al-Báqiy *Báqiy*.

Rafy' Khán *Bádzil* author of the *Hamlahö Haydary*.

*Payrawy* Sáwajy Amyr Bég flourished under Sháhjahán.

*Háyy Byná* is a merchant of *Gujrát*.

*Bynish* lived at Kashmyr. Mawláná *Baqáyyiy* d. 1009.

Sawámy Bhóbat Ráy *By-ghamm* a Khatry resided at Pathán near Jammú in the Panjáb, he translated from the Hindée (Sanscrit) the *Prabodha Chand* (*Chandrodaya*) *Náatak*, a very curious work on Theosophy into Persian, and dedicated it as well as several other treatises on *Ḡúfism* to *Naráyan Chand*.

Udé Bhán *Bahár* a pupil of the author of this *Tadzkirah*.

Mollá Jámy *By-Khúḍ* a contemporary of Sháhjahán.

*Bayáná* Myrzá Mahdiy visited India and returned to Persia.

Ráy Chand Bhán *Brahman* was the most distinguished Hindú since the time of *Tymúr*.

*Bazmy* a contemporary of Jahángyrr.

Mýrzá Abú Toráb *Baydhá* a companion of the Amyr alomará *Dzú-l-Fiqár Khán*, became blind towards the end of his life.

Myrzá Mohsin *Túthyrr* (*Túshyrr*?) Wazyr of the Padsháh of Yazd, sent his *Dywán* to Shohrat in India. *Tajalliy* 'alyy Ridhá.

Myr *Tashbyhy* 'alyy Akbar son of Sháh Mohammad Káshy flourished under Jahángyrr at Láhór. He was an eccentric and unaccessible man, and wrote few of his verses down. He died at the age of seventy. *Tanhá* 'abd al-Latyf Khan.

Myrzá 'ajam Quly *Turkmán* was of Persian (*Shyráz*) origin, but was born in India.

*Shirvan*

*Shirvan*



1 Mohammad Hosayn Tajalliy Káshány died at Aḥmadábád in Gujrát in 1090, aged twenty-seven years.

Mollá *Rahmat Allah Tankyn* was in 1136 residing at Kashmyr.

Myrzá Mohammad 'ally *Tamanná* flourished under Farrokhsiyar. Háfitz Jamál *Talúsh*.

Aghá 'abd al'ally *Tahsyn* is a grandson of Júyá.

Myrzá Fath 'ally *Taskyn*, he was probably alive in 1136.

Hakym Mohammad Sa'yd Qommy *Tanhá* physician of Sháh 'abbás, left a Dywán.

Ráy Manóher *Tawsany*, Akbar gave him the title of Myrzá.

Myr Mofákhir (Sar-khúsh writes Tafákhhor) Hosayn *Tháqib* resided in Sirhind.

Myr Sayyid Mohammad *Tháqib* a pupil of Myr Táhír 'alawy.

Mohammad Hosayn *Thanáiyi* Mashhady came to India under Akbar and died in 996, the chronogram is سختور نيك. He commenced an epic poem called سد سکندر but did not complete it. He left a thick Dywán. Myr Mohammad Afdhal *Thábit* was alive in 1136.

Núr aldyn Jahángyr Padsháh born in 977, succeeded to the throne on Thursday the 11th Jumáda II. 1014, died 28th of Çáfar 1037.

Myr Mohammad Ja'far *Jorát*.

Mohammad 'ally Bég *Jism* left a Dywan.

Myrzá Ja'far Bég *Ja'far* had the title of Açaf Khán. He died in 1212, the chronogram is صد حیف از اصف خان. He left a Khosraw Shyryu. Myrzá Daráb *Júyá* resided in Kashmyr.

• Sayyid 'ally *Judáiyi* Tabryzy visited India under Akbar, and was employed in the Imperial library in painting illustrations to books.

Padsháh Quly *Jadzby* a contemporary of Jahángyr was killed.

Myrzá Mohammad Ayyúb *Jawdat*.

*Jashany* Lahóry Gholám 'ally flourished under Jahángyr.

Khwájah Mohammad Maqçú'd *Jámi'* a pupil of 'abd al-Ghanyy Bég Qabúl resided in Kashmyr.

*Ja'far* had the title of Allah Wirdy Khán, left a short Dywán.

Hakym *Hádziq* was born at Fathpúr and rose under Sháhjahán to the rank of three thousand with a salary of 20,000 Rupees a year.

Yádgár Bég *Húlaty* of Túrán.

Myrzá Isma'yl *Hijáb* came to India under 'alamgyr.

Mohammad *Hayát Hadhrat* was alive in 1136, had first the takhal-luç of *Qábil*.

Myrzá Mahdiy *Hojjat* a cousin of Myrzá Dáráb Júyá, died at Dilly.

Mohammad 'alyy resided at Kashmyr and was in 1136 past thirty years of age, had first the takhalluḡ of *Taklyf*, then of *Masyhá* and then of *Hashmat*; he is a pupil of 'abd al-Ghanyy Bég Qabúl.

Mohammad Bég Haqqy resided at Gujrat.

*Hayáty* Gylány was much given to pleasure, completed by order of Sháhjahán the Toghlugh-námah of Amyr Khosraw which was defective. He did it so well that Sháhjahán had him weighed up in gold for it.

Shéó-Rám *Hayyá* a pupil of By-dil has written a *Dyván*.

*Hashmaty* a friend of Mollá Shaydá left a *Dyván*.

Mohammad Taqyy aldyn Ispahány *Hozny* d. in 989 on the banks of the *Jenáb*.

Myr *Hamzah* Táshkandy was the son of the king of merchants of Táshkand. He came to India and became, when he got old, completely deaf, he was skilled in making chronograms. One of his chronograms is نه را برقم سه باره بنویس. The numerical value of the letters of this sentence as well as the meaning "write nine three times" give 999. [Náçir 'alyy.

Shaykh Mahmúd *Hayrán* resided at Sirhind and was a pupil of

*Hamdy* Kashmyry was a learned man. He died in 1018, the chronogram is شد به بهشت.

Sayf Allah 'alawy *Hazyny* a contemporary of Jahángyr studied diligently the ancient poets.

Shaykh Hasan Qorayshy Kálpy d. in 989, the chronogram is فضائل-پناهی.

Sayyid Hosayn *Kháliç* came to India during the reign of 'álamgyr and obtained the title of Imtiyáz Khán.

Sipah Sálár Kháukhánán 'abd al-Rahym a son of Bayram Khán was born on the 14th Çáfar 964, and died at Dilly in 1032.

*Khalyl* was in the service of Zyb alnisá Bégam and arranged her compositions, he wrote elegant prose and poetry.

Myr *Khosrawy* Qáyiny a contemporary of Jahángyr.

Myrzá Fadhl Allah *Khúshhtar* a son of *Sar-khúsh* was alive in 1136.

Shukr Allah Khán *Khúksár* son-in-law of 'áqil Khán Rázy wrote a commentary on Jalál aldyn Rúmy's *Mathnawý*.

Mohammad *Haydar* Herawy *Khiçúly*, a contemporary of Jahángyr.

Jamál aldyn *Kháwary* a native of Gylán came to India in 1011.

Mollá *Dáná* was engaged in Farrokhsiyar's reign with Nátzim Khán, who is usually called 'abd al-Rahym *Fárig*h, in copying the Sháh-námah. *Dakhly* Ispahány.

Myrzá Dáwúd of Mashhad a contemporary of Táhír Wahyd.

Sháh Ismá'yl *Dzabyh* was born in Persia, travelled much, and resided for some time in India.

Mawláná Imám aldyn *Riyádh*y is a very learned man and usually called *Imám al-Rádhyy* he is a native of Láhor and resided at Dilly. His father Lutf Allah Mohandis was a great Mathematician and made occasionally verses; in the capacity of a poet he used the takhalluṣ *Mohandis*. The father flourished under Akbar. Riyády was also a good Mathematician and his books on this science were much in vogue in schools. It seems that he was alive in 1136. One of his pupils wrote a commentary on the *Almegest*.

Mohammad Myr Zamán *Rásikh*. Sayyid Jalál *Ridháyiy* d. 1057.

Myr Mohammad 'ally *Ráyih* is a Qalandar of Siálkót.

Myr Radhyy Dánish a Sayyid of Mashhad came to India under Sháhjahán.

Arshad 'ally *Rasáyiy* was well versed in Persian literature and seems to have been alive in 1136. He was a pupil of Myán Sháh Bhyk.

Hasan Bég *Rafy*' resided first at Mashhad, and thence he came in 1064 to India, and entered the service of Sháhjahán.

Mollá 'abd al-Rashyd the author of the Farhange Rasydy which he dedicated to Sháhjahán, he wrote a chronogram on the accession of Sháhjahán. The author takes occasion to quote from the history of Sháhjahán a passage containing a statement of the expenses of the palace of Dilly, it cost sixty lakhs of Rupees, viz.: Sháh Maḥall with the golden roof fourteen lakhs; Imtiyáz Maḥall, which contains the king's sleeping apartment, kitchen and out-offices, five and a half lakhs; The Dawlat-khánah Kháç (I suppose what is now called the Dywán) and the Dawlat-khánah 'ám two and a half lakhs; The bath and Hayát-bakhsh six lakhs; the palace of the women seven lakhs; the Bázár of the palace four lakhs; the wall and ditch round the palace which has 100,000 cubits in circumference, and is double as large as that of Agra, twenty-one lakhs of Rupees.

The Jámi' masjíd of Dilly cost ten lakhs of Rupees. These buildings would cost at least five times as much in our days, 1852 A. D.

Myr *Haydar Káshy Rafy'y* a contemporary of Faydhy, went from India on a pilgrimage to Makkah thence to Persia and returned to India.

Myrzá *Radhyy* Artymány the father of Myrzá Ibráhyim Adham.

Shaykh Sa'd aldyn Kháfíy *Riháyyi* a mystic, left a *Dywán* and imitated the *Khamsah* of Nitzámy. Myrzá *Rostam* Qandaháry.

Myr 'abd al-Razzáq Yazdy *Rasmy* flourished under Jahángyry and spent twenty years in India in the garb of a Darwysh.

Myrzá Yzad-bakhsh *Rasá* d. in 1119, the chronogram of his death is *رسا رفتہ از جهان بچان*. Mawláná Wakyd *Rawány* resided at Agra.

Mohammad *Ridhá* Kashmyry.

Myr 'askary *Rázy* 'áqil Khán wrote besides the *Moraqqa'* also *شمع و پروانه* and *ثمرات الحیوة* and *نغمات العشق* which contains the loves of Ratan and Padmáwat. The *ثمرات الحیوة* is properly speaking the work of Shaykh Burhán aldyn the spiritual guide of *Rázy*, but *Rázy* arranged it. *Rázy* was for many years Qúbahdár of Dilly and died in 1108.

*Zamán Bég* b. Ghayúr Bég Kábuly his title was Mohábat Khán and his takhalluṣ *Súsany*, he was an Amyr of Jahángyry.

Mawláná *Zulály*. *Zakyy* Hamadány. *Zamáná*.

Myrzá Záhid 'aly Sháhe Bander *Sakhá* a poet of Persia.

Myr Jamyl *Súzy* flourished under 'álamgyr and held a Mançab.

Shaykh Mohammad *Sa'yd* Qorayshy was when young a companion of Sultán Murád-bakhsh. ||

Myr 'abd al-Ḡamad *Sokhon* was alive in 1136.

Sayyid Ḡalábat Khán Mojáhid-jang *Sayyid* was commissary of ordinance under Farrokhsiyar.

Mohammad Háshim *Sanjar* was for some time imprisoned by Akbar and went subsequently to the Deccan, where he was well received by Ibráhyim Khán 'ádil Sháh.

Aqá Farydún *Hosayn Súbiq* came under 'álamgyr to India.

Mohammad 'álam *Sorúry* a (Sarwary?) of the time of Jahángyry.

Mohammad Quly *Salym* came to India under Sháhjahán. Died in Kashmyr in 1057 the chronogram is *سالمیروزان* *Sámiry* Tabryzy contemporary of Jahángyry. Mollá *Sáti'* Kashmyry was alive in 1136.

Myrzá Mohammad Afidhal *Sar-khúsh*.

Mohammad Ghadhanfar *Syry* (*Sayry*?) was born at Kháf and brought up at Herát.

*Sálik Yazdy* spent part of his life at Golcondah. In 1066 he entered the service of Sháhjahán.

Mohammad *Ahsan Súmi* of India had first the takhalluḡ of *'ishrat* was alive in 1136. 'abd al-Kháliq *Samandar* d. at Láhór in 1016.

Myr Sayyid 'alyy *Sayyid* has never visited India. Was a contemporary of Myrzá Mo'izz.

Sayyid Sa'd aldyn a soldier, has not yet chosen a takhalluḡ.

*Sa'yd Khán Multány* was in the service of Sháhjahán.

'abd Allah *Sáiry* was born and educated at Agra, was a good calligraph, is dead. *Siyirá Mashhady* has not visited India.

Abú Mohammad *Saráby* born and educated at Siálkót. He was a contemporary of Jahángyr. Arslán Bég *Sipáhy*.

Sa'ydáy *Gylány* was a very good calligraph and enjoyed, during the reign of Jahángyr and Sháhjahán, the title of By-Badal Khán and the office of superintendent over the emperor's goldsmiths.

Khwájah 'abd Allah *Sámiy* came from Láhór to Dilly was a contemporary of the author, he is the author of a thick Dywán.

Myr Jalál aldyn *Siyádat* resided at Láhór.

*Sálik Qazwyny* flourished under Sháhjahán.

Nawáb *Hakym* almulk Farrokhsháhy this is the title of Shaykh *Hosayn* 'arab whose takhalluḡ is *Shohrat* he was alive in 1136.

Mollá *Shaydá* born at Fathpúr Sykry, he flourished under Jahángyr and Sháhjahán and died in Kashmyr, left a Mathnawý of about 12,000 verses in the style of the Makhzan alasarár of Nitzámy. It begins بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ ۝ اَمَدَةُ سِرْجِ شَمْسٍ فَيَضُءُ عَمِيْمَ.

*Shaukat* Bokháráiy was probably alive in 1136.

*Shápúr Rázy* a contemporary of Jahángyr.

Gul Mohammad *Shá'ir* a pupil of By-dil was probably alive in 1136. Yúsof Bég *Sháyyiq*. *Shádamán* an Afghán flourished under Sháhjahán and 'alamgyr. *Shikyb* has never visited India.

*Shikyby* a contemporary of Jahángyr.

*Sharúf Káshy* was first a Qalandar and turned afterwards a merchant left a Dywán. *Sháh Shahyda*.

Myr *Shawqy* was a mystical poet.

Mohammad *Hasan* Jawnpúry *Shádáby*.

*Shobáby* a brother of *Saráby*.

Qamar aldyn who had the title of Nitzám almulk and the takhalluḡ of *Shákir*, was alive in 1136, has written a Dywán.

Mawláná *Shogúny*.

Shaykh Núr aldyn *Shayiq* was calligraph. He was in this art a pupil of Abú al-Ma'aliy. He was alive in 1136.

Myr Yahyá *Shindásá*. Myrzá Mohammad 'ally Tabryzy *Çáyib* came under Sháhjahán to India and obtained a Mançab and the title of Mosta'idd Khán, he left more than 300,000 verses.

Shaykh Çadr aldyn Nayshápúry is a man of some learning.

*Çahbáiy* flourished under Sháhjahán.

*Çabúhy* Chaghatáy a mystic, and suspected of infidelity, d. 973.

Hájy Mohammad Çádiq *Çámit* a merchant, came to India under 'álamgyr and wrote a Dywán.

Mawláná Çaláh aldyn Sáwajy *Çayrafy* came from the 'iráq to India by the way of the Deccan during Akbar's reign. He is the author of a Dywán.

Hakym Kátzim had the title Masyh albayán and the takhalluq of *Çáhíb*. Mohammad Myrak *Çálihy* flourished under Jahángyr.

*Çafúiy* was educated at Kálpy d. 1016.

Myr *Çaydy* came in 1064 from Ispahán to India.

Çafyy aldyn Ispahány *Çafyy* flourished under Jahángyr.

Mohammad 'ysá *Çafyry* Jawnpúry committed suicide in 1018.

*Dhamyr*.

Mollá *Toghrá* was originally of Mashhad but resided in Kashmyr.

Myr 'abd al'ally Sabzwáry *Táli'* a nephew and pupil of Sayyid Mohammad Tháqib.

Mohammad Ibráhym Kashmyry *Tolú'y* flourished under Jahángyr.

Sháh *Táhir* of the Deccan.

Myrzá Hasan Tirmidzy *Tálib* an Amyr of Akbar d. 1018 the chronogram is *حشرش بعلي ابن ابي طالب باد*, left a Dywán and two Mathnawies *خورشيد و فيروز و طالب و مطلوب*.

Nawázish Khán Rúmy *Táli'* wrote occasionally poetry.

*Tálib* Amoly the king of poets under Jahángyr d. 1035.

Mollá *Tzohúry* Tarshyzy Núr aldyn Mohammad came in 988 from Khorásán to the Deccan, he settled in Akmadnagar and married the daughter of Mawláná Malik Qommy; king 'ally 'ádil Sháh conferred high favours upon him; when he sent his Sáqiynámah to Burhán Nitzám almulk in Haydarábád, he made him a present of several elephants laden with goods and money, the messenger in charge asked him for a receipt, and he wrote the laconical words *تسليم كرداد*

تسلیم کردم "they have made it over to me, and I have thanked for it, or accepted it." It is said he and his father-in-law were killed in an affray.

Mawláná 'orfy Shyrázy, his name was Khwájah Çaydy, he lived at Ahmadnagar with Tzohúry Qommy and subsequently at Fathpúr Sykry. Died at an age of 35 (or 36) years in 999 at Láhór, and left a Dywán and two Mathnawies, viz. *مخزن اسرار* and *خسرو شیرین* but the latter remained incomplete, he also left a prose work called *رساله نفیسه* in which he addresses his ownself.

Myán Náçir 'alyy born at Láhór d. 1108 on the 6th Ramadhán.

Myrzá Abú-l-Ma'áliy 'áliy had under Farrokhsiyar the title of Wizárat Khán, is the author of a Dywán.

Myr Táhir 'alawy came under 'álamgyr from Persia to Kashmyr, and settled there.

Sayyid Mohammad Najafy 'itáby was for a long time imprisoned by Akbar in Gwályár, when released he went to the Deccan. He left a Dywán.

Shaykh 'abd al'azyz 'izzat flourished under 'álamgyr.

Shaykh 'atá Allah 'atá a pupil of By-dil, resided at Amróhah, he died at Dilly in 1135 at the age of forty, the chronogram is *اَشْنَا رَفْتَهُ حَيْفَ*.

Hakym Mohammad Hasan Shyrázy 'aríf was two years imprisoned by order of Jahángyr. 'ámil a pupil of Çáyib.

Khwájah 'abd al-Rahym 'ábid was alive at Dilly in 1100.

Mollá 'alyy Quly Ispahány never visited India.

'alá aldyn a Çúfy was very fond of Indian music.

'alyy 'atzým 'atzym a son of Myán Náçir 'alyy wrote a small Dywán. Sayyid Lutf Allah 'áciy flourished under 'álamgyr.

'álimy Shyrázy was blind.

Myrzá 'alyy Quly Khán was alive in 1136.

Mohammad Háshim 'ájiz is a well educated man.

'abd al'azyzy (*sic*) Jawnpúry 'azyzy a learned man flourished under Jahángyr.

Myrzá Ja'far 'áshiq wrote chiefly satyres, was probably alive in 1136.

'orújy was of noble birth, and was one of the courtiers of Jahángyr. Left a mathnawý called *معدن ابرار* (اسرار) in the measure of the Makhzane asrár and a Dywán.

Ni'mat Khán 'áily had under Bahádursháh the title of Dánish-mand Khán. Wrote much in prose and verse and in Persian and Arabic. He died in the third year of Bahádursháh's reign—1120.

Khawájah Mo'yn aldyn *Gházíy* held a high office.

Mollá Táhir *Ghanyy* of Kashmyr died very young and left a Dywán. 'alyy Ridhá Mashhady *Ghazzály*, Akbar gave him the title of king of poets. He died at Gujráť 980, and left a Dywán of near one hundred thousand verses, and the following prose works كتاب اسرار and رشحات الحیات on Çufism; امرأة الكائنات on ethics.

Shaykh Mohammad Akram *Ghanymat* of Ganjáh in the Panjáb. He was a Qádirian Çúfy and a contemporary of Myr Mohammad Zamán Rásikh. Besides a short Dywán he left a Mathnawy containing an account of the loves of 'azyz and Shahyd, and bearing the name of نيرنگ عشق.

Myrzá Abú Toráb *Ghobúr* was alive in 1136.

Mollá Mohsin *Fúniy* of Kashmyr was a friend of Dará Shikóh. He was a very learned man and left a Dywán.

Shaykh Abú-l-Faydh *Faydhy* born in 954, died on Sunday the 10th Çafar 1004. His father Shaykh Mobárik Nágawy who d. 1001, wrote a commentary on the Qorán entitled منبع نفائس الفنون, it is in four volumes, and is nearly as large as the Tafsyr Kabyr. Faydhy left besides other works the سواطع الهمام which is a commentary on the Qorán without diacritical points, he had a library of twelve thousand volumes most of which were autographs.

*Fátimah* Qawwálah a lady of Ispáhán. *Façyhy*.

Myrzá Abú-l-Fath Sabzwáry *Fútih* a nephew of Myrzá Hosayn, 'árif came from Ispahán to India, and returned after some years to his home.

Myr Ahmad *Fúyiq* a brother of Siyádat resided mostly at Láhór. Was probably alive in 1136.

*Farhat* Kashmyry was alive in 1136.

*Forúghy* Kashmyry d. 1077.

Myrzá Nádir alzamán *Façyh* a nephew of Amyn Mohammad 'irfán.

Shaykh Mohammad *Fúyiz* فايز a pupil of Mohammad Sa'yd *T'jáz*. Was probably alive in 1136 and had written a short Dywán.

Myrzá Ghiyáth aldyn Mançúr *Fikrat* of Ispahán came under 'álangyr to India.

Mohammad Bég *Furçat* has never visited India.



Mohammad Ibráhyim *Fayadhán* a son of Áqá Mohammad *Hosayn Nájíy*. *Fáyidh* 'abhary was probably alive in 1136.

Mohammad Dará Shikóh *Qádíry* a son of Sháhjahán by Arjumand Bánú Momtáz-Mahall was born on Monday the 30th (Salkh) of Çafar 1024 at Ajmyr, was put to death in the night of Thursday 22nd Dzú-lhajj 1069 at an age of 46 years. He was buried in Humáyún's Mausoleum near Dilly. He left among other works a *Dywán*, *مجمع البحرين* | *حسنات العارفين* | *رسالة حقنا* | *سفينة الاوليا* | *سكينة الاوليا*.

Hájy Mohammad Khán *Qodsy* of Mashhad came in 1041 to India and was favourably received by the emperor, he is the author of *ظفر* *نامه شاه جهان پادشاه* and other works.

Myrzá 'abd al-Ghanyy Bég *Qabúl* a Çúfy is a pupil of *Jáyá*.

*Qásim* Dywánah a pupil of *Çáyib* was probably alive in 1136.

Mohammad Panáh *Qábil* was probably alive in 1136. *Qádír*.

*Qásim* Khán *Qásim* a courtier of Jahángyry.

Myrzá Tálib *Kálym* was born in Hamadán and educated in India. The chronogram of his death is *طور معني بود روشن از كلیم* = 1061.

Shaykh Sa'd Allah *Gulshan* a mystical poet who resided for some time at Dilly and left nearly one hundred thousand verses of Ghazals, he was a disciple of Sháh 'abd al-Ahad Sirhindy and made with him the pilgrimage to Makkah. Myrzá Kámran *Gúyá*, a brother of *Jáyá*.

Shaykh 'içmat Allah *Kámil* of Morádábád.

Myrzá *Girámy* a son of 'abd al-Ghanyy Bég was a young man in 1136. *Kamtar*. *Gustúkh*.

Karam 'alyy Bég *Karam* flourished under Bahádursháh.

*Girámy* a son of Amánat Khán, who was in the service of 'álamgyr, left a *Dywán*. *Lámi* is a good poet.

*Mollá Sháh* a mystical poet of Badakhshán came to Láhór, and made the acquaintance of that great Çúfy Sayyid Myán Sháh Myr Qalandar, who was of Egypt, and a disciple of Ibráhyim Baqáyyi. *Mollá Sháh* was the spiritual guide of Dará Shikóh and spent the summer in Kashmyr, and the winter at Láhór. He died in 1072.

Myrzá Mo'izz *Fítrat* a man of taste, a good poet and a great patron of poets, came to India under 'álamgyr and obtained the title of *Músa'wy Khán*, the chronogram on his death is *معز الدين موسوي رفت*.

*Mokhliç Káshy* has never visited India, but his poetry was much esteemed here.

Myr Mohammad 'ally *Matla'* is a son of Sháh Çafyy.

Abú-l-Barakát *Minbar* (*Monyr*?) died at Agra, on Saturday the 7th Rajab 1054, left about thirty thousand verses, he was also a good prose writer.

Mohammad Nitzám *Mu'jiz* wrote a *Dywán*, was alive in 1136.

Myr Mohammad Samy' *Matzhar* a Persian, was police-officer at Ajmyr whilst Mohammad Moqym *Masyh* was *Dywán* of that Province. Myr Ahmad *Mohyy* is a good poet.

Qásim Khán *Mokhhiç*, his ancestors came from Persia and settled in Kashmyr.

Mohammad Moqym Khán *Masyh*, a mystic poet, it seems that he was alive in 1136, and had written a *Dywán*. Mollá *Malik* Qommy.

Myr *Madhúsh* a brother of *Siyádat* and contemporary of 'álamgyr.

Mahmúd Bég Túrány *Mahmúd* came to India, but returned to his home. Myr Mohammad 'ally *Máhir*. *Munçif*.

Hakým Rokná *Masyh*, an Amyr of Jahángyr. Myrzá *Moqym*.

*Maymanat* Khán Kashmyry came as a merchant to India, and entered the service of the emperor. Was alive in 1136.

Anand Rám *Mokhhiç* a pupil of By-díl, was probably alive in 1136.

Myr Abú-l-Faydh *Mast* was alive in 1136.

Táj Bég *Mamnún*. Mollá *Mofyd* Balkhy. [in 1136.

Çúfy *Moshtág*, a pupil of Mollá *Afryn* Láhóry, was probably alive Shaykh Sa'd Allah *Masyhy*, a friend of Mollá Shaydá, put the story of Rám and Sytá in verse. Myrzá Sháh *Hosayn Monásib*.

Mohammad Báqir had first the takhalluç of *Monásib* and then of *Moshtág*. *Mon'im* Shyrázy.

*Núrjahn* Bégam a wife of Jahángyr. She died in 1055.

Mollá *Nisbaty* Thánésery left a *Mathnavy*, in which he imitates the *Makhzan alasarár*. *Naçyráyyi* Hamadány.

*Názim* Herawy author of a *Yúsof ó Zalykhá* and of a *Dywán*.

*Náfi'* Kashmyry was a good poet.

Myrzá Núr Allah *Nozhat* is a pupil of 'abd al-Ghanyy Bég Qabúl.

Sayyid 'atá Allah *Náçir* a pupil of Abú-l-Faydh *Mast* was alive in 1136.

Mohammad Ridhá *Niyáz* was a merchant residing in Gujrat.

Aqá Mohammad *Hosayn Nájiy* a calligraph.

Nimat Allah Khán *Nimat* is a son of the paymaster of the troops of 'álamgyr. Myr *Naját* of Ispahán has never visited India.

Myr *Najábat* a brother of Siyádat.

Mollá *Naw'y* flourished under Jahángyrr. *Nádim* Gylány.

Mohammad Yúsof *Nakhut* نكبت. Farrokhsiyar gave him the title of Sokhonwar Khán.

*Nutzyry* Nayshápúry died during the beginning of Sháljahán's reign. Myrzá Mohammad *Táhir Wáhyd* flourished in Persia, at the beginning of the reign of 'álamgyr. Mollá *Wáshy*.

'abd al-Mad called Myán Gul and had the takhalluḡ of *Wáhdát*, a son of Shaykh Ahmad Sirhindy who was called *Hadhrat*. He was a Naqsh-bandy Ḡúfy and left a short Dywán.

Irádat Khán *Wádhik* left a large Dywán and a Mathnawý in six daftars. 'abd al-Wáhid *Wáshat*. *Wá'iz* Qazwyny.

Ráy Rámjy *Hútif* a Khatry of Ambálah, was deputy Dywán under Farrokhsiyar. Was alive in 1136.

Hádiy 'alyy Khán b. Amyr Khán *Hádiy* was alive in 1136.

Sháh *Yagyn* was at Dilly in 1136.

Mohammad 'áqil *Faktá* was alive in 1136.

Ahmad Yár Khán *Faktá* a contemporary of the preceeding Yaktá whom he met at Láhór.

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(17) سفینه خوشگو or سفینه خوشگویی (P.)

The ark of Khúshgú being a history of Persian poets. The author informs us, that the title is a chronogram expressing the date, when he began the compilation of this work, viz. 1137. He was ten years engaged in compiling it, and consequently the date when he completed it, is contained in سفینه خوشگویی, 1147. But before he could take a fair copy and publish the work he was called away by the invasion of Nádir Sháh to Kót Kangra with the army, and he remained seven or eight years in the Panjáb. In 1155 he returned to Dilly, and gave his work to his master Arzú for correction, he made some glosses and added a preface which in this copy fills only two pages. Though the author gives us these particulars of his life, he does not mention his own name.

From Ārzú's preface it would appear that Khúshgú (eloquent) was his takhulluĉ. In the *Tadzkirah* of *Hayrat* it is stated that the name of Khúshgú was Bindraban, that he was a native of Benares and of the Bania caste, and that he was the author of a *Tadzkirah*. In the postscript to the second volume of this work, which was executed at Dilly in 1191, it is said تواریخ الشعراء در احوال "History of the poets, that is to say, notices of poets by Mawláná Núr aldyn Moĥammad whose takhalluĉ is Tzohúry." This is certainly wrong, for Núr aldyn Tzohúry lived a century before this book was written, and no biographer mentions a *Tadzkirah* of his. Sir G. Ouseley, *Not. of Pers. Poets* p. 172, mentions this *Tadzkirah*, and ascribes it to Bindraban Khúshgú, but he makes him erroneously a contemporary of Akbar.

The book is divided into three volumes. The first contains the ancient poets in chronological order, in all 362 notices. The second part begins with Jámý and ends with Mirzá Aĥmad Bég, whose date is not mentioned, but immediately before him is a more celebrated name that of Myrzá Majdzúb who composed the *Mathnawý Sháhráhé Naját* in 1006. This part contains 545 biographies. The third part is by far the most important, inasmuch as it contains contemporary poets, but unfortunately I have never seen a copy of it.

Beginning of the first vol. هر چند که از عین و سوا میگویم

Beginning of the second vol. الحمد لله والمدة که بتوفیقه  
از تالیف دفتر اول

The first two volumes are in my private collection, the first vol. has about 600 pp. the second 318, 17 lines in a page and three miġra's in a line, copied in A. H. 1191 at Dilly. The first volume I picked up at Lucnow, and for the second I am indebted to the

kindness of my friend Hall. It is not unlikely that Sir G. Ouseley had the third volume of the same copy. I shall probably give an abstract of some of the contents of this book and of Wálih's Tadz-kirah in the appendix.

(P.) رياض الشعراء تصنيف علي قلیخان والہ داغستانی (18)

Gardens of poets by 'alyy Quly Khán Dághistány whose takhalluṣ is Wálih, and the book is therefore usually called the Tadzkirah of Wálih. He was born at Ispahán in 1124. Whilst he was pursuing his studies he fell in love with his cousin Khadyjah Sultán, but his union with her was prevented by "revolution of fortune and the breaking out of the Afghán invasion." This romantic attachment has become the theme of a Mathnawý. In 1147, he came to India where he composed this work in 1161, and died in 1170. In the *Atishkadah* this book is called the Tadzkirah of 'alyy Quly Legzy.

This is an universal biographical dictionary of Persian poets, and contains about 2500 articles. The biographical notices are short, but generally speaking correct, and he usually gives a sufficient number of specimens from their compositions. In India this Tadzkirah is more esteemed than any other.

تذکرہ محفل خاطر قدس متأثر صاحب دلائل Beginning

M. M. folio, 960 pp. of 25 lines; another copy 642 pp. of 27 lines. I have (besides a complete copy) an abstract which contains only the biographies and one verse from every poet omitting the extracts. I have been assured by Hájý Mohammad Hosayn, that it is an autobiography of Wálih.

(P.) مجمع النفائس تصنيف سراج الدين علي خان آرزو (19)

Collection of preciousities by Siráj aldyn 'alyy Khán *A'rzú*, who completed this work in 1164. He was born

in 1101 either at Agra or Gwályár, but brought up in the former city. According to some, his forefathers were descended from Chirágh Dilly a Saint, and according to others from Mohammad Gwályáry equally a Saint. Some authors unite these two statements by saying that his father *Hosám* aldyn *Hosám* was descended from Kamál aldyn a nephew of the former Saint, and his mother from the latter. For some time he had an office of some importance at Gwályár. In A. H. 1132 he came to Dilly and met in 1147 the poet *Hazyn* who had just come from Persia to this country. The jealousy between the two poets induced *Arzú* to write a treatise entitled *تذیبه الغافلین* in which he points out the errors in *Hazyn's* poems. After the fall of Dilly, *Arzú* went to Lucnow, where he died in A. H. 1169. He compiled this work in 1164.

Most of his writings will be described under their respective heads they are :

- موهبت عظمی* The great present being a treatise on rhetoric.  
*عطیہ کبری* The copious gift being a treatise on eloquence.  
*سراج اللغة ( اللغات )* A Persian Dictionary like the *Burhání Qáfi'*.  
*خیابان* A commentary on the *Gulistán*.  
*چراغ هدایت* A dictionary of the poetical expressions used by the poets of his time. This is probably identical with the *اصطلاحات الشعراء*.  
*شرح سکندرنامه* A commentary on the *Sikandar-námah*.  
*شرح قصاید عرفی* A commentary on the *Qaṣydaḥ* of 'orfi.  
*غرائب اللغات* A vocabulary of Hindee words explained in Persian.  
*جواب اعتراضات منیر* Answer to Monyr's critic of Qodsy's poetry.  
*شرح مختصر المعانی* Glosses to Taftazány's shorter commentary on the third chapter of the *Talkhyṣ* which treats on Rhetoric.  
*شرح گلکشتی میرنجات* A commentary on Myr Naját's *Gulgashty*.  
*کلیات* A large collection of his own Persian poetry.

The author says in the preface that his original intention was to collect an anthology *سفیذہ*, but subsequently

it occurred to him that it would enhance the value of the collection if it contained also short biographical notices, and he therefore altered the original plan of his work, yet he paid much less attention to the biographies than to the extracts, and he therefore hopes that the readers will not be too severe on him if they discover faults. The book contains 1419 biographies, but they are very meagre. He used the Tadzkirahs of Awḥady, Naṣrabadī, Sar-khūsh and Sāmy. Beginning

حمد صانعی که زبان قلم و قلم زدن را بتکرار و تکرار کلمات

Topkhānah folio, 1120 pp. of 21 lines, copied in 1177 from the autograph. Moty Makall 1164 pp. 22 lines copied in 1180. In the Asiat. Soc. No. 129 is a bad copy of the first-fourth of this work. Mr. Hall has a good copy of the second-half of it, and a well made abridgement of the whole, which is written in the shape of an album.

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(P.) تذکره حسینی تصنیف حسین دوست سنبهلی (20)

The Tadzkirah of *Hosayny*. This is the takhulluḡ of *Hosayn Dóst* b. Abú Tálīb of Sambhal. He states in the preface that he came to Dilly to prosecute his studies, and having obtained a very intimate acquaintance with Persian poetry, he was requested by his friends to compile a Tadzkirah. I have not succeeded in finding an account of the author, but it appears from his book that he wrote after the death of *Mohammad Sháh* who died in 1161, but before the death of *Ārzú* who died in A. H. 1169.

The book contains, in alphabetical order, a short account of saints beginning with 'alyy, Abú Bakr and 'omar, and of ancient and modern poets, with short extracts from their works. It may contain about 200 biographies

which are filled with anecdotes, some of which are not very edifying.

Beginning ستایش بیکد و بدایش بیکد مبدعی را

M. M. Svo. 302 pp. 17 lines. There is also a copy in my possession.

(21) تذکرة المعاصرين تصنيف حزين (P.)

Tadzkirah of contemporary poets by Shaykh Moḥammad 'alyy Jylány whose takhalluṣ was *Hazyn*. He died at Benares in 1180. It begins from 1103, the year of the birth of *Hazyn*, and contains the biographies of one hundred poets.

Beginning تعالی الله حمد بیچونیکه اوراق پریشان مجموعه کون

Two copies are in the Topkhánah and two or three in the Moty Maḥall, small Svo. 152 pp. 13 lines. Another very splendid copy folio about 80 pp. 17 lines. Two copies are in the Asiatic Soc. of Bengal, Nos. 734 and 359, the latter is written with care, the former is full of errors.

Table of contents, this list may be considered as a continuation of the list p. 89.

1.—*Men of Learning.*

Qadr aldyn Sayyid 'alyy Khán b. Sayyid Nitzám aldyn Ahmad Hosayny born in the *Hijáz*, was taken by his father to *Haydarábád* in the Deccan, and subsequently to *Makkah*, and after he had spent there his savings, to *Najaf* and *Ispahán* where *Hazyn* made his acquaintance. He (the father) died at *Shyráz*. Sayyid 'alyy Khán is the best Arabic poet of our age, and he is the author of the following works كتاب بدیعیہ | وسلافة | و شرح صحیفة كاملة ✓

Mohammad Masyk b. Ismá'yl Fasáyyi 'ullámy of *Shyráz* was Shaykh alislám and wrote Persian and Arabic verses, he was a pupil of Áqá Hosayn Khwánsáry; *Hazyn* was four years his pupil. He died at an advanced age and left glosses on several authors (of school books).



Sháh Mohámmad Shyrázy 'árif was a learned man and left several works, *Hazyn* was his pupil and was present at his death, which overtook him at a very advanced age.

Shaykh Ibráhyim b. Shaykh 'abd Allah Záhidy Jylány of Láhiján an uncle of *Hazyn* is the author of رافع الخلاف which contains glosses on various works, and of كاشف الغواشي being glosses on the *Kashsháf* as far as the 49th Súra and of a commentary on Euclid. *Hazyn* when ten years of age was at Láhiján and studied the *Kholáçah alhisáb* under him. He died 1119 at Láhiján.

Shaykh Khalyf Allah Táliqány was an ascetic who wore for forty years the same rag, *Hazyn* was for some time his pupil.

Tzabhrá a son of Mollá Murád Tafrishy, a friend of *Hazyn*.

Qiwám aldyn Mohámmad Sayfy.

*Hosayny* Qazwyny put the text called اللمعة الدمشقية which is the standard work on Shy'ah law in verse.

Mohámmad Masýh Çahib of Káshán a pupil of Aqá *Hosayn* Khwánsáry imitated the Qaçy dah Lámyyah of Toghráy, wrote Arabic and Persian poetry.

Kamál aldyn *Hosayn* Fasáyyi a pupil of 'allámy, died in 1134 and left Illustrations شواهد on the *Mo'awwal* (on Rhetoric), glosses on the رساله در حل شبهات كاتبي قزويني and معالم الاعمال.

Myrzá 'alyy Khán of Kalpáygán a pupil of Aqá *Hosayn* Khwán-sáry died in his native town.

Sayyid Mortadhá 'ilm ('alam?) 'amily was a grandson (perhaps only a descendant) of Sayyid Mohámmad who is the author of the مدارك شرح شرايع and by his mother he was a grandson of Shaykh Zayn aldyn 'alyy 'amily, who is known under the name of *Shahyd thániy* (the second Martyr, he is the author of the *Sharh allom'ah* on Shy'ah which has lately been printed at Teherán and at Lucnow), Mortadhá was born at Ispahán.

Mohámmad 'alyy Sakkáky *Shikyb* Shyrázy a pupil of 'allámy, was professor at Shyráz, d. 1135 at an age of sixty years.

Myrzá Háshim Hamadány resided long at Ispahán and was a distinguished physician, was killed by the Turkish troops in 1136 at Hamadán.

Myrzá Báqir a native of Ispahán died at the advanced age of seventy.

*Habyb* Allah of 'abbásábád in Ispahán was a friend of *Hazyn*.

Mohammad Hádiy of Mashhad resided at Ispahán d. 1134.

Sayyid of Barújard near Noháwand died about ten or twelve years ago.

Majd aldyn Qádhíy of Dzirqúly near Shúshtar died a few years ago.

Nitzám aldyn Khwánsáry studied at Ispahán, and was subsequently appointed Qádhíy of Khorramábád, Hazyn does not know whether he is still alive or not.

Çadr aldyn Jylány *Byná* of Rusht which was the capital of the princes of Gylán, he spent many years at Ispahán for the sake of study, Hazyn met him at Rusht in 1139: he held then the office of Shaykh alislám and was an old man.

## 2.—*Poets.*

Myrzá Mohammad Táhir *Wahyd* was born at Qazwyn showed first a predilection for arithmetic and accounts and office-business, but subsequently he evinced a decided talent for Inshá writing, and became the most elegant prose-writer of his age, he is the author of a Dywán of upwards of 60,000 verses, and of a History of the Çatawies. He was historiographer of Sháh 'abbás II. and under Solaymán Çafawy he rose to the dignity of Wazyr, but after a few years he resigned this office and devoted himself to literature. Hazyn saw him in the house of his father where he used to visit. He died near one hundred years of age.

Myrzá Dáwúd a son of Myrzá 'abd Allah Mostawfiy d. 1133.

Myrzá Mahdiy a friend of Hazyn d. 1129 at Ispahán.

Myrzá Mohammad Amaryn *Zúl* a brother of Myrzá Mahdiy d. 1135.

Myrzá Ibráhym a brother of Myrzá Najaf Khán Çadr.

Myrzá Ashraf a son of Báqir Dámád's daughter d. 1133.

Myrzá Ghiyáth aldyn *Khiyál* Mohammad was a nephew of Myrzá Ashraf and died one year after him, he left a هفت صد.

Myrzá Abú-l-Hasan *Tamanna* was of Shyráz.

Myrzá Mo'izz Fitrat Mashhady came under Awrangzéb to India and received the title of Músawy Khán.

Mollá Hájj Mohammad Gylány studied at Ispahán, was a friend of Hazyn's father and died at the age of seventy years.

Myr *Naját* his name is Myr 'abd alál of Kúhkylú in Fáris died upwards of eighty years of age, leaving more than 10,000 verses.

Shawkat Bokháráiy *Názuk* d. 1107 or 1108 and left a Dywán which is celebrated.

Mollá Sa'yd Mohammad, a son of Mohammad Çálih Mázanderány, visited India and died in 1116 in Bengal.

Myrzá Mohsin *Táthyr* of Ispahán, his ancestors were of Tabryz he was for some time Wazyr of Yazd, subsequently he retired from office and resided at Ispahán, he is a fertile poet.

Shafy'á Shyrázy became blind when only nine years of age, he died at Lár and left some very good poetry.

Mokhliçá Káshy his name was Myrzá Mohammad, died at Ispahán at the age of sixty.

Núr aldyn Najybá Káshy resided at Ispahán and died at the age of about seventy.

Myrzá Bady' Ispahány a son of Táhir Naçrabády (see p. 88), obtained the title of king of poets from Sháh Sultán Hosayn Çafawy, he was a friend of Hazyn and died upwards of eighty years of age.

Myrzá Hasan *Ghuýúr* was the Wazyr of Tiflys, he died several years ago and left a Mathnawy.

Lutf' 'alyy Bég Shámy a son of Ismá'yl Bég who was of Cherkasian origin and a slave of the Çafawy family. Lutf' 'alyy Bég was particularly skilled in making chronograms, he died at Ispahán in 1120 and left a Turkish Dywán of about 4000 verses.

Afrasyáb Khán a brother of the ambassador Rustam Khán who was governor of Jám, died some years ago at Ispahán.

'iwadh Khán was governor of Lár.

Hakym Mohammad Taqyy Shyrázy a pupil of 'allámy, Hazyn met him at Shyráz where he died.

Hakym Mohammad Ridhá '*ishrat* Barújardy met Hazyn at Khorramábád when more than eighty years old, he was a good physician.

Hakym Sháh Ma'çúm Láry was a Sayyid and died in Lár, his son is Sháh Báqir, who like his father is a good physician.

Hájjy Mohammad Çádiq Çámit Ispahány died about fifty years ago and left about 6000 verses, Hazyn saw him in the house of his father.

Myr 'abd al-Ghanyy Tafrisby his grandfather had the same name and was a celebrated man.

Myrzá Mahdiy '*úliy* Mashhady was a fertile poet and died at Mashhad, Hazyn had never seen him.

Myrzá Abú-l-Ma'áliy Mashhady a son of the Sayyid Abú Mohammad is dead. Hazyn knew him.

Sayyid 'abd Allah Hálly a Háyiry Sayyid of 'abbásábád in Ispahán,

a friend of *Hazyn* who saw about 5,000 verses of his. He died at Ispahán at an advanced age.

Myr Ma'cúm *Açyl* a son of Sayyid 'alyy Mohry *Hâyiry* and a friend of *Hazyn*, died at the age of forty.

Myrzá Sayyid Ridhá *Sayyid* a son of Myrzá Sháh Taqyy of Ispahán was a friend of *Hazyn* and died 1135 at Ispahán.

Myrzá Abú Tálib *Junáb* (in No. 734 of the Asiatic Society is *Hayát*) a son of Myrzá Naçyr Ispahány died in 1135.

Myrzá Záhíd 'alyy *Sakká* a son of Sa'd aldyn Láry was a friend of *Hazyn*, died at Dilly.

Myrzá Naçyr Khorásány *Nuçrat* of Tarshyz met *Hazyn* at Ispahán, he died at an advanced age in his native town.

Shákirá Teherány, he resided at Ispahán was a friend of *Hazyn* and died many years ago.

Mohammad *Hosayn Nawras* Domáwandy resided and died at Ispahán, and devoted himself to calligraphy and poetry.

Záyirá of Shúshtar where he died. *Hazyn* met him at Ispahán.

Myrzá Mohammad Taqyy *Qahrmány* (in one copy *Mihrbány*). Hamadány is the author of a book on various literary subjects *در جميع فوائد علميه* and died about twenty years ago.

Myrzá Hášim Artymány *Khurástár* was killed in battle in 1134.

Myrzá Isma'yl *Ymá* of Ispahán, a merchant and a friend of *Hazyn*, died in 1132.

Myrzá Báqir *Hodhúr* Qommy studied at Ispahán and died in his native town.

Myr 'askary an architect of Qomm where *Hazyn* met him.

Myr Núr *Iksyr* brother of the preceding was given to alchemy.

'abd al-Mawlâ Ispahány, an old friend of *Hazyn*, died a few years ago at an advanced age.

Mollá Mohammad Naçyr *Fáyidh* Abahiry Ispahány, Abahir (*sic*) is a place two farsangs from Ispahán. He was a friend of *Hazyn* and had some knowledge of astronomy and the use of the Astrolab, he died in 1134 at the age of ninety.

Mollá Mohammad Báqir *Fáyidh* Mázanderány died in 1128.

Mollá Mohammad Taqyy *Tu'tzym* of Mázanderán studied at Ispahán where he met *Hazyn*.

Mollá Mohammad Amyn *Wáçil* Gylány of Láhiján died about fifty years ago at Ispahán.

Āqá Ridhá a son of the Mojtabid Mohammad Gylány who was called Saráb, Āqá Ridhá died about thirty years ago.

Mohammad Mohsin Tálí' Gylány resided at Ispahán, died some years ago.

Mohammad Sa'y'd Māhir Gylány met Hazyn at Rusht which was his native place, when more than eighty years of age, he was an uneducated man, yet a good poet.

Mawláná Shams aldyn Mohammad Gylány of Ispahán died young.

Myr Radhyy Fátih Gylány resided first at Ispahán then he visited India, and was murdered by highway robbers in Gujrát.

Mollá Mokhtár Noháwandy travelled with Hazyn to Khorásán.

Myrzá Bāqir Marja'y (or Marja') Ispahány travelled with Hazyn to Khorásán and died some years ago.

Myrzá Gholám Ridhá Tábí'á came from Kúhkylú and resided at Ispahán where he died, he was an alchemist.

Myrzá Mahdiy Hahy Tabryzy was born and brought up at Ispahán, a superficial and conceited man, died few years ago at an advanced age. Málík Mo'yn Khorramábády was a friend of Hazyn.

Mollá 'alyy 'áliy Ispahány an exquisite calligraph and singer, was a friend of Hazyn d. in 1136.

Mohammad 'alyy Bég Dyhym a native of Ispahán d. in 1105. (?)

Mohammad 'alyy Bég Afsar was, like the preceding, descended from a slave of the Çafawians, he was born at Ispahán and Hazyn had heard that when young he intended to go to India.

Ibráhym Dhábit Ispahány.

Myrzá Mohammad Ja'far Rúhib a Tabátábá Sayyid of Ispahán, a friend of Hazyn, is probably alive at Ispahán.

Myrzá Fath Allah Khúrání (this is the reading in No. 359 of the Asiat. Soc., but in No. 734 is حوراني). Khúrán is a place two farsangs from Ispahán.

Fath Allah visited India and returned a rich man to his home.

Amyná Za'farány Ispahány.

Sa'y'dá Qačqáb, died at Mashhad and left a Dywán of 20,000 verses.

Mohammad Ridhá Čibá (in one copy Dhiyá) resided at Ispahán where he died some years ago.

Mollá Ridhá Ispahány was the son of a weaver, and hence he was called Júláh.

Sharyf Shyrázy Ispahány was a blacksmith and possessed great poetical talents, he died about forty years ago.

'abd Allah Shagbaf (شعف, سغف) Qommy was a shoemaker, came early in life to Ispahán where he began to devote himself to science and made considerable progress, he died at Artymán. / 156

Sayyid Mohammad *Hasrat* was born in India but resided at Mashhad where he died.

Núr aldyn Mohammad *Monyr* Kirmány met *Hazyn* at Ispahán, he died in his native town.

*Háyy* Múmin *Ymán* Ispahány was a cloth-merchant, retired to Najaf and gave himself up to devotion.

Mohammad Múmin *Hájib* Mashhady was old when he met *Hazyn* at Mashhad where died.

Sirájá Mohammad *Qásim* Naqqásh died many years ago at Ispahán.

Myrzá 'abd al-Razzáq *Nashá* Tabryzy, a descendant of Jahán-sháh Turkmán, met *Hazyn* at Ispahán.

Myrzá Mohammad Ridhá Barújardy rose to the dignity of Wazyr of Láristán, died at Khorramábád.

Myrzá Sayyid *Hosayn Khálic*, a younger brother of Myrzá Báqir Wazyr Qúrehy who was a good poet, after his death he visited India and was killed in Sind on his way back to Persia.

Makmúd Sabzwáry was a Bany-Mokhtár Sayyid resided at Ispahán but died about thirty years ago at Mashhad.

(22)

تاریخ احوال شیخ حزین

(P.)

The Life of Shaikh Mohammad 'alyy *Hazyn* d. 1180, written by himself.

Beginning نحمدہ ونسأله التقی و نعتصم بعزرة الوثقی

In the Moty Mahall are several beautiful MSS. It has been published in Persian by F. C. Balfour, Lon. 1831; English translation by the same, Lon. 1830.

## (23)      ید بیضا تصنیف غلام علی آزاد      (P.)

The miracle-working hand being a biography of Persian poets by Myr Gholám 'alyy whose takhalluṣ was *Azád* (independent), he was born in A. H. 1116 at Belgrám in Oudh, and hence he is called Belgrámy, and he derived his origin from the Imám Zayn 'abídyn a descendant of *Hosayn* and his ancestors, had resided in *Wásit* and hence he is also called *Hosayny Wásity*. In A. H. 1134 he went to Dilly to prosecute his studies and he returned after two years to his home. In 1142 he made his second journey and proceeded through *Láhór* and *Multán* to *Sywistán*. In A. H. 1147 he visited *Agra* and *Ilahábád* to meet his father. In 1150 he set out for the pilgrimage to the *Ka'bah* and remained two years in Arabia to prosecute his studies. On his return to India he remained for some time at *Awrangábád*. He died about 1200. (See Bland, *Journ. As. Soc. of London* IX. p. 151.)

All his works which he mentions in the *Khazánah 'ámirah*, will be described under their respective heads.

He informs us that he originally compiled this book in *Sywistán* in *Sind* and that it received a great circulation. In 1148 after his return to his native country he made this new much-improved edition. It is an universal *Tadzkirah* alphabetically arranged, and contains 532 biographies. An introduction of four pages contains some trite remarks on the origin of Persian poetry.

Beginning من نظم الاشیا واعلم آدم اسما

*Tópkhánah* 4to. about 500 pp. 22 lines written in A. H. 1150, probably an autograph. This valuable copy is in a most lamentable condition. Another valuable and beautiful copy is in the M. M. folio 254 pp. of 21 lines bound with a collection of poems, it has

marginal notes written by a former owner, who also owned the copy of Arzú's Tadzkirah mentioned above, in that copy he also wrote some notes and the date when he purchased it, viz. 1193.

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(24) سرو آزاد تصنیف غلام علی آزاد (P.)

The cypress of Azád or the independent cypress. Azád, independent, is the usual epithet of the cypress, because it disdains to bear fruit. This is another Tadzkirah by the same author compiled in 1165 or 1166. He divides in it the poets into Persian and Indian.

Beginning سرمایه حمد نیاز مبدعی

In my private collection, a thin 4to. I sent this book to England at a time when it was doubtful whether this catalogue would ever be printed, and I have therefore unfortunately neglected to take a more complete notice of it.

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(25) خزانه عامره تصنیف غلام علی آزاد (P.)

The rich treasury being a biographical dictionary of Persian poets by the same author as the preceding two works, who compiled this in 1176.

It contains one hundred and six biographies in alphabetical order, and presents such a mixture of names of celebrated poets of ancient and modern times and powerful Nawábs who were alive when he wrote, that his chief object in compiling it, seems to have been to flatter the vanity of his patrons. He complains of the barrenness of other Tadzkirahs, and it must be allowed that he has



collected more details regarding the life of the poets he mentions, than most other biographers, and he sometimes explains their verses, but the chief merit of the book consists in his giving us a very full list of the sources at his disposal. This list has been made good use of by Mr. Bland in his learned memoir *on the earliest Persian biography of poets*. All the works occurring in it have already been described, except the following:

1. Haft Iqlym compiled by Myrzá Amyn in A. H. 1002 (see chap. on Geogr. and Hist. *infra*).

2. Badáwny (see Sir H. Elliot's *Indian Hist.* and p. 55 *suprà*).

3. Majma' al-fodhalá or assemblage of distinguished men, a Tadzkirah from the beginning of poetry to the reign of Akbar by Mollá Baqáiy. He may be identical with Baqáiy of Qomm see p. 56 *suprà*.

4. Hayát alsho'ará, life of poets, a special Tadzkirah of the poets who flourished from Bahádur Sháh (succeeded to the throne in A. H. 1118) to Mohammad Sháh (succeeded in 1131) by Mohammad 'aly Khán *Matyn* of Kashmyr, see page 159 *infra*.

6. Safynahü By-khabar the Ark of By-khabar compiled in 1141. The author's name is 'atzmat Allah b. Lutf Allah *Hosayny Wásity Belgrámy By-khabar*. He was a mystical poet and died at Dilly in 1142.

7—8. صبح صادق the Dawn of morning and the Tadzkirah of Mollá Qátí'y. I can find no account of these two books and their authors. It is likely that there is a notice of them in the *Sarwe Azád*.

9. The Tadzkirah of Nátzim Tabryzy, see pp. 103 and 104 *suprà*.

10. مردم دیده by Sháh 'abd al-Hakym of Láhór whose takhalluḡ was Hákím see p. 155 *infra*, the Tadzkirah was compiled at Awrangábád in 1175. It contains an account of those poets with whom the author was acquainted.

11. تذکرہ بی نظیر the Tadzkirah without equal, (or perhaps the Tadzkirah of By-Natzyr) by Myr 'abd al-Wahháb Dawlatábády who compiled it according to the notes of the Khazánah which I have taken from the Lucnow copy in 1172, and according to Mr. Bland in 1178. Bland adds on the authority of *Azád* "and of which

year the name forms the date" In the copy of the Asiatic Society the book is omitted but the words *وهذين اسم تاريخ تاليف ان* and *تذكرة الشعرا* occur in it. The words *تذكرة بينظير* form no such date and there must therefore be some mistake in *Ázád*. The only manner in which I can obtain the date of 1172, is by changing the title into *تذكرة الشعرا بينظير*. I dare say this is the correct reading.

In order to complete this list, I add the names of six Tadzkirahs from Mr. Bland's Memoir above referred to.

1. *انتخاب تذکرات الشعرا*. Extracts from Tadzkirahs, compiled by an anonymous author in 1172. It contains one hundred and fifty short biographies of poets in alphabetical order with specimens of their verses. A copy of this book is in the India House, No. 47, 154 pp. of 15 lines.

2. *صحف ابراهيم* and *خلاصة الكلام* see No. 45 *infra*.

3. *تذكرة الشعرا لبابا شاه* The Tadzkirah of Bábá Sháh, mentioned by Hájý Khalyfah who wrote in 1062. Mr. Bland p. 168 supposes that Bábá Sháh is identical with Sháh Shubly, who was a contemporary of Taqýy Awkady and skilled in versification, he wrote a Mathnawý in the measure of the *Tokfat al'iráqayn* and a Tadzkirah. But the author may be identical with the calligrapher Bábá Sháh of Ispahán who flourished, it would appear from Khúshgú, about the same time as Hakým Dawáýiy who died in 1004, see also p. 28 *suprà* No. 318.

4. *لطائف الخيال* by Mohámmad Qáliz who completed the work in 1104. This is a mere anthology and contains no biographies, the extracts are alphabetically arranged according to the last letter of the rhymes like Dywáns.

5. *گل رعنا* The Beautiful Rose by Lachmy Naráyan, who we are informed by Mr. Erskine, flourished towards the end of the last or beginning of this century of our era.

6. *بیاض باطنی* quoted in the *Biyádh* of 'alýy Ibráhyim Khán *Khalyf*.

هر کلام را چیدغه حمد مانعی است که انسان را

Moty Mahall 224 pp. 15 lines, written in a good hand but not very correct. As. Soc. Beng. No. 366, 844 pp. 14 lines, very incorrect.

## (26) جنگ رنگانگ تصنیف وارسته (P.)

The beautiful anthology by Wárastah of Láhór who was still alive in 1180. In this collection, the extracts are arranged according to matters, and divided under about 720 heads, under each head are the verses of all the poets who have written on it; thus under Chirágh you find an infinite number of descriptions of and allusions to, a lamp. It contains no biographies.

Beginning بسمله رنگین کلامی تعریف بسم الهی است

Moty Mazall folio 306 pp. of 25 lines, a beautiful copy. The preface of the book if it had one, is wanting.

## (27) مجمع (or مخزن) الغرائب تصنیف احمد علي هاشمي (P.)

Collection of curiosities being a Biographical dictionary of Persian poets by Shaykh Akmad 'alyy Háshimy of Sandhyla a son of Mohammd Hájy. This book was compiled in the same decennium as the preceding two, for the author dedicated it to Ğafdar-jang who died in 1167, and he quotes both Arzú and Wálíh. It contains no less than 3061 articles. In the preface is a copious list of authorities: viz.

- ۱ تذکره عوفی ۲ تذکره دولت شاه سمرقندی ۳ مجالس العشاق
- ۴ تذکره امیر علی شیر ۵ تذکره جامی ۶ تذکره صائب ۷ تذکره
- سام میوزا ۸ تاریخ شیخ عبدالقادر بدایونی ۹ طبقات انبیری ۱۰
- مجمع النفایس ۱۱ تاریخ فیروزشاهی ضیاء الدین برنی ۱۲ کعبه
- عرفان تقی اوحدی ۱۳ میر علاء الدوله ۱۴ تذکره ملاطهر نصرآبادی
- ۱۵ هفت اقلیم ۱۶ لذت النساء ۱۷ تذکره شیرخان افغان ۱۸

گُلزارِ فطرت ۱۹ بیاض دارا شکوه ۲۰ بیاض محمد اکبر بن عالمگیر  
۲۱ تذکرۃ المعاصرین شیخ محمد علی حزین ۲۲ تذکرۃ علی قلیخان

Among these works Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 21, 22 have been mentioned. Of Nos. 9 and 11 an amount will be found in Sir H. Elliot's *Indian Historians*; No. 16 is a mistake for تذکرۃ الدسا see p. 9 *suprà*, No. 3 will be described among the biographies of Çúfies, and No. 15 among works on Geography, and for an account on Dára-Shikóh (No, 19) I refer to the chapter on Çúfism, No. 6\* and 20 I have not found mentioned any where else.

گوهر الفاظ فصاحت بذیان ولّٰی معانی بلاغت توأمان

Farah-bakhsh folio 1057 pp. of 25 lines.

(P.) انیس العشاق تصنیف شیخ احمد علی السندھیلوی (28)

The lovers' companion by the Shaykh Ahmad 'alyy of Sandhyla whose takhalluṣ is *Khádīm*, and who flourished in India in 1165.

This is an anthology from Persian poets containing about 20,000 verses and divided into 16 chapters باب.

1. Verses in praise of the divinity توحید and the Imáms منقبت ائمه.
2. On love, subdivided into 83 sections فصل.

\* I have an anthology of Persian poetry containing extracts without biographical notices from Anwary, 'orfy, Kháqány, Faydhy, &c. which may possibly be the Album of Çáyib with extracts from whose Dywán it begins and ends. It has no preface and begins.

اگر مدد بسم الله بودی تاج عنوانها

Small folio 282 pp. 21 lines, a good copy.

3. Extracts from *Hazyn's* Tadzkirah of contemporaries.

4. Extracts from Sar-khúsh's Tadzkirah.

5. Extracts from the 8th Chapter of the Beháristán of Jámy.

6. Various Ghazals from Káshy, Natzyry, Mohtasham, &c.

7. Poems of Shaykhs, learned men, princes, &c. subdivided into 6 sections فصل, within which they are alphabetically arranged.

8. Poems of the ancient masters, Rúdaky, &c.

9. Compositions of modern poets as Ahly Shyrázy, Fighány, Aḩafy, &c.

10. Compositions of various poets alphabetically arranged.

11. Ghazals of ancient and modern poets, also extracts from Mawlawy Rúmy, &c. qit'ahs of Mollá Moḩammad Sa'yd Ashraf, Rubáy's of Bába T'áhir, and glosses on some verses of Khwájah Khosraw.

12. Masnawies. 13. Qaḩydahs.

14. Tarjy'bands.

15. The Sáḩiy-námah of Moḩammad Ḓúfy.

16. Ghazals of *Háfítz*, Shawkat Bokháráy.

Beginning در توحید داری تعالی از عطار.

I saw a copy in 1849 at a Bookseller's at Luenow, about 800 pp. 25 lines in a page, it was elegant but incorrect.

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✓ (29) دیوان منتخب تصنیف سراج (P.)

A Dywán of selections by Siráj aldyn Hosayny of Awrangabád whose takhalluḩ is Siráj. The author in-

forms us in the preface, that he had from the age of twelve a great predilection for mysticism and poetry, and he therefore placed himself under the tuition of Burhán al-dyn Gharyb, and subsequently in 1160 under that of 'abd al-Raḥmān Chishty. During this period he used to give vent to his feelings in poetical effusions in Rékhtah, which were collected by 'abd al-Rasúl Khán and formed a Dywán of 5000 verses. Subsequently he gave up composing poetry, and devoted his time to collecting and studying the works of ancient and modern masters. But finding that he had great difficulty in moving his library in travelling, he made selections from them, and arranged them alphabetically according to the names of the poets. In this manner this work grew up which he completed in 1169.

It contains extracts from no less than 680 poets. Wherever the author knows the date of the demise of a poet, he mentions it, but he gives no other biographical details. The arrangement is not very clear, he goes through the alphabet at least ten times.

Beginning دیباچہ کتّاب شرح و بیان حمد سخن-افزین

In the possession of Mr. Hall is a copy, about 600 pp. 13 lines, written in 1191.

I give here the names of those poets whose dates are mentioned :

Shafy'á *Athar* d. 1124. *Ummyd* Qazalbásh Khán d. 1159.

Nitzám al-mulk *A'raf* d. 1161. Myrzá Jalál *Asyr* d. 1049.

Myr Mohammad Ahsan *Ijád* d. 1133.

Tzafar Khán *Ahsan* 1081 or 1083.

Myrzá Ibráhyim *Adham* d. 1060.

Myr Múmin *Adúgiy Yazdy* d. 1050.

Mohammad Náçir *Afdhaly* Ilahábády d. 1163.

*Arjy* Nathyry d. 1050. Ghúyáth al-dyn *Ashmá* d. 1073.

*Ibn Hosám* Qohistány d. 875.

Siráj aldyn 'alyy Khán *Arzú* then alive.

Myr *Iláhy* Hamadány d. 1064.      *Mohammad Sháh Unsy* d. 973.

Shaykh Gholám *Hosayn Imdul* of Burhampór is alive.

*Awhady* Ispahány d. 738 at Tabryz.

Myr Sayyid Lutf' Allah *Ahmady* d. 1043.

Myr Gholám 'alyy *Azád* then alive.      *Anwary* d. 585.

*Abú-l-Fath* Gylány d. 997.      Faqyr Allah *Afiryń* Láhóry d. 1143.

Myr *Amány* Kábuly d. 981.      *Mohammad Qásim Asyry* d. 1010.

*Açafy* a son Khwájah Ní'mat Allah d. 943.

Myr 'atimat Allah *By-khabar* d. 1142.

*Búdzil* Rafy' Khán d. 1123.      *Takallú* Shány d. 1023.

'alyy Ridhá *Tajalliy* d. 1088.

Myr Mohammad *Alldhal Thábit* d. 1150 or 1152.

Músawy Khán *Jorát* alive.      *Hazyn* alive.

Imtiyáz Khán Sayyid *Hosayn Khálie* d. 1122.

Amыр *Khosraw* d. 925.      Shukr Allah Khán *Kháksár* d. 1108.

Myr Radhyy *Dánish* d. 1076.

Mohammad Faqyh *Dardmand* alive.

*Dzawqy* Ardestány d. 1045.      *Mohammad Zamán Rásikh* d. 1107.

Myr Mohammad 'alyy Syálgóty *Rágh* d. 1150.

*Hasan* 'alyy *Rijáyy* Herawy d. 965.

Sayyid Ja'far *Rúhy* d. 1154.      *Aqá Radhyy* Ispahány d. 1021.

Ján Myrzá *Rasá* alive.      *Rawnaqy* Hamadány d. 1031.

*Zamány* Yazdy d. 1021.      *Mohammad Fákhir Zágir* d. 1164.

*Zakyy* Hamadány d. 1024 or 1021.

Mohammad *Sálik* Ibráhym (†) Qazwyny d. 1080.

*Sálik* Yazdy d. 1081.

Myr 'abd al-Çamad *Sokhon* of Agra d. 1140.

Myr *Sanjar* Káshy d. 1021.

Mohammad Afidhal *Sarkhúsh* d. 1125.      *Sarwary* Qábuly d. 1050.

Myrzá Mohammad Quly *Salym* d. 1057.

Mohammad Sharyf *Sarmady* Ispahány d. 1015.      *Shaydí* d. 1062.

Myr Mohammad *Hosayn Shawqy* d. 1044.

Shaykh *Hosayn Shohrat* Shyrázy d. 1149.

Mohammad Ridhá *Shikyby* d. 1023.

*Hakym* Sharaf aldyn *Shifáyy* d. 1037.      *Shápúr* Teherány d. 1048

Myrzá Mohammad Báqir *Shahyd* alive.

- Shaykh Nitzám *Dhamry* d. 1003.  
 Shaykh Ya'qúb *Çarfy* Kashmyry d. 1003.  
 Sayyid *Dhiyá Allah* d. 1103.  
 Myrzá Mohammad 'ally *Çáyib* d. 1080.  
 Shaykh Sayf aldyn Mohammad *Taby'at* d. 1155.  
*Tálib* Amoly d. 1036. Myr *Çaydy* Teherány d. 1083.  
 Iltifát Khán *نقد* *Táhir* d. 1029. Tzohúry d. 1025.  
 Mollá Mohammad Táhir *Tzanny* Kashmyry 1070.  
 Náçir 'ally d. 1103. Ní'mat Khán 'áliy d. 1121.  
 Shaykh 'ally Naqyy d. 1031. 'arif aldyn 'ájiz alive.  
 Qádhir *ysà* Sáwajy d. 896. 'itáby d. 1023. 'ishqy d. 1142.  
 Shaykh Faryd aldyn 'attár d. 927.  
 Mollá Mohammad Táhir *Ghanyy* Kashmyry d. 1079.  
*Gháyyib* d. 1163. Abú Toráb *Furqaty* d. 1026.  
 Mohammad Hosayn *Fughfúr* d. 1028.  
 Myrzá *Fuçyhy* Heráwy d. 1046. *Fathy* Ardestány d. 1045.  
 Músawý Khán Mo'izz *Fitrat* d. 1106.  
 Myrzá 'abd al-Ghanyy *Qabúl* Kashmyry d. 1139.  
 Háyy Mohammad Ján *Qodsy* Mashhady d. 1056.  
*Tálib Kálym* Hamadány d. 1061.  
 Shayk Sa'd Allah *Gulshan* 1141.  
 Myrzá Malik *Moshriqy* Mashhady 1050.  
 Abú-l-Barakát *Monyr* Láhóry d. 1054.  
 Mollá *Mofyd* Balkhy d. 1091.  
 Hakym Rokná Káshy *Masyh* d. 1066.  
 Mollá *Malik* Qommy d. 1024. Mo'ý' Tabryzy d. 1050.  
 Myrzá Jánjánán *Matzhar* alive. Myr *Ma'çúm* d. 1062.  
*Nátzim* Herawy d. 1081. Diláwar Khán *Nuçrat* d. 1139.  
*Nyky* Nathary d. 1000. *Natzyr* Mashhady d. 1050.  
*Nálim* Láhijy d. 1050. *Núr* aldyn Mohammad Khán d. 1126.  
*Núr Jahán* Bégam d. 1055. Nitzám Astrabády d. 921.  
*Nargisy* Mohatasib of Herát d. 921.  
 'ally Ahmad Dihlawy *Nishány* d. 1025.  
*Wáitz* (Qazwyny) d. 1082. Myrzá Táhir *Wahyd* d. 1108.  
 Irádat Khán *Wádhik* d. 1128. Myr *Fahyí* Káshy d. 1061.  
 Ahmad Yár Khán *Yuktá* d. 1147.



(30)

باغ معانی

(P.)

The Garden of Meaning being a biography of Persian poets, apparently consisting of three or four large folio Volumes of which I have seen only the second. The author's name is not mentioned in it, it may be by 'alyy Ibráhym Khán, see No. 45 *infra*.

This Volume contains the third, fourth and fifth parts چمن. The preceding two parts may treat on quite different subjects. In the third part are short biographies of about 157 men, who distinguished themselves through their poetical talents in alphabetical order. The latest whom I found among them is Sháh 'álam, who it appears was on the throne of Dilly when the book was written (reign 1173—1201.) The title is probably a chronogram for 1174.

The fourth part comprises the lives of about 226 Wazyrs and Nobles, who have written poetry.

The fifth contains notices of about 322 professional poets who flourished from the time of Hárún al-Rashyd to A. H. 800 equally in alphabetical order.

Bg. حمد و ستایش سرای نظمت جناب نیربای بادشاهی را رواست.

Moty Maḥall folio 738 pages, 20 lines, a good copy.

(31) مقالات الشعرا تصنیف قیام الدین حیرت (P.)

Sayings of the poets by Qiyám aldyn whose takhalluḡ was *Hayrat*. The title is a chronogram for 1174.

This *Tadzkirah*\* contains short notices of 150 poets who flourished from Awrangzéb to 'álamgyr II. (died 1173). In the preface the *Tadzkirahs* of Wálih, of Arzú and of Shawq are mentioned. The last named is much praised, see for an account thereof p. 157 *infra*.

Moty Mahall Svo. 124 pp. of 22 lines written by a pupil of the author.

### Table of contents:

*Arzú*, Siráj aldyn 'alyy Khán born at Gwályár, studied first at Agra, thence he proceeded to Dilly, and subsequently, with the sons of Nawáb Isháq Khán, to Lucnow.

*Ená* اين, Mirzá Isma'yl born at Ispahán was a contemporary of Myr Naját and Shafy'áy who were his countrymen, and whose style he imitated.

*Eman*, Ahmad 'alyy Khán of Qomm came to the court of Awrangzéb and fell at Karnál in the battle against Nádir Sháh.

*Myr Ahsany*, Myr Gholám 'alyy of Gwályár.

*Azal* ازال, Mirzá Mohammad Amyn was in 1133 at Qandahár and died in 1141.

Mo'azzaz Khán *Afsar* Mohammad 'Alyy Bég of Persia was raised to the dignity of Çúbahdár of Bengal under Farrokh-siyar.

Nitzám al-mulk Aḡaf-jáh, who assumed the poetical name of *Shákir*, was of a great family and a good poet.

Qizil-básh (in India they pronounce Qazal-básh) Khán *Ummyd*, Mohammad Ridhá of Hamadán, came to India during the reign of Bahádur Sháh. He was a good musician, and knew the Indian and Persian systems of musical composition, died 1159.

Nawáb Amyr Khán *Anjám*, was at the court of Mohammad Sháh, and was killed in 1159.

\* Mr. Bland, *Journ. Roy. As. Soc. Lond.* IX. p. 143 describes another *Tadzkirah* which has the title of مقالات شعرا It is by 'ináyat Talab-Khán whose takhalluḡ was Yáwar son of Ráḡmat Yár-Khán. He commenced his work in 1139 and completed it in 1143 or 1145, (the title is apparently intended for a chronogram for the former date). It contains about 220 short biographies. A copy is in the East India House Library, No. 427. Svo. 65 pp. the margin frequently covered with text.

Asryár Khán *Insán* Asad al-dawlah, a protégé of Anjám.

*Isháq* Khán died in 1152.

Sháh Fáqr (Faqr?) Allah *Afíryn* of Láhór a Çúfy flourished under Farrokh-siyar.

Mohammad Çaláh *A'gúh*.

Rájah Dayá Mal *Imtiyáz*, his father was Dywán of Asad Khán the Wazyr of Awrangzéb, and he was Dywán of Gháziy aldyn Khán b. Gháziy aldyn Khán.

Myrzá Arjumand *Azúl* a son of Myrzá 'abd al-Ghanyy *Qabúl*.

Chunny Lál *Ihsán* was at Agra in 1174.

Myrzá Mahdiy *Bayán*, a cousin of Kalym, came to Upper India under Awrangzéb, but as he could not make his fortune he went into the Deccan where he died.

Myrzá Mohammad Shafy' *Bismil* of Nayshápúr, uncle of Nawáb Çafdar-jang.

Sháh Khalyl Allah *Bé-naucá* b. Ibráhyim a Çúfy of Dilly.

Myrzá *Bady'* of Naçrábád b. Myrzá Táhír died previous to the fall of Sultán Hosayn.

Aqá Çálih *Burhán* of Mázanderán, died at Dilly shortly after Nádír Sháh had pillaged that city.

Mohammad *Báqir* Bég, a Persian of noble birth, accompanied Nádír Sháh in his expedition to India.

Myr Sharaf aldyn *Payám* of Agra died 1166.

Khwájah Ahsán aldyn *Bayán* of Agra was alive at Dilly in 1174.

Mollá Mohammad Taqyy *Tu'tzym* of Mázanderán flourished at the time of Abdály's inroads into India.

Rahmat Allah *Tamkyn* of Kashmyr pupil of Myrzá 'abd al-Ghanyy Bég *Qabúl*.

Sayyid Ridhá Khán *Tamkyn* of the family of Ni'mat Allah Walyy born at Qom, came under Mohammad Sháh to India.

Myr Mohammad Afðhal *Thábit*, born at Dilly, left a Dywán of about 5000 bayts, died in 1151.

Mohammad 'atzym *Thobát*, son of the preceding, born at Ilahábád in 1122, wrote a Dywán of about 4000 bayts.

Áyat Allah *Thaná*, pupil of Shaykh 'alyy *Hazyn*, flourished at Dilly in 1174.

Júgal Kishór *Tharicat* of Dilly was Wakyl of the Nátzim of Bengal.

Mohammad *Ja'far* of Teherán was invited by Sultán *Hosayn* to come to Ispahán.

Myrzá Abú Tálíb *Janáb* b. Myrzá *Fatyr*, a Persian, died in 1139 probably at Ispahán.

Mollá Tzafar 'alyy *Jorät* studied at Ispahán.

Hájy Mohammad *Hosayn* Gylány flourished under Sultán *Hosayn*.

Myr Mohtasham 'alyy Khán *Hashmat*, of a Sayyid family of Badakhshná was born in India and left a Dywán of about 7000 bayts.

Sayyid Mohammad *Hasrat* of Mashhad died under Mohammad Sháh.

'abd al-*Hakym* Bég Khán *Hákim* b. Shádmán Khán, a pupil of Faqr Allah *Afryn* lived at Dilly and Láhór.

Shéó Rám Dás *Hayá* brother of Rájah Dayá Mal *Imtiyáz* and pupil of Myrzá 'abd al-Qádir, By-dil left a Dywán of about 5000 bayts.

Myrzá Imám Quly *Hashmat* a younger brother of Mohammad *Ja'far Rúhíb* a contemporary of Mohammad Sháh.

Núr-bakhsh (?) *Hodhúry* of Dilly a contemporary of Arzú.

Shaykh 'alyy *Hazyn*.

Shaykh Mohammad *Hayát*, born near Qannawj, teacher of the author of this work.

Qiyám aldyn *Hayrat*, author of this Tadzkirah.

Bindraban Khúshgú, a Banya of Benares, and a pupil of By-dil, wrote a Tadzkirah.

Mohammad Mahdiy *Khayyám* of Ispahán died during the siege of that city.

Nawáb *Kháne Dawrán* a noble of Mohammad Sháh's court.

Natzyr Bég *Khádim* a pupil of Mohammad Afdhal Thábit, died shortly before 1174.

*Khushtar* son of Myrzá Mohammad Afdhal *Sar-khúsh*.

Myrzá Háshim *Dil*, of Artymán near Hamadán, fell in the struggles of Persia against the Afgháns.

Mohammad Ján *Dywanah* died in 1150.

Mohammad Faqyh *Dardmand* of Dilly, pupil of Myrzá Jánjánán Matzhar. Khwájah Myr Dard.

Myr 'abd Allah *Dzarrah*, son of the celebrated Mohammad Báqir Majlisí, fled from Ispahán at the time of the siege and died at Khorramábád.

Myrzá Mohammad *Ridhá* of Shyráz was for some time governor of Lár, under Sháh Tahmásb II.

Yzad-bakhsh *Ridhá* flourished under Awrangzéb.

Mohammad Ja'far *Rúhíb* born in 1118 at Ispahán.

Aqá *Ridhá* Gylány died during the rule of the Afghans over Irán.

Façáhat Khán *Radhyy* of Kashmyr, a pupil of Myrzá 'abd al-Ghanyy Bég *Qabúl*, was alive in 21 Jolús of Mohammad Sháh.

Mohammad *Rahym* Khán Karáyly was first at the court of Nádír Sháh, turned subsequently a faqyr, came to Dilly and died at Láhór.

Mollá *Saty* Kashmyry flourished under Bahádur Sháh, he was a pupil of Myrzá Dáráb Bég *Júyá*.

Myrzá Lutf Allah *Súlim* of Kashmyr travelled in Persia and was alive in 1079.

Myr 'abd al-Çamad *Sokhon*, spent part of his life at Agra and was a contemporary of Arzú.

'abd al-Haqq *Samandar* of Láhór.

Sayyid Çalábat Khán *Sayyid* flourished under Farrokh-siyar.

Khvájah 'abd Allah *Súmiy* was in the service of A'tzam Sháh, died under Mohammad Sháh at Láhór.

Myrzá Záhid 'aly *Sakhá*, son of Myrzá Sa'd aldyn Láry, was poisoned in India in 1146.

Mollá 'aly Akbar *Sawdá* of Qomm, came to India during Mohammad Sháh's reign.

Mohammad Ahsan *Súmi* a converted Hindú, was a pupil of Myrzá By-dil.

Khadyjah *Sultán* Bégam, a niece of Khán Wálíh, with whom she was in love.

Kátzim *Sharar* of Qomm had an appointment in one of the Çafawy tombs.

Hakym Hosayn *Shohrat* came at the time of Awrangzéb from Shyráz to India and died in 1149, he left a Dywán of about 5000 bayts. Akhúnd *Shákirá* of Teherán studied at Ispahán.

Myrzá Çalik *Shahúdat* of Balkh died 1155.

Aqá 'abd Allah *Shaghaf* شغف of Qomm was originally a shoe- (or stocking) maker but gave up his trade, and devoted himself to literature, died previous to the siege of Ispahán.

Myr Sayyid Mohammad Sho'lah شعله son of Myr Çafyy born at Ispahán. He was a physician by profession.

Mohammad 'ally Sakkáky *Shikyb* of Shyráz son of a cutler, was killed during the Afghán invasion.

Ma'niy-yáb Khán *Shá'ir* Gul-Mohammad, a pupil of Myrzá By-dil, died towards the end of Mohammad Sháh's reign.

Ráy Tansukh Ráy *Shawq* son of Ráy Majlis Ráy who was Náyib of the Dywáne Khálichah of Agra, author of a Tadzkirah of Persian poets called *Safynat al-Shawq*, was in 1170 at Agra. His Dywán contains about 1000 distichs.

Myr 'abd al-Báqiy *Çahbáy* (wine-drinker) was in India at the beginning of Awrangzéb's reign.

Mohammad Máh *Çádiq*, cousin of Mohammad Akram *Ghanymat*, died during the reign of Mohammad Sháh.

Sháh Allah Dóstgyr *Çafyy* a faqyr was alive in 1174.

Myrzá Rawshan-dhamyr, *Dhamyr* a Munshiy at Surát. Wrote Kabits and Dóbras.

Sayyid Hidáyat 'ally Khán *Dhamyr* was alive in 1174.

Myrzá 'abd al-Báqiy *Tabyb* a Sayyid of Ispahán was a physician in the service of Nádir Sháh.

Myr Sayyid Mohammad 'ilm or 'alam علم was descended from Sayyid Mohammad, the author of the Tafsyr Madárik.

Hakym 'ulwy-Khán i. e. Myrzá Mohammad Hášim born at Shyráz in 1080, came to India in 1111 was well received by Awrangzéb and raised to high dignities by his successors. Nádir Sháh carried him away. He went to Makkah, and came again to India under Mohammad Sháh.

Mohammad Yúsof 'árif of Kázarún lived like a Darwysh, died after the Afghán invasion in Persia.

Myrzá Mahdiy 'áliy of Mashhad lived the life of a Darwysh.

Mollá 'ally 'áliy of Kúsár a village near Ispahán, son of a mason, was so distinguished a penman, that in copying the Korán he wrote first the vowels and then the words. He fell when the 'othmanlies plundered Hamádan.

'abbás Quly-Khán Dághistány came early to India.

Myrzá Mohammad Yúsof 'azyz was Wazyr of Ispahán, Tabryz and Gylán, died after the conquest of Ispahán by the Afgháns by a fall from his horse.

Myrzá Mohammad 'ally 'árif, born in India in 1123, travelled with his father in Persia, and returned to Dilly in 1158.

Jay Kishen 'izzat, a Kashmyry Bráhmaṇ, was the agent of Nawáb Isháq Khán.

Aḥmad 'ally Khán 'ibrat cousin of Nawáb Sa'ádat Khán Dzú-lfiqár-jang.

'ally 'atzym b. Náçir 'ally resided at Agra.

Khawájah Náçir 'andalyb a Darwysh of Agra.

Sangham Lál 'izzat resided at Agra in 1174. He was a pupil of Myrzá Jánjánán Matzhar.

Myr 'abd al-Ghanyy a Sayyid of Tafrish تفرش a contemporary of Hazyn. Mohammad 'áqil Ghayrat of India.

Sayyid Mohammad Fidáyyi of Hamadán came to India, and was in the service of Nawáb Sa'ádat Khán.

Fath 'ally Khán was Wazyr of Dághistán and an uncle of Quly-Khán Wálih.

Sháh Fútiḥ a Çúfy came to India after the Afgháns had conquered Persia, and died soon after on the road to Makkah.

Myrzá Mohammad 'ally Forúgh.

Myrzá Fúdhil called Padsháh Nawáz Khán a contemporary of Quly-Khán.

Myrzá Nádir alzamán Façyḥ a pupil of Myrzá By-dil.

Mortadhà Quly Firdáq.

Myrzá Sharaf 'ally Fighán wrote Rékhtah and Persian poetry, was a protégé of Çafdar-jang.

Myr Shams aldyn Façyr, born at Dilly in 1115, was a Darwysh, wrote a Dywán of 7000 bayts and two Mathnawies, and a treatise on versification and rhyme, was at Dilly 1174.

Mohammad Fúyiz of Agra wrote a Dywán of about 1000 bayts.

Myrzá 'abd al-Ghanyy Bég Qabúl of Kashmyr pupil of Daráb Bég Júyá, died soon after the accession of Mohammad Sháh.

Mohammad Panáh Qábil a Darwysh, was a pupil of Myrzá By-dil, died under Myrzá Aḥmad. Moshtáq Ray Qudrat.

'içmat Allah Kámil pupil of Myrzá By-dil.

Shaykh Sa'd Allah Gulshan a Darwysh of the Naqshbandy order, and a pupil of Myrzá By-dil, died during the reign of Mohammad Sháh. Myrzá Mahdiy Kawkab was in the service of Nádir Sháh.

Myrzá Girámy son of Myrzá 'abd al-Ghanyy Bég Qabúl.

Luṭf 'ally Khán an uncle of Quly Khán Wálih. [Çafawy.

Mihr 'ally Khán Matzhar a noble at the court of Sultán Hosayn

Myrzá *Majyd* of Shúshtar came to India and lived in the house of *Çafdar-jang*.

'abd al-Razzáq *Matyn* born at Ispahán came at the time of the accession of Mohámmad Sháh to Dilly, lived under the patronage of *Çafdar-jang*. He is in other Tadzkirahs, erroneously called 'abd al-Ridhá. Myr Sayyid 'ally *Moshtáq* of Ispahán was alive in 1174.

Walyy Mohámmad Khán *Masrúr* was governor of Lár under Sháh Tahmásb II.

Mohámmad Nitzám *Mo'jiz* of Kábul came to Dilly and died in 1162. Aqá Mohámmad Káshy *Mo'áf*.

Maymanat Khán *Maymanat* of Kashmyr was *Dáróghah* of build-  
ings of Nawáb Qamar aldyn Khán.

Aqá 'abd al-*Mawlá* of Ispahán died after the Afghán invasion.

Myrzá Háshim *Mahzún* was the grandson of Myrzá Táhir Wáhyd, came to India with the ambassador of Nádír Sháh in 1154.

Myrzá *Mohataram* a son of Myrzá 'abd al-Ghanyy Qabúl.

Myrzá Mohámmad *Munshiy* of Ispahán was put to death by Nádír Sháh at Dilly for a slight fault.

Ráy Anand Rám *Mokhliç* a Khatry, father-in-law of Tansukh Ráy, and a pupil of Myrzá By-dil, died in the fourth year of Ahmad Sháh's reign. His works contain 50,000 bayts.

Luff Allah *Maztún*, brother of Mohámmad Na'ym *Niyáz*, died at the early age of forty years.

Myrzá Jánjánán *Matzhar* a Darwysh composed poetry in Persian and Rékhtah, was at Dilly in 1174.

Myr Mohámmad Taqyy *Myr* his poetry is mostly Rékhtah, he is also the author of a Tadzkirah. He was a nephew of Khán Árzú.

Ráy Bajy Mall *Ma'niy* a brother of Imtiyáz, was alive in 1174 and did military service under Nawáb Shujá' al-dawlah.

*Ni'mat* Allah Khán b. Rúh Allah Khán held the office of Qaráwal Bég under Farrokh-siyár and Mohámmad Sháh.

Núr Allah Bég *Nuzhat*, pupil of Myrzá 'abd al-Ghanyy Bég *Qabúl* died about the middle of the reign of Mohámmad Sháh.

Ráy Phukny Mal *Nishát* was the Dywán or treasurer of Awrang-zéb's Wazyr.

Myrzá Luff Allah *Nithúr* called Nuçrat Allah Khán, was in the service of Mohámmad Sháh.

Myr Zayn al-'ábidyn *Nashá* of Ispahán.



Myrzá Zakyy *Nadyn* was of noble birth and thirteen years in the service of Nádír Sháh.

Mohammad 'alyy Khán *Nizád* came to Dilly as Nádír Sháh's ambassador, and died at Tattah on his return to Persia.

Mohammad Bég *Nakhat* was put to death by Nádír Sháh.

Mohammad Ridhá *Náyib*. Myrzá *Namjó* son of Qabúl.

Myr Zayn al-'ábidyn *Nayyir* of Mázanderán, of noble birth, came to Dilly under Mohammad Sháh.

Myrzá Gholám 'alyy *Nasym* of Amróhah.

Myr Na'ym *Niyáz*, a good physician, was alive in 1174.

Myrzá Mobárák Allah *Wálhíh* was a pupil of Mohammad Zamán *Rásikh* راسيخ and died under Farrokh-siyar.

Mohammad Ma'cúm *Wijdán* b. Mohammad Zamán *Rásikh* died under Mohammad Sháh.

Myrzá Ibráhyim *Wafú* a Zamýndár of Qandahár was Munshiy of the Afghán kings.

Myrzá 'alyy Aqghar *Wálhíh* of Ispahán came to Dilly, and died at Haydarábád.

Myrzá Sharaf aldyn 'alyy *Wafú* of Qomm was in the service of Nádír Sháh.

Núr al'ayn *Waqif* born in the Panjáb, a contemporary of 'Arzú, who sent to him his poems for correction.

'alyy Quly Khán *Wálhíh* of Dághistán the author of the great Tadzkirah called Riyádh al-sho'ará born at Ispahán in 1124. His *Dywán* contains 4000 bayts.

Myrzá Abú 'alyy *Hátif*, grandson of Ymá, came to India and was patronized by Çafdar-jang.

Ahmad-yár Khán *Fuktá*, son of Ilah-yár Khán, died at Atzymábád (Patna) during the invasion of Nádír Sháh.

Fahyà Khán, of the Moghol tribe called Afshár, born at Láhór 1079, visited Persia when twenty years of age but returned to India, died 1160.

Mohammad Hanyf Khán *Fúr* was the teacher of Mokhliç.

Mohammad Ashraf *Fuktá* of Kashmyr died under Mohammad Shah.

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(32)

آتشکده آذر

(P.)

The Fire temple of Ādzor, being a Tadzkirah of Persian poets by Luṭf 'alyy Bég whose takhalluṣ was Ādzor. He was born at Ispahán in A. H. 1134 and was a member of the distinguished family of Békdały. His father was soon after the birth of his son obliged to take flight to Qomm, and was subsequently appointed governor of Lár by Nádír Sháh. Luṭf 'alyy when a young man made the pilgrimage to Makkah and to the shrines of the principal saints and hence he assumed the title of *Hájy*. Subsequently he was attached to the service of 'alyy Sháh, Ibráhyim Sháh, Solaymán Sháh and Sháh Isma'yl, and finally he assumed the garb of spiritual poverty. He was engaged in the compilation of this work in A. H. 1179, and was still alive in 1196. (Bland's *Account of the A'tesh-kadah in the Journ. As. Soc. Lond.* VII. p. 345).

This book contains notices of 842 poets. They are arranged according to the town or province in which they lived, on the plan of the Haft Iqlym, and at the beginning of each chapter is a short description of the respective town or province.

Beginning فروغ آتشکده دل و زبانه اخگر زبان

Lithographed at Calcutta in 1249. 4to. 621 pp. of 21 lines, two bayts in a line. MS. copies are very rare in India.

(33)

انيس الاحبا تصنيف موهن لعل انيس

(P.)

Companion of the Friends, being a Tadzkirah of contemporaneous poets by Móhan La'l Anys compiled in 1197.

The author was about sixty years of age when he wrote it. He informs us that when Aḥaf aldawlah of Oudh saw the Tadzkirah of contemporary poets of *Hazyn*, he ordered him to compile a similar work on Indian poets. It is divided into two chapters, the first contains Musalmán and the second Hindú poets.

ستایش بی حد و نیایش لاتعد سخن-آفرینی را  
Beginning

Private collection 187 pp. 15 lines, copied in 1218.

### Contents :

Myrzá Atzymá'y *Iksyr* Ispahány came to India under Mohammad Sháh. He left Qaḥdahs, Ghazals and a Mathnawý called شاهد و مشهود.

Mohammad Fákhir *Makyn* a native of Dilly came to Lucnow in 1173, he was alive in 1197, (he died in 1221).

Sháh 'álam *Aftáb*. Mohammad Ja'far Khán *Rúghib*.

Mohammad Burhán 'alyy Khán *Rahyn*.

Myr Mohammady 'itrat عترت. Luff 'alyy Khán *Nátiq*.

Hasan 'alyy Khán *Dzahyn*. Wajyh aldyn 'alyy Khán *Baryn*.

Myrzá 'ináyat Bég *Sákin*. Mahabbat Khán *Mahabbat*.

Shaykh Baqá Allah *Baqá*. Nitzár 'alyy *Qaryn*.

Myrzá 'abd Allah *Fúyiq*. Myrzá 'abd Allah *Rúfat*.

Mohammad 'alyy Khán 'áciy. Karámat 'alyy Khán *Khalyq*.

Myrzá 'alyy Khán *Ghamyn*. Myr Ghálib 'alyy *Sháyi*.

Mohammad Faydh *Fáyidh*. Sharaf aldyn Sháh *Malál*.

Myr Haydar 'alyy Hayrán. Myrzá Ja'far 'alyy *Hasrat*.

Myr Awlád 'alyy *Zágir*. Kátzim Bég Khán *Mumkin*.

Myr Khórshyd 'alyy Belgrámy *Khórshyd*.

Myr Mohammad 'alyy *Wahm*. Myrzá Mahdiy Bég *Jalys*.

Amán Allah *Muflis*. Gholám Haydar Khán *Godáz*.

Khwájah Yahyá Khán *Khírad*. Mohammad Mokram 'ayyásh.

Mohammad Naqyy *Naqyy*. Myr Matzhar 'alyy *Çúfiy*.

Myr Núr 'alyy *Wúçily*.

### Second Chapter.

Ráy Surup Singh *Dycánah*. Panjáb Ráy *Wáliy*.

Syaldás *Mokhtár*. Rám-bakhsh *Moty*. Bhagwán Dás *Bismil*.

Móhan Lál *Anys* (the author of the Tadzkirah).

*Appendix, pupils of Makya.*

Mohammad Hasan Hasan. Khayr al-zamán Dzarrak.

Shaykh Gholám Imámy. Qalandar-bakhsh Jorát.

Ibráhym Bég Dóst. Khúsh-hál Chand Brahman.

Shitáb Ráy 'ázyz. Mitthú Lál Máyl.

Médy Lál Byvár. Dátá-Rám Rafyq. Déby Prashád Sáyl.

## (34) خلاصه الافكار تصنيف ابو طالب (P.)

Selection of Ideas by Abú T'álib b. Mohammad Tabryzy Ispahány a native of Lucnow, who is known to the European public by his Travels in Europe. He compiled this work in A. H. 1206 and died in 1221. Mr. Bland gives a very valuable notice of this work in which he translates nearly the whole preface. I insert here an abstract of the preface in the original.

روزی آن مرحوم انتخاب تذکره مذکور (علی قلیخان) ازین حقیر درخواست نمود آنچه مناسب بود ساقط کرده دیباچه در ابتدا و ذکر چند نفر از معاصرین در خاتمه آن افزودم اگرچه نسبت سابق بسیار خلاصه شده کتاب جدید در نظر آمد اما چنانچه دل میخواست صورت نیست لهذا خیال کنی در زمین دل بیخ گرفته باعث بر تحریر این اوراق گشت بنابرینکه از مدت بست و پنج سال اندک اندک مواد آن مهیا میگردید در مدت قلیل این مجموعه بریکمقدمه و ۲۸ حدیقه و یکذیل و خاتمه که مجموع ۳۱ اجزا باشد باجماع رسید و اکثر مواد این کتاب در محدث بست و پنجاه ساله از همه اقسام نظم و نثر انتخاب نموده ام چنانچه در اقسام نثر سوای منشآت رسایل عروض و قافیه و فن بدیع و خلاق و موسیقی و تاریخ و طب و غیره که اکثر ضرور میشود درین کذاب موجود است و از انواع نظم همه اقسام آن انتخابی بترتیب درین مجموعه فراهم درین کتاب بعد ذکر اسم شاعر التزام شده است اول انتخاب کلام نثر و بعد آن قصائد بترتیب حروف تہجی و بعد غزلیات و بعد قطعه و بعد آن ترجیع الغزل و ترکیب بند و مربع و مخمس و مسدس و غیره و بعد آن رباعیات بترتیب حروف تہجی و بعد آن منظومیات و بعد اشعار مصراع

و معرانی و هزل و اهاجی بترتیب حروف تہجی در ہر کتاب کہ ہمہ این اقسام انتخابی مشہود شدہ بترتیب مذکور انتخاب نمودہ و جائیکہ منحصر بیک یا دو نوع از ان انتخابی بودہ بہمان اکتفا رفتہ پس متنبع از اول کتاب بہمین ترتیب مطلوب خود را از پای نام شعرا ہر جا کہ بیاید نقل بردارد تا آخر کتاب چند ہزار شعر مشتمل بر اقسام معانی و ترتیب بدستش خواہد آمد و سرخی این کتاب ہم تماماً بقانون است و کاتب را در تغیر و تبدیل آن اختیار نیست زیرا کہ در ہر قسم شعر کہ رعایت ردیف در است تا بردیف دیگر نرسد و لہ نوشتہ شدہ و این امر در قصاید و قطعہ و غزل و رباعی و غیرہ ہمہ جا مرعی شدہ و چون از نوعی بنوعی دیگر رسید خواہ معذوی خواہ صوری اسم آن نوع بسرخی مرقوم گشتہ دیگر آنکہ در ہمہ جا رعایت ابجاز و اختصار ملحوظ بودہ نہ آنقدر کہ رتبہ شاعر مفہوم نگردد بلکہ رعایت این معنی کہ از ہرگونہ کلام او داخل انتخاب شود مقدم داشتہ لہذا از دواوین اکابر شعرا کہ متضمن تنوع کلام و اشعار بلند در آنہا بکثرت است بقدر ۴۰۰ و ۵۰۰ بلکہ تا ۷۰۰ بیت درین مجموعہ اندراج یافتہ است و مصلحت در آن اینکہ چہل و پنجاہ کتاب نظم و نثر کہ اکثر در دست کسان می باشد این مجموعہ مردم را از داشتن ان کتب مستغنی سازد

لائی مذکور سپاس و ستایش استحقاق نثار Beginning

The autograph of this valuable work is in the library of the Farak-bakhsh palace at Lucnow, folio 618 pp. 29 lines. A very good copy has been lent to me by Mr. Hall, but it seems to be smaller.

(35)

تکفہ بیلوی

(P.)

A Present to Baillie, being a selection of Persian poetry compiled previous to A. H. 1224, by order of John Baillie, Resident of Lucnow and author of the Tables of the Arabic conjugations.

The extracts are arranged according to subjects into ninety chapters تَمَر without dates or biographical notices. In the preface, a Tadzkirah of the title of تکفہ الشعرا

سلطانی by the Sulṭān Moḥammad Shāh Ḥafawī is mentioned.

Beginning تحفهٔ حمد و سپاسی که نکته-سنجان جان فصاحت

As. Soc. of Beng. No. 1336 4to. 318 pp. of 13 lines, copied from the autograph in 1224=1810.

(P.) ریاض الوفاق تصنیف ذوالفقارعلی مست (36)

Gardens of Unanimity, being a Tadzkirah of poets of Calcutta and Benares who wrote Persian verses, by Dzū-lfiqār 'alyy. His takhalluṣ is Mast, and it appears that he compiled this book at Benares. The title is a chronogram for 1229, when it was compiled.

He is also the author of the following works دایستان حقوق on ethics; an abridgment of the Abwāb aljinān called انتخاب نسخه طیبه ابواب الجنان; a collection of Ghazals called باغ و بهار و بیاض ذو طرز; a work on the art of letter-writing, poetic, &c. called تحفه المبتدی; a collection of verses which may be employed as quotations in letter-writing, entitled نگارستان نظائر; a treatise on the style of the ancient and modern poets with specimens; and some compositions of his own, entitled بهارستان ضمائر; a treatise on the various descriptions of poetical composition called لطف سخن; an account of the various castes of India which has the title نیرنگ ظهور. Most poets mentioned in this book, were contemporaries of the author and wrote also Rékhtah poetry.

Beginning در شکرستان شکر شکنی شکر و سپاس ناطق نطق الخ

Private collection Svo. about 150 pp. 13 lines.

Contents :

Moḥammad Aslam Belgrāmy was dead in 1229.

Ahmady, Mawlawy Najīb Allah was in the service of Nawab

Qásim 'alyy and lived with him in Bengal, then he went to Dilly and then to Benares. He was rather a Mawlawy than a poet.

Alym, Mohámmad 'alym Allah resided at Lucnow and was alive in 1229.

Akhtar, Mohámmad La'l a native of Hooghly was for a long time at Lucnow, he is now, 1853, Deputy Collector somewhere near Cawnpore.

Amyn, Mawlawy Amyn Allah has sometimes the takhalluḡ of *Bú-l-Madyn*, i. e. the father of Madyn. He was a native of Behár and Head Professor of the Calcutta Madressa. He died about 1820.

Isma'yí, Áqá Ismá'yí Qazwyny.

Ah, Myr Motzaffar 'alyy was born at Phulwáry near Dynápór, and was alive in 1229. Akmad, Myr Akmad 'alyy alive.

Ashuftah, was known by his takhalluḡ.

Afsós, Myr Shyr 'alyy b. Myr Motzaffar 'alyy came from Lucnow to Calcutta, and was attached to the College of Fort William.

Átish, Myrzá Gholám Hosayn.

Bismil, Mawlawy Mohámmad Mo'yn aldyn of Kákóry not far from Lucnow, was in 1229 Munshiy of the Court of Appeal at Calcutta.

Barqy, Shaykh Amán 'alyy a native of Phulwáry, was alive in 1229.

By-bák, Sayyid Najaf 'alyy Radhawý studied at Dilly, went thence to Benares into the service of the Sháhzádah; alive.

Bandah, Khwájah Yasyñ was in the service of Mr. James Steward and translated Laylá Majnúñ into Hindústány verses. He died at Benares.

Barakat, Barakat Allah Belgrámy was in 1229 at Calcutta in search of employment.

Rájah Pyáry Lál was for some time Residency Munshiy at Dilly.

Bahár, Sayyid Amán Allah a brother of Myr 'azyz Allah Khán who was Residency Munshiy at Haydarábád. A friend of the author. Was dead in 1229, but his brother 'azyz Allah was alive.

Tamanná, Khwájah 'abd al-Hakym was in 1229 at Benares in Government employ.

Tamanná, Myrzá 'alyy-bakhsh resided at Murshidábád and was a friend of the author.

Tháqib, Mawlawy Najm aldyn Mohámmad Khán Qádhíy alqodhát of Calcutta was a native of Kákóry, died in 1229 at Benares, and left a treatise on Algebra in Persian, which is printed, and an Arabic Qaḡydah which is inserted in the *Nafzat al-Yaman*.

Thábit, Myrzá Thábit 'alyy Bég of Lucnow was alive in 1229.

Jawhar, Jawhar 'alyy resided at Murshidábád and was alive in 1229.

Jawdat, Simbhú Náth a Khatry was a young man in 1229.

Jósh, Mohámmad Abú-l-Qásim, alive.

Jowán, Myrzá Na'ym Bég of Dilly was in 1229 at Benares in the service of Nawáb Shams aldawlah.

Jowán, Myrzá Kátzim 'alyy came from Hindústán to Calcutta and was attached to the College of Fort William.

Ja'far, Sháh 'alyy Ja'far of Ilahábád was probably alive in 1229.

Hájat, Myrzá Mohammad Jawád of Shyráz.

Hamdy, Sayyid Hamyd aldyn Dihlawy was in 1229 in government employ at Byrbhúm.

Hurmat, Hurmat 'alyy Khán was born in the neighbourhood of Dilly, he was a friend of the author.

Hosayn, Gholám Hosayn Khán resided for some time at Benares.

Hosayny, Myr Imám 'alyy was a young man in 1229.

Myr Mohammad Hosayn of Lucnow died in 1205 near Benares. Left a Sáqi-y-námah, and a Dywán of about 6000 verses. He had no takhalluṣ.

Haqyr, Pandit Bény Rám Kashmyry was alive in 1229.

Haydary, Myr Haydar-baksh was for some time a Munshiy of the College of Fort William. Was in 1229 at Benares.

Hosayny, Myr Gholám Hosayn a Sayyid of Bareilly, was alive in 1229.

Hikmat, Sayyid Bandah 'alyy Khán was in great favour with English officers, and was alive in 1229.

Khádim, Sayyid Khádim 'alyy was alive in 1229.

Khámósh, Ráy Çálib Rám of Dilly was for some time *Taḥṣyldar* under Mr. N. Duncan in the district of Benares. He died at the advanced age of more than seventy, and left a large Dywán.

Khúshgú, Munshiy Ammar Singh Banársy held a government appointment in the Coel district. He compiled a short history of Akbar's palace and of the *Táj of Agra* and put the Baháre Dánish into verse and called it *ترجمہ بہار دانش*. This book is to be distinguished from the *اظہار دانش*, an Urdu Translation of the Baháre Dánish by Mollá-záadah of Patna.

Khiradmand, Myr Músà Ridhá Khán spent the greater part of his life in Nepal. Khúsh-dil, 'abd al-Rasúl Kashmyry.



Bábú Déb Naráyan Singh a brother of the Rájah of Benares, was a great patron of learned men.

Dil, Pandit Naráyan Dás of Kashmyr left an elegant composition in Persian prose in praise of Sa'ádat 'ally Khán of Oudh.

Dil, Mo'hammad Imám-bakhsh was dead in 1229.

Dil, Shaykh Diláwar 'ally a descendant of the Saint Sharaf aldyn and a native of Behár. He came to Calcutta to find employment, and as he failed he returned to Patna.

Dzákir, Mo'hammad Dzákir Kashmyr put, at the request of the Rájah Udat Naráyan, the story of Padmáwat into verse, but died before he had completed his task. Dzú-lfiqár, Myr Dzú-lfiqár 'ally of Patna.

Dzawqy, Myr Mo'hammad Amyn died at Ilahábád.

Rif'at, Rájah Mitr Jyt Singh, Rájah of Tikáry which is between Gaya and Patna, was a friend of the author.

Rayhán, Rayhán aldyn, a native of Bengal, held an appointment in the Court of Appeal. Was alive in 1229.

Rif'at, Dzú-lfiqár 'ally Khán a son of Imdád 'ally Khán, who was Qádhíy of Murshidábád, succeeded his father in his post of Qádhíy and died on the way to Lucnow.

Rangyn, Sa'ádat Yár Khán a son of Mokkim aldawlah Tahmás Béq Khán Rúmy who had come to India with Nádir-sháh. Rangyn commanded for some time a part of the Nitzám of Haydarábád's artillery, but subsequently he gave up this appointment and became a merchant. He was a friend of the author and was alive in 1229. He is the author of a treatise on horsemanship, called فرسنامه and of four Dywáns, one is called ریخته, one called بلخته, one آمیخته (this is humoristic) and one is called انگیزته. The latter is in the language of the Ladies. It would appear that they are all four in the Hindústány language.

Rásikh, Shaykh Gholám 'ally of Patna was a very fertile Urdú poet.

Rájah Ráj Kishen had in 1229 already adopted as his own four Urdú Dywáns, which had been written by Tapish.

Ramaq, Mo'hammad 'áqil a native of Bengal is the teacher of the author. He wrote a book called ریاض الغلوب and other works in the Persian language.

Rám, Lála Jawáhir Singh by origin of Láhór, held for some time an appointment in the custom department at Gháziypór, and in 1229 he was at Haydarábád.

دیل

Rangyn, Déo Náth Pandit, by origin a Kashmyry, had an appointment in Calcutta in 1229.

Mohammad Sa'yd aldyn was Qádhiy of Bareilly and alive in 1229.

Sábiq, Mohammad 'omar, his ancestors were of Benares. He was dead in 1229.

Safyr, Myrzá Khalyl Allah Khán came as Persian ambassador to Calcutta and made a great stir among the Musalmán literati of India by his poetical talents and love for poetry.

Shá'ir, Mohammad Ráshid resided chiefly at Calcutta.

Shohrat, Shaykh Mohammad-bakhsh of Kákóry. Died young.

Shawq, Sayyid Qo'rb alhodá, of Bareilly, visited Calcutta and Dilly for the sake of prosecuting his studies, and died at Bareilly at an early period of his life. He was a school-fellow of the author.

Sharar, of Lucnow was generally known by the name of Sháh Sharar.

Shohrat, Iftikhár aldyn 'ally Khán, one of his ancestors had been governor of Hooghly.

Sharar, his name was Sharar Myrzá and he was a son of Ján Tapish.

Çúfy, Pandit Sytá Rám.

Çádiq, Lála Jay Móhan Lál a Káyeth of Benares, author of a book on arithmetic called *مرآة الخيال*.

Çádiq, Myrzá Mohammad Çádiq Yrány.

Dhamyr, Lála Sukh Lál of Patna.

Dhiyá, was a native of Persia who came to Benares.

Tapán, Sháh Núr alhaqq of Phulwáry.

Tapydah, 'abd al-Ahad of Kákóry.

Tapish, Mohammad Ismá'yl Myrzá Ján of Dilly, his father was a native of Bokhára. He is the author of the Dywáns ascribed to Ráj-Kishen. He died at Calcutta previous to 1229.

Tal'at, Sháh Shams aldyn Abú-l-Faraj of Phulwáry died at Calcutta.

Tálib, Myrzá Abú Tálib Khán of Lucnow.

Tapán, Myrzá Ahmad Ján (probably Myrzá Ahmad Bég Khán of Dilly) a pupil of *Tapish*.

Tzohúr, Sháh Tzohúr alhaqq a son of Núr al-haqq of Phulwáry.

'azyz, Wájid 'ally Khán of Bareilly resided in 1229 at Calcutta.

'ishrat, Lála Hindú Pat, of Lucnow, a friend of the author.

'áshiq, Mahárájah Kalyán Singh a son of Mahárájah Shitáb Ráy met the author at Calcutta.

'āshiq, Bábú Sryjyt Singh, an uncle of the Rájah of Benares, was a wealthy Zamyndár and a friend of the author.

'abd al-Raḥym of Shyráz resided at Calcutta.

'ābid, 'ābid 'alyy, the author saw him at Calcutta.

'āshiq, Ráy Sóhan Lál was in 1229 Treasurer of Aḥaf aldawlah and came to Benares when the author was Náyib of the Rájah of Benares. 'aḥiy, Mawlawy Khodá-bakhsh of Gháziypúr.

'azyz, Ráy Zóráwar Singh. Ghamyn, Nawáb Hádiy 'alyy Khán.

Ghamgyn, Mawlawy Gholám Qádir of Rámpúr, where he resided in 1229.

Gharyb, Ráy Ratan Lál lived at Calcutta in the house of the Rájah Kalyán Singh.

Ghanyy, Mawlawy 'abd al-Ghanyy of Phulwáry.

Gholám Hosayn Khán author of the *سير المتأخرين*, met the author at Patna.

Fadhl, Fadhl Moëllá a native of Lucnow was at Benares in 1228.

Fard, Moḥammad Abú-l-Hasan of Phulwáry.

Fidá, the author knew him, but could not recollect his name.

Firáqy Prém Kishwar a Brahman of Dilly.

Fáiyq, Aghá Myrzá, a son of the Hakym Qamar aldyn Khán, was a young man in 1229.

Fizrat, Pandit Bidyá Dhar was a Kashmyrian by origin, but received his education at Dilly; a friend of the author.

Qatyl, Myrzá Moḥammad Hasan Khán was a converted Khattry of Dilly, he spent the greater part of his life at Lucnow, where he was Head Munshiy to the king.

Qadyr, Tzafar 'ally resided at Lucnow, was for some time the king of Oudh's News-writer at Benares.

Qamar, Hakym Qamar aldyn Moḥammad Khán resided at Lucnow.

Qudrat, Sháh Qudrat Allah died at Murshidábád.

Qásim, Myrzá Abú-l-Qásim Khán of Dilly.

Qáçir, Moḥammad Çadr aldyn.

Qádhyy, Taqyy 'alyy Khán was Qádhyy of Benares.

Lála Kanhyy a Káyeth, a native of Patna, is the author of the *خرقة العلم* on arithmetic. Was alive in 1229.

Lisán, Myrzá 'alyy Taqyy Khán of Láhór studied at Patna and Jawnpúr. Uses sometimes the Takhalluç of Taqyy, was a friend of the author. Lutf, Myrzá 'alyy Lutf went to Haydarábád.

Mon'im, Sayyid Núr al-*Haqq* author of a Mathnawý called *لطف عشق* and one called *سرپا لطف*. Myrzá, Myrzá Bú 'alyy Khán.

Mújid, Siráj aldyn 'alyy Khán of Lucnow came to Calcutta where he was appointed Muftiy of the Supreme Court. He translated the *رساله اثنا عشرية* and other law-books into Persian.

Minnat, Myr Qamar aldyn a native of Dilly, Lord Hastings gave him the title of king of poets at the recommendation of the Nátzim of Murshidábád. Was dead in 1229.

Muhyt, Munshiy Rám Jus a Khatry, his father was Lála Gangá Bishen, and his takhalluḡ was 'ájiz and he resided at Láhór, but Muhyt was born in Dilly, he obtained an appointment in the Custom Department at Benares, which gave him 1200 Rupees a year. He was a friend of the author. He is the author of several mathnawies, as *محیط غم*—*محیط درد*—*محیط عشق*—*حسن عشق*—*حسن بخشي*. These five poems are called the Khamsahē 'ishqyyah. He also translated some books on mysticism from the Sanskrit (Hindy?) as *محیط اعظم*—*محیط معرفت*—*گلشن معرفت*—*محیط الاسرار*—*محیط الحقائق*. He also put the Anwáre Sohayly into (Hindustány or Persian?) verses and gave it the title of *محیط دانش*.

Máyil, Myr Imám-bakhsh studied at Lucnow, was alive in 1229.

Modhtarr, 'abd al-Hádiy a friend of the author, resided chiefly at Calcutta where he was Munshiy. Masrúr, Gangá Bishen (?).

Murshid, Lála Miṭhú Lál of Ilahábád was alive in 1229.

Mo'atztam, Mawlawy Moḥammad Mo'atztam of Agra.

Maḡrúf, Bábú Balhand (?) Singh of Benares.

Mahjúr, Háfiẓ Sayf Allah a Kashmyry, a friend of the author, died at Benares.

Moḡtafà, Sayyid Gholám Moḡtafà was Law-officer at Byrbhúm.

Mahdawy, Sayyid Mahdiy 'alyy Khán of Patna.

Majrúh, Mawlawy 'iḡmat Allah Khán was a son of the celebrated Mawlawy 'abd al-Qádir Khán who resided at Benares.

Maḡzún, Hakym Abú-l-Hasan.

Mahshúr, 'alyy Wáthiq was a young man in 1229.

Mokarram, Mokarram 'alyy Khán.

Moshtáq, Paṇḍit Mádhórám, a Kashmyry Brahman, resided in 1229 at Benares.

Niyáz, Gholám Yaḡyà resided at Murshidábád.

Nayrang, Moḥammad Mahdiy 'alyy Khán of Dilly held in 1229

an office under the Government at Benares. Compiled a vocabulary of Arabic, Persian and Turkey words.

Niyáz, Myr Amjad 'ally of Phulwáry.

Natzmy, Lála Múlráj a Khatry of Ilahábád a friend of the author, composed many Qaṣydahs.

Nátzim, Shaykh Farzand 'ally was a Makhdúm-zádah of Téliyá-nálá which is a quarter of the town of Benares, held in 1229 an appointment in Benares.

Náçir, Sayyid Moḥammad Náçir Khán Bahádur, held in 1229 an appointment at Lucnow, composed a ليلي ومجنون.

Ni'mat, Myr Ni'mat 'ally of Dilly a friend of the author.

Nahyf, does not recollect his name; resided close to the Bishésher mosque at Benares.

Niyázmand, a friend of the author.

Niyázy, the author does not recollect his name.

Naqqád, does not recollect his name.

Wahshat, Çadr aldyn Moḥammad Khán of Dilly was physician to Udat Naráyan Rájah of Benares, died in 1224.

Wilá, Mazhar 'ally Khán a son of Solaymán Khán was attached to the College of Fort William, he was a friend of the author, left a Persian Dywán.

Hilál, Munshiy Dzú-lfiqár 'ally Khán Bahádur.

Ya'qúb, Khwájah Ya'qúb 'ally.

(P.) صبح وطن تصنیف سراج الدوله محمد غوث خان (37)

A Tadzkirah of the poets of the Carnatic by the Nawáb Siráj aldawlah Moḥammad Ghawth Khán, whose takhalluṣ is *A'tzam*. He opens the book with a short autobiography, from which it appears that he was born in A. H. 1230, and compiled this book in 1258.

This is an abstract of the Tadzkirah of Ráyiḳ which has the title كُودستة كرناتك. Ráyiḳ is the takhalluṣ of Gholám 'ally Músà whose title was *Hakym Bâqir Ho-*

sayn Khán. He died in 1248. The *Çubhe Watn* contains in alphabetical order, notices of ninety recent poets.

Beginning خدا در انتظار حمد ما نیست.

Lithographed at Madras 1258, small 4to. 225 pp.

(38) گلستان مسرت ملقب بحدائق المعاني (P.)

The Rose garden of delight, also called the Gardens of sense, by 'abd al-Raḥmán whose takhalluṣ is *Shákir*. He wrote this book at Lucnow during the reign of Amjad 'ally Sháh in 1261 (the title is a chronogram) and he was assisted by Náçir 'ally *Naçyr* whom he calls his instructor. He says in the preface that he used chiefly the Tadzkirahs of Sar-khúsh, of Wálih, of Shyr Khán Lódy, the نتائج الافكار of Qudrat Allah *Qudrat* (see Garcin de Tassy *Hist. de la Litt. Hind.* I. pp. 144 see also below), the تذكره باسطي, the حديقة الشعرا, the مخبر الواصلين which is a collection of chronograms made in 1268 by Matzhar al-*Haqq*, the گلدسته نشاط of Mannú Lál, the عنایت نامه of Rásikh (see No. 13) and the Album of Kháshi' (flourished in 1092).

This is a selection of poems and single verses and bon-mots from poems arranged according to the subject and divided into five chapters حديقة. In the fourth there are chronograms on the death of celebrated men, but the dates are not always correct, thus the death of Zamakhshary is placed in 533, whereas he died 538, that of Ghazzály in 504 whereas he died in 505, &c.

Beginning نخلي كه پيوسته ببار طراوت بار پيوسته.

Lithographed at Cawnpore in the Moçtafá Press 1267, 8vo. 562 pp.

## (39) بیت المعمور (P.)

The Celestial Place of worship ; being an anthology of Persian poetry selected chiefly from the Dywáns of *Tâhir Waḥyd*, *Tzohúry*, *Çáyib*, *Náçir 'alyy*, *Myr Naját*, &c. without biographical notices. In the beginning is a short account of *Myr Açıly Qommy* (see *Âtishkadah* p. 307) who was a contemporary of *Mollá Waḥshy*, of *Núry Lâry* and of *Hâtim Kâshy* and who may possibly be the compiler of this very rich but apparently planless collection.

سپاس ناظمی که بیت المعمور دل سبکرو حان

*Móty Maḥall* folio 804 pp. 31 lines, a very fine copy.

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## (40) مجموع نیاز تصنیف میر (P.)

The humble Collection of *Myr*. This *Myr* is apparently not identical with *Myr Taqyy*. It contains verses from celebrated poets on various subjects without biographical notices. The subjects are alphabetically arranged.

مخفی و محتجب نماید که بنده میر نیازمند دیرینه خیال

*Móty Maḥall* 268 pp. 15 lines copied in A. H. 1165.

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## (41) حدیقه عشق - افروز تصنیف نظام الدین خان (P.)

The Garden of poetry being an anthology of verses of the great masters by *Nitzám aldyn Khán b. Moḥammad Naqyy* of *Bahádurganj*. He quotes never more than one bayt from the same author in succession, and

gives no biographical notices, he follows to some extent the chronological order. He says he used the *Tadzkirahs* of Taqyy Awlady, of Çâyib, of Myrzâ (he means probably *Tâhir Naçrâbâdy*), of Sirâj aldyn Ârzû and of Wâlih and the *گلزار لطافت* and the *لطائف الخيال*.

Beginning باسمه سبحانه تعالى این چند بیتهای اشعار اساتذہ

Tópkhánah 8vo. about 100 pp. of 9 lines.

(42) (P. U.) ذکات الشعرا تصنیف میر محمد تقی میر

Pithy Sayings of the poets, being a *Tadzkirah* of Rékhtah writers by Myr Mohammad Taqyy, whose *takhalluṣ* was Myr. Though usually the title Myr is put before his name, Shórish thinks that he was a Shaykh. The former title indicates a descendant from 'alyy, and the latter from Abú Bakr. He was a nephew of Ârzû and a native of Agra, but after his father's death he removed to Dilly in order to be near his illustrious uncle, Ârzû, who corrected his verses. After the year 1196, he went to Lucnow where Aḥaf aldawlah allowed him a pension of two or three hundred Rupees a month, and he died in that city between 1215 and 1221, near one hundred years of age. Qásim blames him for his conceit and for making in his *Tadzkirah* ill-natured remarks on his contemporaries.

Myr wrote this book about one year after the death of Mokhliṣ which happened in 1164, see p. 159 *suprà*. There occurs in it in the life of Dard the date 1196, but it was clearly inserted long after the book had been completed, this is proved by the following facts: it is put into the midst of the extracts, instead of forming part of the biography; Myr's *Tadzkirah* is mentioned by *Hayrat*;



see p. 159 *suprà*, who wrote in 1174, and it has been used by Shórish who died in 1195; moreover Ārzú, who died in 1169, was still alive when it was written.

It contains near one hundred very short biographies which, as well as the observations on their verses, are written in Persian. In the preface is the following definition of Rékhtah poetry:—

پوشیده نماند که در فن ریخته که شعر است بطور شعر فارسی  
 بزبان آردوی معلای شاه-جهان-آباد دهلوی کذابی تا حال تصنیف  
 نشده که احوال شاعران این فن بر صفحه روزگار بماند بذا علیه این  
 تذکره که مسمی به نکات الشعراست نگاشته می شود اگرچه ریخته  
 از دکن است چون از اینجا یک شاعر مربوط بر نخاسته لهذا شروع بنام  
 آنها نکرده و طبع نافص مصروف اینهم نیست که از احوال اکثر  
 آنها ملال-اندوز گردد مگر بعضی بعضی از آنها نوشته خواهد شد \*

“Be it known that up to this day, no book has been written containing a record of the Rékhtah poets. Rékhtah means poetry, which is in the style and manner of Persian poetry, but in the language of the exalted court of Dilly. Consequently the compilation of this book which has the title of Pithy Sayings of the poets has been undertaken. Though Rékhtah had its origin in the Deccan, I do not begin with the poets of that country, because it has not produced one great master. I do therefore not commence with them, but I have no intention entirely to omit them, but shall mention some of them.”

In the conclusion of the book he gives some further details on Rékhtah style:—

بدان که ریخته بر چندین قسم است از انجمله آنچه معلوم فقیر است  
 نوشته می آید اول اینکه یک مصرعش فارسی و یک هندی چنانچه  
 قطعه حضرت امیر خسرو علیه الرحمه نوشته دوم اینکه نصف

مصرعش هندی و نصف فارسی چنانچه شعر میرمعز که نوشته آمد  
 سوم آنکه حرف و فعل پارسی بکار برند و این قبیح است چهارم  
 آنکه ترکیبات فارسی می آرند اگر ترکیب که مناسب زبان ریخته  
 می افتد آن جائز است و این را غیر شاعر نمیداند و ترکیبی که  
 نامانوس ریخته می باشد آن معیوب است و دانستن این نیز  
 سلیقه شاعری است و مختار فقیر هم همین است اگر ترکیب فارسی  
 موافق گفت و گوی ریخته بود مضایقه ندارد پنجم ایهام است که  
 در شاعران سلف این فن رواج داشت اکنون طبعها مصروف باین  
 صنعت کم است مگر بسیار بشگفتگی و رفتگی بسته شود و معنی  
 ایهام این است که لفظی که برو بنای بیت بود آن دو معنی دارد  
 یکی قریب دوم بعید و بعید منظور شاعر باشد و قریب متروک  
 و ششم انداز است که ما اختیار کرده ایم و آن محیط همه صنعتها است  
 تجزیس و ترصیع الخ \*

“Be it known that Rékhtah is of several kinds, which I will explain to the extent of my knowledge. 1. One Miçra’ is Persian, and one Hindée like the fragment of Amyr Khosraw. 2. Secondly, half the Miçra’ is Persian and the other half Hindée, like the verses of Myr Mo’izz. 3. The verbs and prepositions are Persian but this is objectionable. 4. They use Persian construction, this is allowable to the extent it agrees with the construction of the Rékhtah idiom—this is known only to poets—but if it is contrary to the Rékhtah grammar it is objectionable. It is to be observed that this is one of the methods followed by poets, and that I have equally adopted it. If the Persian construction is in the spirit of the Rékhtah language there is no harm in adopting it. 5. Yhám was much in vogue with former poets but now it is no longer in use, there is no harm in it, if it is witty and natural. Yhám means that the word on which the meaning of

the verse depends has two significations, one obvious and the other far-fetched, and it is the latter which is intended by the poet. The style which I have adopted comprizes all the figures of speech as buns, resemblance of corresponding words in rhyme and measure, &c."

Beginning بعد حمد سخن-آفرین که اوست سزاوار تحسین

Mr. J. B. Elliott, C. S. has obliged me with the loan of his copy, which was written at Lucnow in 1212, and belonged once to Sir Gore Ouseley, 8vo. about 150 pp.

(43) تذکرهٔ علی حسینی گردیزی (P.)

The Tadzkirah of Rékhtah poets by Fat'h 'alyy who is usually called 'alyy *Hosayny* Gurdézy compiled at Dilly in 1165, or six years after the death of Anjám, which happened in 1159, and a few years after the death of Ishtiyáq, which took place in 1161. It appears from Dzoká *voce* Yúsof, that he was a great Çúfy Shaykh and still alive when Dzoká wrote, even Qásim who wrote in 1221, speaks of him as if he was alive. Gurdézy says in the preface, that he was induced to compile this book because the accounts of poets in other Tadzkirahs were very invidious. He alludes evidently to Myr's Tadzkirah of which this appears to be a somewhat better arranged edition. It is written in Persian and contains about one hundred biographies in alphabetical order.

Beginning ابتدای سخن بحمد سخن آفرین سزاست

Mr. Hall has had the goodness to lend me two copies, one was written in 1180 and is very correct, and the other was copied 1216, and belonged once to Tippoo's library, small 8vo. 156 pp. 13 lines. There is also a copy in the As. Soc. Beng. No. 193, about 200 pp. 13 lines.

(44) مخزن نکات تصنیف قیام الدین قائم (P.)

The Depository of pithy Sayings by Qiyám aldyn Mohamammad *Qáyim* of Chándpúr. He went early to Dilly, and obtained there an office under the emperor, but now, he says in his short autobiographical notice inserted in this book, owing to the decay of the empire, the string which has kept the servants of the emperor together is broken and they drop like pearls on the ground of humiliation. Every one turns his face to another side, and is obliged against his will to prefer emigrating to another place to remaining. He died in 1210 or 1207. The title is a chronogram for 1168 when he compiled this book. He denies in the preface every acquaintance with the preceding two Tadzkirahs, saying that no biography of Rékhtah poets had ever been written, but he choses so frequently the same extracts as his predecessors, that I doubt the truth of his assertion, though his book undeniably contains much original matter. He divides it into three chapters or periods طبقه 1. Ancient poets. 2. On the compositions of the poets of the middling period در کلام سخنوران متوسطین. 3. Modern poets. This is the most valuable work for the early history of Hindústány literature. Beginning

رنگین نلمات و دلخشین فقرات بحمد سخن-پناهی است

In the *Móty Mahall* is the autograph, 8vo. about 150 pp. Some places are left blank particularly towards the end of the book, and it is to all appearance merely a rough copy, which as the author came into difficulties about the time he compiled it, has probably never been finished. I had it transcribed for my use, but had unfortunately not time to make an abstract of the work when I was at Lucnow, and had access to the original, and as the original is very illegibly written, the copy made from it is incorrect, I plead this as an apology for the mistakes which may have crept into the subjoined list of Rékhtah poets.

(45)

گلزار ابراهیم

(P.)

The Garden of Ibráhyim, being a biographical Dictionary of about 300 Rékhtah poets, by the Nawáb 'ally Ibráhyim Khán, who had the title of Aryn aldawlah Náçir-jang and the takhalluç of Khalyl and of *Hál*. He was born at Patna, and his mother's grandfather was the learned Mollá Mo/hammad Naçyr who was a pupil of Akhúnd Mollá Sháh Mo/hammad Shyrázy and died during the middle of the reign of Mo/hammad Sháh. 'Alyy Ibráhyim was honoured with the friendship of Warren Hastings, and held under him the office of Chief Magistrate at Benares. He died in 1008. Jorät wrote the following chronogram on his death *لو آه متا مطلع ديوان عدالت*. Yúsuf 'ally and Shórish mention him under Khalyl and 'ishqy under *Hál*. He left besides this Tadzkirah a memoir on the trial by ordeal, which is printed in the *As. Res.* 8vo. I. p. 389, and two or three Tadzkirahs of Persian poets. He alludes to two of them in the preface without giving any details or even their titles. Mr. J. B. Elliott in a letter dated Patna, 19th July, 1852, informs me that one of the Persian Tadzkirahs is called Kholáçat alkalám and contains Mathnawies, and the other Çohofe Ibráhyim, containing Qaçydahts, Ghazals, &c. The former is very rare and the latter probably not extant. "I have made, he continues, inquiries from relatives, &c. and all that I can make out is, that he collected materials (poetry) for the work, but did not live to complete it. I have two volumes of unarranged materials. But he did complete the Bayádh and critical notices of all the poets, this is what Mr. Bland calls the Çohof. It is a very thick,

closely written 8vo. and is I believe unique, I met with it by mere accident." In a letter to Mr. Bland which is printed in the *Journ. Roy. As. Soc.* IX. p. 159, Mr. Elliott gives the following further details. "The Kholácat alkalám is appropriated to selections from, and abstracts of the Mathnawies of seventy-eight poets, who have produced the most approved works in that style of poetry. It is contained in two large quarto volumes of 2005 pages, each page containing four lines in breadth and twenty-one in length. To give some idea of the extent of the work, I may mention that a large royal octavo volume of 694 closely written pages is filled solely with the biographical notices of 3263 poets. The poetical extracts of this scarce work are not in my possession." From Mr. Bland's notice of the Bayádh it appears that the author completed it in 1205. Now as he had completed two Persian Tadzkirahs previous to 1195 and as the Çohof have never been completed, he must have written another Tadzkirah, with the name of which we are not acquainted. Yúsof 'alyy Khán informs that he was engaged in compiling a Tadzkirah of Persian poets on a very large plan in 1180.

This Tadzkirah was compiled during the years 1195 and 1196, and is distinguished by the copiousness of the extracts, and by the pains which the author has taken in fixing the dates. It appears that he entered into correspondence with most contemporary poets to obtain information of themselves, and extracts from their Dywáns for insertion. The biographies are in Persian.

Beginning رعنائی کلام بحمد متکلمی است که انجای سخنان

As. Soc. Beng. No. 45, 4to. about 800 pp. 19 lines. a fair hand, but unfortunately not very correct.

## (46) تذکره شورش (P.)

The Tadzkirah of Sayyid Gholám *Hosayn* who is familiarly called Myr Bhayná and whose takhalluṣ is Shórish. He was a native of Patna and a nephew of Mollá Myr *Wahyd*. He was first a pupil of Myr Bâqir who had the poetical names of *Hazyn* and of Tzohúr, and who died previous to 1193; and subsequently of Myrzá Ghasytá 'ishqy. He was a good improvisatore and had written, when he compiled this book, a Persian Dywán of about 4000 verses most of which dwell on mysticism. He died in 1195, and he probably compiled this book in 1193; for the latest date that occurs in it is 1192, and men who died in 1194 are mentioned as being alive. It has no preface or title page, nor does it appear from the autobiography that Shórish is the author of it, (though he speaks in the article on Shórish in the present tense,) the only authority which I have for ascribing it to him is the postscript which runs شورش تمام شد تذکره میر غلام حسین. It contains 314 short biographies written in Persian with extracts.

Beginning آفتاب سپهر تاجداري ماه برج شهر ياري

Mr. B. J. Elliott possesses the only copy of this book I have heard of, and has kindly lent it to me; a small 4to. about 500 pp. 15 lines.

## (47) تذکره هندي تصنيف غلام همداني مصحفی (P.)

The Hindy Tadzkirah, by Gholám Hamdány *Muchafy*. He was of a good family of Amróhah in the Morádábád district, and spent his early years in Dilly where he used to hold Moshá'arabs or poetical assemblies, and came to

celebrity as early as 1195. Subsequently he went to Lucnow, and it would appear from 'ishqy he supported himself by commerce. He died according to the Gulshane Békhár about the year 1243. When he wrote this Tadzkirah, in 1209, he had composed two Persian Dywáns, one in answer to Naḡryy Nayshápúry and the other containing original poems and three Urdú Dywáns, a Persian Tadzkirah, a part of a Sháhnámah which comes down to the geneology of Sháh 'álam, an Urdú Dywán containing verses which he had made at Dilly and a rough copy of a Persian Dywán in the style of Jalál Asyr, and one in the style of Nácir 'alyy, but both these were stolen from him. It appears from the Gulshane Békhár that he continued his literary activity after he had written this book, and composed three more Rékhtah Dywáns, and another Tadzkirah of Rékhtah poets.

He wrote this Tadzkirah at the request of his instructor Myr Mostahsan *Khalyq*, and inserted in it very full biographies written in Persian of about 350 Rékhtah poets who flourished from Moḥammad Sháh to his own time, paying particular attention to the biographies of contemporaries, with most of whom he was personally acquainted.

Beginning نيكوترين تذكرة غنچه دلهاي ارباب سخن را

As. Soc. N. 142 Svo. about 400 pp. 14 lines copied in 1219, not very correct.

(48)

تذكرة عشقي

(P.)

The Tadzkirah of 'ishqy of Patna a son of the poet Mojrim. He used to write Persian poetry, and his verses were corrected by his father, and by Sháh Moḥammad



*Wafá Wafá.* These are all the details which he gives us of his life under the letter 'ayn. The latest date which occurs in this book is 1215, this is probably the time at which he completed it. It contains in alphabetical order 439 short biographies of Rékhtah poets, written in Persian without a preface.

Beginning سراج بزم سخنوړي سراج الدين علي خان آرزو.

A carefully written copy is in possession of Mr. J. B. Elliott of Patna, who has obliged me with the loan of it, Svo. about 400 pp. 17 lines.

(49) گلشن هند تصنيف مرزا لطف (H).

The Rose garden of India, by Myrzá *Lutf*. His father Qásim Bég *Hijry*, was a native of Astrábád and came in 1154, with Nádir-sháh to Dilly. *Lutf* wrote this tadzkirah at the request of Mr. Gilchrist in 1215.

This is the fullest of the Rékhtah Tadzkirahs which I have seen, and includes only the names of those persons who have obtained some celebrity as poets. It contains about sixty articles in alphabetical order.

Beginning رعنائى اور زيبائى دلبران سخن-گو اس زينت آفرين كي  
حمد سے حاصل هي.

Mr. Hall has a copy large Svo. about 600 pp. 17 lines. A copy of nearly the same appearance is in my collection.

(50) عيار الشعرا تصنيف خوب چند ذکا (P.)

The Touchstone of poets being a Tadzkirah of Rékhtah poets by Khúb Chand, a native of Dilly, whose takhulluḡ is Dzoká. He gives under the letter dz an account of his

ancestors, but says very little of himself. His grandson informed me that he died in 1846, A. D. He left besides this book a *Dywán*, some Persian poetry, and some elegant compositions in prose. He undertook this compilation at the request of his teacher *Myr Naçyr aldyn Naçyr* usually called *Myr Kallú* in 1208 or 1213, but it appears that he continued making additions to it for more than thirty years, the last date we find in it being 1247.

It contains in alphabetical order an account of near 1500 poets who flourished from the commencement of *Hindústány* poetry to the author's time with specimens of their writings. It abounds in repetitions and inaccuracies of every description, and contains many persons who have never dreamt of writing poetry. It is without exception the most uncritical labour of the kind. The biographies are in Persian.

Beginning حمد بی حد داوری را سزد که بکلیک قدرت الهی.

Mr. Hall's collection, large 8vo. near 1000 pp. 15 lines.

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(P.) عمدهٔ منتخبہ تصنیف اعظم الدولہ سرور (51)

Excellent Selections being a *Tadzkirah* of *Hindústány* poets by the *Nawáb Myr Moḥammad Khán* whose *takhulluç* is *Sarwar* and whose title is *A'tzam aldawlah*. The title of the book does not occur in the preface, but in some verses of *Sayyid Ghálib 'alyy Khán* towards the end of the work which form a chronogram for 1216, when the book was compiled. There are other chronograms in it for 1215, and in the postscript it is stated that the chronogram of the work is رحمت خدا بیلحد which gives 1242. This may be the date when the book was completed, or perhaps when it was copied. The latest date which I have observed in the text is 1219.

It contains in alphabetical order near 1200 biographies of Urdú poets in Persian with short extracts from their works. This may be considered a somewhat improved edition of the preceding Tadzkirah.

Beginning ای پایه افهام زادراک تو پست.

Mr. Hall's collection 8vo. about 6700 pp. 15 lines.

(52)

مجموعه نغز

(P.)

Rare Collection being a Tadzkirah by Sayyid Abú-l-Qásim of Dilly who is usually called Qudrat Allah Qádiry and whose takhalluṣ is Qásim. Among his forefathers he counted Isma'yl Ghawrbandy and Sayyid Fádhil Gujrátý, a Saint, whose tomb is at Gujrát and up to this day a place of pilgrimage. Qásim was in Arabia a pupil of Mawlawy Fakhr aldyn, in poetry, of Hidáyat Allah Khán Hidáyat, and in medicine, of *Hakym Moḥammad Sharyf Khán*. In 1221 he had written a Dywán of 7000 distichs and a Mathnawý on the Mi'ráj in the measure of the Mathnawý of Jalál aldyn Rúmy containing 30,500 (?) verses; and a Mathnawý in the measure of the Bostán of 5200 verses on the miracles of 'abd al-Qádir. He died about 1246. The title is a chronogram for 1221 the date of the compilation.

The biographies are in Persian and alphabetically arranged. The specimens are well chosen. It contains about 800 biographies and seems to be chiefly founded upon the preceding Tadzkirah.

Beginning بیان فصاحت نشان که نظام جواهر الفاظش.

Mr. Hall's collection large 8vo. about 800 pp. 15 lines; a modern copy, and one in my collection transcribed from the same original, from which Mr. Hall's has been taken.

(53) طبقات سخن تصنيف عشق (P. H.)

Periods of poetical composition by Shaykh Gholám Mohyy aldyn Qorashy of Myrath (Meerut). His father, Shaykh Ni'mat Allah *Nĩamy*, was a good Persian poet and wrote a thick Dywán, in the arranging of which he assisted him when only twelve years of age. This gave him a taste for poetry and he wrote himself a Dywán in which he used the takhalluḡ of Mobtalá. Subsequently he devoted much of his time to archery, without neglecting however his studies. He learned Arabic grammar, but having a weak chest he was as it seems obliged to abandon it. When Sháh 'álam came from Patna to Dilly he gained the friendship of one of his courtiers, whose title was Nawáb Najaf Khán, and his name Ibráhyim Bég, and his takhalluḡ, Alam, he was induced by him to write another Dywán in which he used the takhalluḡ of 'ishq and a Persian Mathnawý containing the story of Sháhrokh and Máhrokh in about 1700 verses, it is in the measure of the Mathnawý of Jalál aldyn Rúmy and has the title *فسون عشق*. He also wrote a Persian Tadzkirah which has the titles of *مجموعه عشق* and of *باغ گلهاى حسن* and fills about 1280 pages. The latter name is a chronogram for 1187. He also wrote an Inshá of about 200 pages, it has the title of *چهار دفتر شرق* which is a chronogram for 1199, and a treatise on chronograms called *سرائر نسخه*. In 1220 he composed the *بحار تشریح* and *العشق* (اشعة). The latter treats on Ğúfism. He wrote this Tadzkirah in 1222, this date is contained in the title.

It is divided into two chapters *طبقه*, the first contains notices of upwards of a hundred Rékhtah poets, and the second notices of Persian poets of the same period. His biographies have the advantage of being original.

### Beginning is wanting.

Private collection 8vo. 484 pp. of 15 lines, the greater portion of the second part is wanting.

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(54)

دیوان جہان

(H.)

The Tadzkirah of Bény Naráyan *Jahán* of Láhór. It was compiled in 1812—A. H. 1227 and dedicated to Mr. Roebuck, at whose suggestion the work was undertaken.

The author gives in Hindústány the takhalluṣ, name, place of residence and the name of the teacher of about 150 Rékhtah poets and specimens of their writings, but not one date. The compilation is wanting in research.

Beginning گراغاز سخن حمد خدا سے

As. Soc. Beng. No. 89, 8vo. of about 300 pp. 13 lines, beautifully written under the superintendence of the author in 1812. Mr. Garcin de Tassy has made good use of this book in his *Hist. de la Lit. Hind.*

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(55)

گلستانہ نشاط

(H.)

The Nosegay of pleasure being selections of Persian and Rékhtah poetry by Mannú Lál made in 1252, the compiler is still alive and resides in Calcutta, his native town.

The extracts are arranged according to matter and divided into seven chapters گلدستہ, which are sub-divided into numerous heads called گل. The first eight chapters contain Persian poetry, and the seventh, which begins

in page 395, Rékhtah poetry, the names of the poets are printed in the margin, in red ink.

Beginning بسم الله بود بال هما برفرق عنوانها.

Beautifully printed in types, Calcutta 1252=1836 folio 463 pp.

(56)

گلشن بینار

(P.)

The Rose garden without thorns by the Nawáb Moç-tafâ Khán Bahádur who has in Rékhtah the takhalluç of Shéftah and in Persian of *Hasratry*, he resides at Dilly and began to compile this book in 1248 and completed it in 1250, he was then twenty-six years of age.

It contains about 600 very short biographies in Persian, he seems to have chiefly used the *Tadzkirah* of Qásim. It is more correct than most other *Tadzkirahs*.

Beginning گل سرسبد سخن حمدچمن طرازبست

Lithographed at Dilly, second edition, in 1253=A. D. 1837, 8vo. 383 pp.

(57)

گلشن بینزان

(H.)

The Rose garden without autumn by *Hakym Sayyid Gholám Qotob aldyn*, whose takhalluç is Bâín. His family was of 'arab-saráy which is about five miles south of Dilly, but his grandfather settled at Agra where he practised as physician and died in 1259, the author was born at Agra.

This may be considered a translation of the preceding *Tadzkirah* into unintelligible Hindústány, with some idiotical remarks.

Beginning مطلع انوار انواع صنعت حسن

Mr. Hall has had the goodness to lend me a copy of this work, large 8vo. about 300 pp. 21 lines.

## (H.) انتخاب دواړین شعراى مشهور زبان اردو کا (58)

Selections from the most celebrated Hindústány poets, viz. Walyy, Dard, Sawdá, Myr Taqyy Myr, Jorät, Myr *Hasan*, Naçyr, Mamnún, Násikh, Mulchand, Zawq, and Mümin Khán with a few popular songs and an introduction on the different kinds of Hindústány verses by Mawlawy Imám-baksh Çahbáiyi, Professor of Persian in the Dilly College. The author is near sixty years of age and acknowledged the best Persian scholar at Dilly. His other works will be described in their place. The extracts are preceded by short biographical notices written in Urdú.

Beginning مقدر نہیں اسکی تجلی کے بیان کا

Lithographed at Dilly 1844 A. D. 8vo. 273 pp.

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## (H.) گلدستہ نازنین (59)

An Anthology from Rékhtah poets without biographical notices, by Mawlawy Karym aldyn of Dilly who is now teacher of the Hindústány language in the Agra College, he may be thirty-five years of age. After the publication of this book, he edited a kind of periodical called گل رعنا, containing the poems made by the members of a Moshá'arah of Dilly, but it died soon for want of support. His other literary labours will be mentioned in their place.

Beginning گوهر شہوار حمد و ثنا نثار اوس شہنشاہ حقیقی کا

Lithographed at Dilly 1261=1845 folio 330 pp. hardly legible.

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## (60) تذکرۂ شعراى ہند تصنیف کریم الدین (H.)

A History of Urdú poets chiefly translated from Garcin de Tassy's *Histoire de la lit. Hind.* by F. Fallon, Esq. who is now a teacher in the Agra College and Karym aldyn with some additions, but also several omissions and hardly any improvement, the biographies are in Hindústány. For a notice of this book, I refer to Hall's erudite remarks in the Benares Magazine.

Beginning شکرہی اوس صانع بیدچون ہیچگون کا

Lithographed at Dilly, 1848, 8vo. 504 pp.

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## (61) چمن بینظیر (P. H.)

Garden without equal, being Elegant Selections from Persian and Urdú poets by *Mohammad Ibráhym*. He informs us in the preface that *Mohammad Hosayn* had some time ago published elegant extracts from Persian poets, and that he requested him to make a new edition, and this led him to compile this book, which it would appear embodies the said extracts. The title is a chronogram for A. H. 1265.

The book is divided into two parts the first is called *مرآة العاشقین* and contains extracts—chiefly Ghazals, from 50 or 52 ancient and modern Persian poets, 72 pp., and the second part contains extracts from 187 Urdú poets without notices of their lives, 249 pp.



Beginning سپاس و شکر ایزد آفتاب مطلع اقبال دیوان هی

Lith. at Bombay 1265, Svo. 19 lines in a page. Executed with great care, there is an edition of 1266 which has the title of Majma' alash'ar.\*

(62) تذکرۂ یوسف علی خان (P.)

Tadzkirah of Persian poets by Yúsof 'alyy Khán who compiled this work at Murshidábád in 1180 and completed it in 1184 and died previous to 1195.

It contains in alphabetical order about three hundred short biographies of Persian poets from the beginning of poetry to the author's life-time. He informs us in the postscript that he intended to add two volumes containing the history from 'álamgyr to the year 1184, but it is very likely that he has not carried out his plans. The book has no preface. The appendix contains contemporary poets who have not been noticed by Arzú. Bg. حرف الالف میر یافروند شمس الدین المدعو بد'م'ن المختلص بشرق.

Large Svo. 642 pp 11 lines, copied in 1213 from a MS. which had been executed in 1195, this volume came accidentally to hand, after the preceding sheets had been printed, this is the cause why it has not been noticed in its place in page 161 before No. 33.

\* Besides the Tadzkirahs described in this catalogue, Mr. Hall in an article in the Journ. As. Soc. Beng. Vol. XVII p. 512 mentions the following ones: Majma' alimukhab by Shah Mo'ammad Kamal (see Journ. Asiatique Série IV Vol. I p. 1 and Vol. II. p. 361); Tadzkirah Shó'ar-e Jaháingyr Shohy; Tadzkirah by Myr Mo'ammad 'alyy Tirmidzy; Tadzkirah by Myr Fakhr aldyn; Tadzkirah by Abú-l-Hasan; Tadzkirah by Myrza Jawan-bakht Jahandar Shah

### Contents of the appendix :

Aḡaf, this is the takhalluḡ of Aḡaf-jáh (see p. 153 *suprà*). His forefathers were of Túrán, his grandfather, 'ábid Khán held under 'álamgyr the rank of four thousand, and his father Gháziy aldyn Khán Fyrúz-jang rose under the same sovereign to the rank of seven thousand, which is the highest rank that is bestowed in India. Aḡaf-jáh was under Mohammad Sháh Cúbah-dár of the whole Deccan and died in 1160. He wrote good Persian poetry.

Mohábat-jang, his father was in the service of Mohammad A'tzam Sháh a son of 'álamgyr, and he was in the service of the same prince. Under Farrokh-siyar his fortunes changed frequently, but in the beginning of the reign of Mohammad Sháh he was appointed Cúbah-dár of Patna. He died in 1170, of dropsy.

A'lam aldawlah Hájy Mohammad Khán Bahádur was generally known by the name of Hájy 'álam : his father came as a merchant to Patna. A'lam aldawlah was governor of Tirhoot and a patron of the author of this Tadzkirah, it seems he was alive in 1180.

Kamál aldyn Khán *Ahqar* a Kashmyry, came after the death of his father from Dilly to Bengal where he resided in 1180.

Myr Mohammad 'alyy *Tajryd*, his father was of Yazd, and came under 'álamgyr I. to the Deccan, where he married the daughter of Myr Mohammad Shafy' Yazdy. Tajryd was born at Awrangábád in 1116, he studied at Ispahán, and returned about the time of the invasion of Nádír Sháh by sea to India. He remained for some time in the Deccan, and came in 1150 to Bengal. In 1165 he sailed from Hooghly to Arabia for the sake of making the pilgrimage, and came back to Bengal in 1169, and in 1180 he resided at Murshidábád and had written — شرح رساله مچاليه اللعيه — شرح رساله ملا محسن كاشي — رساله در ابيات مذهب او — شرح رساله نخبه — رساله تحقيق روح — شرح كافيه

Myr Mortadhá *Haydar*, in poetry a pupil of Myr Mohammad Afdhal *Thábit*, came to Bengal under Shujá' aldawlah and resides now, 1180, in that province, he has written a Dywán of about 10,000 bayts.

Myr Bâqir who has the title of Mokhlîḡ 'alyy Khán and the takhalluḡ of Khorram, is a relation of the late 'alyy Wirdy Khán and composes Ríkhtah and Persian poetry.

Myr Mohammad Taqyy *Khiyál* a pupil of Thábit came to Bengal under the late 'alyy Wirdy Khán, and died in 1173, he is the

author of the *بستان خیال* which is a novel in Persian prose, in fourteen volumes.

Faqh *Çahib Dardmand*, a friend of the author, died in 1179 and left a *Dywán*.

Myrzá Báqir a son of Áqá Myrzá was a Persian by birth, who came to India during the administration of Mohábat-jang.

Myrzá Báqir was born in the Deccan, he was a good physician and alive in 1180.

\* See below 0  
'alyy Ibráhyim Khán *Khalyl*.

Myr Mortadhá *Hálat* died two years ago.

Murshid Quly Khán Rostam-jang *Makhmúr* of *Súrat* a relation of the Nátzim of Bengal, who sent him as governor to Orissa, subsequently he lived at the Court of Áçaf-jáh, and died a few years after him, he left *Rékhtah* poetry.

Wájid has the title of Fakhr altojjár, the pride of merchants, his ancestors were of Kashmyr, but he was born at Patna, where he resided in 1180.

Mortadhá Quly Khán *Firáq* was under Mohammad Sháh a Munshiy at Dilly, towards the end of the reign of Akmad Sháh he came to Bengal where he now, 1180, resides.

Nawáb Sayyid almulk *Asad Allah Ghálib-jang Ghálib* resides now, in 1180, at Murshidábád.

Hakym Moammad Shafy' Khán *Forúgh* of Shýráz came to India, and was appointed a physician to the emperor, subsequently he was attached to the governors of Oudh, and about 1160 he came to Bengal, and now, 1180, he is attached to the Nátzim's court.

2 See above +  
Hájý Akmad 'alyy *Qiyámat*, an uncle of 'alyy Ibráhyim Khán *Khalyl*, resides now at Patna.

✓ Sulán Mokarram *Sultán*, a descendant of Abú-l-Hasan king of Haydarábád, has travelled much in Arabia and Persia.

Before concluding this chapter I insert an Index to the Urdú Tadzkirahs. The reader must remember that consistently with the plan of the work this is not intended to be an elaborate biography of *Rékhtah* poets, but merely a list of the materials available for such a biography, containing besides their names and the titles of their works, the

principal dates. I am therefore not responsible for any mistakes or repetitions which may occur in the books indexed. For farther details and critical remarks, I refer to Garcin de Tassy's *Hist. de la Lit. Hind.* For the sake of brevity, I make use of the following abbreviations in referring to the above Tadzkirahs: A = Qáyim see No. 44; B = Gurdézy No. 43; C = 'alyy Ibráhyim No. 45; D = Dzoká No. 50; E = Muḥafy No. 47; G = Gulshane Hind No. 49; H = Sarwar No. 51; J = Shórish No. 46; K = Qásim No. 52; M = Myr No. 42; P = Gulshane Bé-khár No. 56; R = Gulshane Bé-khizán No. 57 (I used this book only occasionally, whereas I made it a rule to abridge all the notices contained in the other Tadzkirahs); T = *Tabaqáte Sokhan* No. 53; V = 'ishqy No. 48. I use the tense which I found in each Tadzkirah, this being in many instances the only indication of the time when a poet flourished, though not always a safe one. It is hardly necessary to say that many of the persons mentioned in this list have not left a *Dywán* nor any other works. I should have omitted them had I not been in danger to throw away the grain with the chaff. Such criticism is the duty of the historian.

'abd, 'abd al-Rakym of the Deccan, H. He may be identical with the 'abd al-Rakym mentioned by M.

'abd al-Barr, M.

'abd Allah flourished previous to the time of Myrú Myrzá, H. Garcin de Tassy informs us that 'abd Allah of the Deccan is the author of a *Mathnavy* which has the title of *درالمجالس* and of which a copy is in the India House in London. I give the verse which H quotes of him, as it may enable the reader to decide on the identity of the two poets.

کہوں میں کس سے بہہ دکنہ یار کی جدائیکا دوا-پذیر نہیں درد آشفاتی کا

'abid a contemporary of Walyy, his language and style are obso-

lete, D. He is probably identical with 'ábídy the author of a Mathnawý called *دهیا قلبی* (*Doḥya Kalby*?) mentioned by Garcin de Tassy.

Abjady author of a *Dywán*, see 2nd chapter.

Abbrú, Shaykh Najm aldyn 'alyy Khán, commonly called Sháh Mobárah, was a descendant of Moḥammad Ghawth Gwályáry and a near relation of Arzú, who used to revise his verses. He was born at Gwályár but came early to Dilly; for some time he lived at Nárnawl in the Society of Gurdézy's father. He was blind of one eye, and died previous to 1161, about fifty years of age, M, A, B, G.

Abú-l-Ḥasan king of Golconda, see Tánásháh.

Aḡaf, Aḡaf aldawlah governor of Oudh. I give here a list of the governors, (now kings) of Oudh, because most of them were patrons of Rékhtah poetry. Ḥafdar-jang died on the 17th of Dzú-l-ḥajj, 1167. In the Lucnow Almanack for 1848 and in Prinsep's Useful Tables, it is said that he died in 1170, but the chronogram above the eastern entrance to his beautiful Mausoleum five miles from Dilly, gives the above date, it runs.

چنین سال تاریخ او شد رقم که بادا مقیم بهشت برین

He was succeeded by Shujá' aldawlah who died in 1188, then followed Aḡaf aldawlah who died in 1212. Sa'ádat 'alyy Khán a brother of Aḡaf aldawlah died in 1229. Gháziy aldyn Ḥaydar 'imád almulk obtained in 1235 the title of king and died in 1242. Naḡyr aldyn Ḥaydar d. 1252. Naḡyr aldawlah d. 1258. Amjad 'alyy Sháh d. 1263. Wájid 'alyy is now, 1853=1269 A. H. on the throne.

Aḡghar, Myr Amjad 'alyy of Agra, a holy man who derived his spiritual genealogy from 'abd Allah Baghdády, H. He had also the takhalluḡ of Amjad. R paid him two visits and says that he died and left Persian and Urdú poems. His Urdú *Dywán* has been printed at Agra.

Aḡghar, Myr Aḡghar 'alyy of Máhrérah near Dilly, D. He has also written Persian poetry. His *Dywán* is celebrated, K.

'aḡim, Nawáb Ḥamḡam aldawlah Khán Maḡḡúr-jang of Agra.

'aḡimy, Khwájah Burhán aldyn of Dilly composed many marthiyah and died in 1166, A. B. He was descended from Khwájah 'abd Allah Alzár, H. Shérish calls him 'aḡiy, and says that he was skilled in chronograms.

'aḡiy, Núr Moḥammad is a good poet of Burhánpúr in the Deccan, B. He is also mentioned by J and V. Garcin de Tassy mentions

two Mathnawies of 'aḡiy on the religious duties of the Musal-máns, of which a copy, written in 1146 and 1147 is in the Imperial library at Paris, one has the title of خلاصة المعاملات and the other of أنواع العلوم.

'aḡiy, Karam 'alyy\* of Dilly was a perfectly illiterate man, and kept a perfumer's shop at Patna. He was a pupil of Myrzá Bhuchchú Fidwy.

'aḡiy is a poet of Rámpúr, D, P.

Adab, Gholám Mohyy aldyn of Haydarábád a pupil of Faydh, R.

Adham آدم, 'abd al-'alyy author of a Mathnawý called مجموعة عاشقين of which a description is contained in Garcin de Tassy, a copy of it is in the British Museum.

Afáq, Myr Faryd aldyn b. Bahá aldyn of Jalálábád (half way between Dilly and Saháranpúr ?) was a pupil of Firáq, P. He has lately left Dilly, D. He was a friend of K.

Afaryn, Shaykh Qalandar-bakhsh of Saháranpúr, lives in his native town, D. He has written a book on the figures of speech under the title of تحفة الصنائع, II, P.

Afḡah, Sháh Faḡyh, a pupil of Myrzá By-dil, was a darwysh at Lucnow and died in 1192 at a very advanced age, C. He left a Persian Dywán.

Afḡah, Aghá Haydar 'alyy a son of Myrzá Hasan 'alyy Bég of Lucnow where he now resides, R.

Afdhal, Mohammad Afdhal of Jhanjánah not far from Meerut, a mystical poet, but without much education : flourished, it would appear from Qáyim, previous to 'abd Allah Qotob-sháh (came to the throne in 1020). He is the author of a poem called the Story of hardship بكتيه كاهاني of which there is a copy in the India House in London.

Afgár, Myr Jywan went to Mashhad and remained there attached to the tomb of Imám Ridhá, C.

Afghán, Imám 'alyy Khán of Lucnow, H, D, T. According to C 3-8 his name was Alif Khán and he lived in great poverty.

Afsar, Gholám Ashraf a son of Gholám Rasúl and a pupil of Muḡlafy composed chiefly Marthiyahs, E, H. He is now at Lucnow, D.

Afsar of Morádábád. D says "I have never met him."

\* According to the rules of Persian grammar we ought to spell Karame 'alyy : but in proper names which are compounds like this the idháfat is invariably dropped in Urdú. I also write agreeably to the Urdu pronunciation and prosody Nawab and not Nowwáb.

Afsós, Myr Shyr 'alyy was first in the service of Nawáb Isháq Khán the uncle of Açaf aldawlah at Lucnow and subsequently of Myrzá Jawán-bakht, and finally he was recommended to Lord Wellesley and appointed a Munshiy of the College of Fort William. He died at Calcutta in A. D. 1809. His writings will be mentioned in their respective places.

Afsós, Myrzá Ghafúr Bég of Dilly. His ancestors came from Túrán. He died some years ago, H.

Afsurdah, Myrzá Panáh 'alyy Bég of Lucnow composes chiefly Marthiyahs, T.

Aftáb, this is the takhalluç of the emperor Sháh 'álam II. reigned 1173-1221.

Agáh, Moçammad Çaláç lived at Dilly under the emperor Moçammad-sháh, B, D. He died a long time ago, H.

Agáh, Núr Khán a Patán is a clever story-teller, C. Is a pupil of Sháh Wáqif, went some time ago to Patna where he entered the service of Nawáb Karym Quly Khán a son of Monyr aldawlah. It is not known where he now is, V. He may be identical with the following.

Agáh, Myr Hasan 'alyy one of the story-tellers of the king of Dilly. H says that he was lately appointed to that post, and K who wrote in 1121, that he still held the office.

Aghá, Myrzá Aghá Khán of Lucnow is skilled in writing Marthiyahs, D, H.

Agház, Munshiy Lachman Naráyan was in the service of General Ochterlony who died about 1826 A. D. H.

Ah, Myr Mahdiy a son of Myr Moçammad, whose takhalluç was Sóz, is a promising young man, V.

Açmad of Guzrát was a contemporary of Walyy of the Deccan, he knew Sanskrit and Bháká and wrote some times in Rékhtah, C. According to M and D his takhalluç is Açmady, this however seems to be a mistake.

Açmad, Sayyid Gholám Moçyy aldyn of Haydarábád a pupil of Faydh. R.

Açmad. Sayyid Açmad 'alyy of Saráwah was a well educated and clever man, he translated the Nal Dáman and Zalykhá into Rékhtah verses and left a Rékhtah Dywan, D. He is probably identical with the author of the Mathnawý called گل و صنوبر and of the two Hindústány prose works called مورپنکوی and رشک پری mentioned by Garcin de Tassy, the latter two were written in 1241 at Faydhábád

see 44. 1-4

• *Aḥmad*, Myrzá *Aḥmad* Bég a Qazalbásh is a good soldier, H, D. He has latterly given up writing poetry, K.

*Aḥmad*, *Háfiz* Shaykh Gholám *Aḥmad* Akhónd is a very learned man, his forefathers were of the Panjáb, but he was born at Dilly, H. According to D his name is Shaykh *Aḥmad*.

*Aḥmad*, Çameçám Allah a son of In'ám Allah Khán Yaqyn was a soldier by profession, and died in the Eastern provinces (Oudh ?), K.

*Aḥmad*, Shaykh *Aḥmad* Yár writes Persian and Rékhtah poetry, K. Shaykh *Aḥmad* 'ally of Dilly a pupil of Myr Kallú *Haqyr*, D. He is probably identical with the preceding.

*Aḥmad*, Myrzá *Aḥmad* 'ally Khán a son of Fa'ih 'ally Khán is a promising young man, D.

*Aḥmad*, Gholám *Aḥmad* 'ally resides at Burhánpúr, H, D.

*Aḥmad*-sháh familiarly called Basáwan, J.

*Aḥmad*-sháh Bahádur emperor of Dilly J.

*Aḥmady*, Shaykh *Aḥmad* Wáarith of Zamányah near Gháziyápúr flourished in 1196, C, V.

*Aḥmady*, Nitzám aldyn, a distinguished calligraph, was born in 1200 went in 1229 to Malabár (Malywár). He is the author of a Persian and of an Urdú Dywán. H says that there was an *Aḥmady* of Gujrát, but that he did not know his name. See 11-12 1229.

*Aḥqar*, Myrzá Jawád 'ally a Qazalbásh was born at Lucnow where he resided in 1209, he was then about 22 years of age, E, D.

*Aḥsan*, *Aḥsan* Allah a contemporary of Ishtiyáq, Madhmún and of Abrú whom he imitates. Was dead in 1165, A, B, V.

*Aḥsan*, Myrzá *Aḥsan* 'ally (K writes Quly instead of 'ally) was of Persian descent and a pupil of Myr Dhiyá and subsequently of Sawdá, found patrons in Shujá' aldawlah and A'çaf aldawlah, H. At present 1215, he is in the service of Nawáb Sarfaráz aldawlah at Lucnow, G. Besides this poet, Myrzá *Aḥsan* Allah with the takhal-luç *Aḥsan* and 'ally *Aḥsan* Khán *Aḥsan* who was the Khánsámán of 'umdat almulk are mentioned in V.

*Aḥsan*, Moḥammad Mawlá is a poet of the Deccan (ملك جنوبي), D.

*Aḥsan*, *Aḥsan* Allah Khán of Dilly a pupil of K and a friend of H. He is still, 1852, alive at Dilly.

'ajá'yib Ráy Munshiy, J.

'ájiz, 'arif aldyn Khán visited twelve years ago Dilly, but some time ago he went to the Deccan, and it is said that he resides at Burhánpúr, M, B. He used to write Kabits, J.



'ájiz, from M who mentions him as well as 'ájiz of Burhánpúr, it appears that he lived at Dilly in 1164 and was given to unnatural vices. He is probably identical with 'árif 'ally Khán 'ájiz of Agra mentioned by C.

'ájiz, Zóráwar Singh a Khatry and a grandson of Ráy Anand Rám Mukhliç resides at Dilly and writes Persian and Rékhtah poetry. He is a pupil of Shaykh Naçyr aldyn *Gharyb*, D, H.

'ájiz, Myr Gholám Haydar Khán of Dilly a son of Mohammad 'atzym Allah Khán and a nephew of Mohammad Ja'far Rághib Pánypaty a relation of H. He is a pupil of Qudrat, and resides at Patna, D. He died young, V.

'ájiz, Ulfat Khán of Afghán origin was born at Khúrjah which is thirty koss east of Dilly, H.

Ajmal, Náçir aldyn Mohammad, familiarly called Ajmal Mohammad or Mohammad Ajmal, a son of Sháh Mohammad Náçir Afdhaly of Ilahábád, a pupil of his late brother Gholám Qotob aldyn *Moçybat*, is a learned man and writes sometimes Rékhtah verses, J. He has written several works, V.

Akbar, Sháh Bhuchchú or Myan Bhuchchú, a pupil of Hátim, used to have Moshá'araks whilst he was at Dilly, H. As long as Muçhafy was at Dilly he used to correct Akbar's verses. He has written a *Dywán*, the style of it is far-fetched and disfigured by puns, E.

Akbar, Mokarram aldawlah Sayyid Akbar 'ally Khán Mostaqym-jang, brother of Jawán-bakht's mother. He died a few years ago, K.

Akbar, Akbar Khán a younger brother of P and a pupil of Mümin Khán (who fell from the roof of his house and died in A. D. 1852). Akbar resides at Dilly.

Akhgar, Lálah Ték Chand is treasurer of Myrzá Khorram-bakht, D, H.

Akhtar, Myr Akbar 'ally of Sirhind a pupil of Muçhafy and Jorät, resided at Lucnow, and was in 1209 upwards of 30 years of age. He had first the takhalluç of Anjám, E.

'ákif was a friend of Sawdá, D.

Khwájah Akram of Dilly was a friend of Qáyim and embodied the title of his Tadzkirah into chronogrammatic verses, A, C, V, D.

Alam, Çázib Myr a son of Khwájah Mohammad Myr, and consequently a nephew of Myr Dard, was in 1194 at Murshidábád and in 1215 at Dilly, G. He was still alive in 1221, K. According to E and H he was a son of Myr Dard.

Alam, Moḥammad 'alyy is a pupil of Dzawq, P.

'āliy-jāh is the takhalluṣ of a son of Nawāb Nitzām almulk *Natzar*, P.

'āliy a prince of the imperial house of Dilly, and a pupil of Dzawq, P.

'alym, a Dakhny poet with whose circumstances A was not acquainted.

'alyy, Shāh Nāṣir 'alyy, a very pious man, was born and brought up at Sahrand near Dilly (H spells Sirhind), he left a Persian Dywān and some Mathnawies, H.

'alyy, 'alyy Moḥammad Khān an Afghān of Morādābād, D.

'alyy, Myrzā 'alyy of Lucnow was of Moghol origin and a pupil of Dywānah, D.

'alyy Jān, familiarly called Bahman of Dilly, a son of Qādhiy Buḍḥdhan uses his name as his takhalluṣ, D. He is a young man, H.

'alyy, Myrzā 'alyy Quly of Dilly left a short but good Dywān, D.

Amānat, Amānat Rāy resided in the Darybah at Dilly, H, P.

Amāny, Myr Amāny of Dilly son of Khwājah Burhān aldyn Athimy. C says he died in 1187 and P says in 1177. He wrote chiefly Marthiyahs.

Amjad, Mawlawy Moḥammad Amjad, a pupil of Nitzām Khān Mu'jiz, was near seventy years of age in 1209, and had written Persian and Rékhtah verses, E, D. According to P he was a son of Mawlawy Arshad, whose takhalluṣ was Arshad (he is the author of a commentary on the Mynā Bázár) and the father of Mawlawy 'abd al-Raḥman, a friend of P.

Amyn, Myr Moḥammad Amyn of the Deccan. H was not able to obtain any information respecting him.

Amyn, Myr Moḥammad Amyn of Benares is a pupil of Myr Gholām 'alyy Āzād, D. He went to the Deccan and settled there, K. I suppose he is identical with the preceding.

Amyn, Khwājah Amyn aldyn, a native of Patna, was of Kashmyry origin, in 1194 he had been some years in the service of Nawāb Myr Moḥammad Ridhā Khān Motzaffar-jang, C. His poems which are very highly spoken of, have been collected in a small Dywān of Ghazal D, G. He was a pupil of Holās Rāy *Ikhhlāṣ* and left a Persian Dywān, V.

Amyn, Myrzā Moḥammad Ismā'yl of Dilly had first the takhalluṣ

of *Wahshat*, he was first a soldier and then a teacher, D. He was a friend of D.

Amyn, Amyn aldyn Khán a son of Qádhīy Wahyd aldyn Khán is the grandfather of the present Amyn of the Calcutta Madrasah, he died at Benares in 1186.

Amyr, Nawáb Moḥammad Yár Khán a son of Nawáb 'alyy Moḥammad Khán of Afghán origin. He was a good musician and resided at Tándah. His attention having been directed to Rékhtah poetry, he invited Sóz and Sawdá to come to him, but they did not accept his offers, he then invited Moḥammad Qáyim who resided then at Bisawly, and gave him a salary of one hundred Rupees a month. Besides Qáyim he assembled other poets round himself, like Muḥafy, Na'yim, Parwánah Morádábády, 'ishrat, and Hakym Kabyr Sambhaly. He was also an admirer of paintings and ordered 'áqil Khán to paint portraits of all celebrated poets and formed an album of them. The defeat of Dhábīfah Khán by Sháh 'álam and the Mahrattas put a stop to this happy state of things, and he died soon after 1188, E. According to K he was originally of the Ját caste and was adopted as son by Dáwúd Khán of Morádábád.

Amyr, Amyn aldawlah Mo'yn almulk Náçir-jang, familiarly called Myrzá Méðhú (pronounce Ménðhú), a brother of Açaḥ aldawlah, held the office of Myr Atishy (i. e. he was in charge of gun-powder, fire-works, &c.) at the court of Sháh 'álam, he resides now at Lucnow, H. He seems to have been still alive in 1221.

Amyr, Amyr aldawlah Nawázish Khán of Dilly was called *Hamyd al-Raḥmán* Khán he was a pupil of Nitzám aldyn and used to hold Moshá'arahs in his house at which all poets of Dilly assembled, H.

Amyr, Shaykh Amyr aldyn of Narwar where it is said he was for some time Kotwál, H, D.

Amyr, Amyr 'alyy a Sayyid of Dilly went some time back to the Deccan, H, D.

Amyr, Sayyid Amyr Allah of Dilly is an amiable young man who is well versed in astronomy, H. He was a friend of D who calls him Myán Amyr Allah.

Amyr, Shaykh Amyr Allah of Dilly a pupil of Naçyr is clever in Ramal, D, P. (It is not unlikely that he is identic with the preceding and that D mentions him twice).

Amyr, Shaykh Amyr-bakhsh a son of *Hosayn-bakhsh* of Dilly, holds an appointment at Hátras, R.

Andóh, Myrzá Ghafúr Bég a Moghol (Persian or Tatar) by origin, was a soldier by profession, and resided at Dilly, D, H.

A'là, Myr 'alvy of Dilly a son of the late Myr Wiláyat Allah Khán, he was in the service of Shujá' aldawlah of Oudh and C saw him during the Nawáb's wars with the English.

Anjám, Nawáb 'umdat almulk Amyr Khán held a high office under Moḥammad-sháh. Qáyim was much attached to him; he was murdered in 1159 and left Persian and Rékhtah poems, A, B, G, H. He was a descendant of Ni'mat Allah Walyy and composed chiefly logogriphs, T.

Anwár, Moḥammad Mawlà of the Deccan. H says that he has not been able to obtain any information regarding him, from D it would appear that he was his contemporary.

Anwar, Gholám 'alyy was of Kálpy, C.

Anwar, Aftáb Ráy was a writer in a public office, D.

Anwar, Walyy Moḥammad Khán a Shaykh-zádah of Dilly, his ancestors were Dáróghahs of the imperial court of justice (of Dilly), he writes Persian and Rékhtah poems, more particularly Ghazals, H.

'áqil, Ráy Sukh Ráy of the Panjáb served in the army, composed a few verses and assisted Qáyim much in compiling his Tadzkirah.

'áqil, 'áqil-sháh led a roaming life, but was much at Dilly where he frequently visited E. According to H he was a soldier, but I suppose that سیاهی is a mistake for سیاحی.

'aqydat of Burhánpúr, a contemporary of Nawáb A'tzam Khán, D.

Árám, Prém Náth a Khatry lived first at Dilly, but retired subsequently during the war to Bindrabun. He was a clever archer and penman. Left a Rékhtah Dywán of about 2000 verses and some Persian poetry. H speaks of him as if he had been alive in 1215.

Árám, Makhan Lál of the Káyet caste was a pupil of Inshá Allah Khán, H.

Árám, Khayr Allah of Sirdhánah an arrow-maker, was much in the Society of a son of Simroo who had the title of Tzafaryáb Khán and the takhalluḡ of Çáhib. Árá́m died of cholera at an early age and previous to 1215.

'árif, Myr 'árif 'alyy of Amróhah lives since some time at Murá-dábád, he says that he is a pupil of Muḡlafy, P.

'árif, Moḥammad 'árif a Kashmyry born at Dilly (C and V call him Akbarábády, and say that he had a shop close to the Dilly-Dar-

wázah at Dilly). He was a tailor by profession and in poetry a pupil of Madhmún and Abrú. He died a short time ago, E. He was a contemporary of Myrú Myrzá, E who knew him says, that his Dywán was arranged after his death by one of his pupils.

'árif, Sháh Hosayn a Darwysh, who lived at the shrine called Qadam Sharyf near Dilly, H.

Armán, Sháh 'alyy a son of Ja'far 'alyy Hasrat of Lucnow, H. I have been told that he was Nátzir at Alwar and died there.

Armán, Nawáb Mojáhid-jang of Haydarábád, a pupil of Myr Asad 'alyy Khán, H, D.

Arzú, Siráj aldyn 'alyy Khán, see p. 133.

Asad, Asad Allah Khán usually called Myrzá Nawshá. His ancestors were of Samarqand, he was born at Dilly, H. This is the same poet who will be mentioned under the takhalluḡ of Ghálib. He is now, 1852, near sixty years of age. His Dywán has been printed. At present he writes only Persian verses. He is also the author of a Persian Inshá and of a Mathnawý in praise of 'alyy.

Asad, Lála Kyrat Singh, a Khatry of Dilly, was a skilful Motaḡaddiy (writer), he is the author of a short Persian Dywán.

Asad, Myr Amány, a pupil of Sawdá, resided first at Dilly, after the death of his patron Nawáb Afdhal Khán he went to Lucnow, and was murdered on the road at an age of about fifty. He left a thick Dywán and several Mathnawies among them one on the Pack of cards كنجیه E, H.

Asad, Myr Asad 'alyy of Dilly a pupil of Sawdá lives now in Bengal, V.

As'ad Myrzá As'ad-bakht a son of Ahsan-bakht and a grandson of Sháh 'álam. It seems that he was alive in 1121, K.

'asas, Shaykh Badr aldyn of Sikandrah (about forty miles east of Dilly) is the Kotwál of that village, D, H.

Ashfáq, Shaykh Sarferáz 'alyy of Bareilly is a pupil of Myrzá Khány Nawázish Hosayn, D.

'áshiq, Mahdiy 'alyy Khán (P spells Mahd 'alyy Khán) was of a noble family of Dilly, having been the grandson of Nawáb 'alyy Mardán Khán. He used to hold for about ten years every Friday poetical assemblies in his house, at which all poets of Dilly were present, and among them H and D. He died two years ago, H. He died four years ago, K. 'áshiq is a most fertile poet having

written three Urdú Dywáns, two Persian Dywáns, a Yúsof ó Zalykhá, a *Hámleh Háydary* in Urdú, a *Majnún ó Laylá*, and a *Khosraw ó Shyryn*, and an Urdú Mathnawý in which he describes Lucnow, and other poems. He is also the author of a *Tadzkirah* of some poets who attended his *Moshá'arah*, he left in all near 200,000 verses. He had begun to translate the *Sháh-námah* into Urdú verses, but died before he had completed it.

'áshiq, Myr *Yalyà* familiarly called 'áshiq 'alyy Khán is a poet of the Deccan B, C, V. In D a poet of this takhalluṣ is mentioned of whom it is said that he is of *Haydarábád*.

'áshiq, 'alyy A'tzam Khán, a brother of Khwájah Mohtaram Khán *Mohtaram* and a pupil of 'isq, V. He is alive, J. He was a friend of C and died shortly previous to 1195.

'áshiq, Myr Burhán aldyn, a pupil of Myr *Hasan*, is a good artist, C, V, J.

'áshiq, Moḥammad Khán of the Çúbah of *Narwar*, H, P.

'áshiq, Shaykh Nabyy-bakhsh of Agra, a son of Moḥammad Çaláh and a pupil of Natzyr of Agra, P.

'áshiq, Mawlawy Jalál aldyn was a man of learning, who wrote sometimes poetry, D, H.

'áshiq, Rájah Kalyán Sing Tahawwur-jang, Náztim of the Çúbah Behár, a son of Rájah Shitáb Ráy, wrote Persian and Urdú poetry, H. He left a Persian Dywán, J.

'áshiq, Bhólá Náth of Dilly, a son of Lálah Gópy Náth Pundit, was Treasurer of Nawáb A'tzam aldawlah Myr Moḥammad Khán and a friend of D, he composed Persian and Urdú poetry.

'áshiq, Rám Singh, a Khatry of Dilly, was acquainted with D and left a Dywán. He died some time ago, H.

'áshiq, Munshiy 'ajáyib Ráy, C.

'áshiqy, Aghá Hosayn Quly-Khán, a son of Aghá 'alyy Khán, his ancestors came from Khorásán, he was born at Patna, it is said that he now, 1252, resides at Lucnow, he is the author of the *نشر عشق* in Persian, but as he does not know Arabic he fell into many errors, P

Ashk, is a poet of Rámpúr of Afghán descent, H, D.

Ashky, Myr Wáarith 'alyy a son of Sháh Kalb 'alyy of Patna a pupil of V.

Ashky, Myrzá Gholám Moḥyy aldyn, R.

Ashná, Myr Zayn al'ábidyn is mentioned by B as a contemporary ;

K adds that he was usually called Myr Nawáb, and that he was a son of the *Hakym Açlaḥ* aldyn Khán, who was equally a distinguished man and knew *Arzú*.

Ashná, Myrzá Juggan, a son of Raḥmat Allah Khán, was a contemporary of D.

Ashná, Mahá Sing a Khatry, writes Persian and Rékhtah poetry, H. He resides at Dilly, D.

Ashraf a contemporary of Walyy, D. A contemporary of Ábrú, C.

Ashraf, Moḥammad Ashraf. D says that he is of the neighbourhood of Lucnow and writes good poetry. V says that he formerly resided at Murshidábád, and was in the service of John Bristow, and that he did not know what had now become of him. C who quotes the same verse of him as D, and V says that a poem called *میرنامه* is ascribed to him.

Ashraf, Moḥammad Ashraf, a son of Imám aldyn of *Kándhelah* in the district of Saháranpúr, is a well educated young man of about thirty years of age, J.

Ashraf, *Háfiz* Gholám Ashraf of Dilly used sometimes the takhaluṣ of *Háfiz*, he was a good musician and wrote Persian and Hindustány verses. He was a friend of K and a young man in 1221, and is probably identical with Ashraf Khán son of *Hakym Sharyf* Khan 'álamsháhy of Dilly mentioned by T.

Ashúb, Myr Imdád 'ally Khán, a son of Myr Rawshan 'ally Khán Forógh of Dilly, a pupil of Mamnún, P.

Ashuftah, 'atzym aldyn Khán, his sobriquet is *Bahóry* Khán, he is a soldier by profession, E. He was of Patan origin and a pupil of Máyil. He used to attend the *Mashá'arahs* of Mahdiy 'ally Khán, but subsequently he became a Chishty ascetic and gave up composing poetry. He gained his livelihood by commerce, H. It would appear from T that he was alive in 1221.

Ashuftah, *Hakym* Myrzá Ridhá Quly Khán was a physician and a son of the physician Moḥammad Shafy' Khán, some say he was of Agra and others say of Lucnow. He was in 1215, in Calcutta, G, H.

Ashuftah, Sayyid Monawwar 'ally, a native of Dilly, a clever physician, P. I believe he is alive and resides at Meerut.

'askar 'ally Khán was of Murshidábád, V.

'askary, Myrzá Moḥammad 'askary a Moghol (i. e. of Persian or Tatar origin) of Patna, D. A pupil of Qudrat Allah, H.

*Baháry* ?

Asyr, Balthasar, a half-caste, is a friend of Tzafar-yáb Khán (this was the title of Soomroo's son). His poems are corrected by Moḥammad Naçyr aldyn Naçyr, D, H.

Asyr, Myr Gulzár 'ally is now about forty-five years of age, R.

Asyr, R mentions, besides the above, two other Asyrs (No. 56 and 66) but says that he knows nothing respecting them.

'atá, Khwájah 'atá (Moḥammad 'atá Allah, D.) flourished under 'álamgyr and was a man of bad character, A, J, K.

Aṭal آتال Myr 'abd al-Jalyl, a Sayyid of Belgrám, was a descendant of Abú-l-faraj Wásity D, K. According to P and R he was of Dilly. Though a great scholar, his Rékhtah verses are humoristic and in the style of Myrzá Zetely. He was a contemporary of Moḥammad 'atá and is the author of Persian and Arabic Qaçydahs; in Persian he has the takhalluç of Wásity.

Athár, Hosayn 'ally Khán is a pupil of Imám-baksh Násikh, H, P.

Athar, Sayyid Mohammad Myr of Dilly a son of Naçr aldyn and a brother of Khwájah Myr Dard, he was a pious man and given to Çúfism. He left a small Dywán and a Mathnawý. K says he died many years ago, V.

Athym, Moḥammad 'ally of Górákpúr, R.

Athimy, Sayyid Burhán aldyn of Dilly composed chiefly Marthiyahs, V.

Atish, Myrzá Gholám Hosayn b. Myrzá Karym Allah Bég a pupil of Tapish is the author of a treatise on Prosody and of one on rhyme. He is now at Murshidábád, V.

Sháh Moḥammad A'tzam of Sandhélah was first a soldier, but lead subsequently a retired life at Murádábád. He composed Persian and Rékhtah poetry, but did not commit it to paper.

A'tzam, Moḥammad A'tzam, son of a druggist of Lucnow, had an appointment at the court of Aça' aldawlah, C. He died young, V.

A'tzam, A'tzam Khán of Afghán origin resides at Dilly and is a pupil of Sháh Moḥammad Naçyr, H, D.

A'tzam, Myr A'tzam 'ally is a young man and resides at Lucnow, he is a pupil of Naçyr and has visited Dilly, D.

A'tzam, Myrzá A'tzam 'ally Bég held an appointment at Ilahábád and is about sixty years of age. He is a pupil of Atish, R. He resides now, 1853, at Agra.

A'tzam, Munshiy A'tzam 'ally teacher of Persian in the College



of Agra, R. He is very old and resides now, 1853, at Agra, he has made a free translation of the Sikandernámah into Urdú verses, and also a Mathnawý. in the style of that of Jalál aldyn Rúmy.

A'tzam, A'tzam 'alyy Khán a son of Sayyid Qalandar 'alyy is an old poet, H, D.

Atzfáry, Mohámmad Tzahyr aldyn Myrzá 'alyy-bakht familiarly called Myrzá Kalán Gurgány, N.

Atzhar, Gholám Mohyy aldyn resided at Dilly and was a pupil of Hosayn Sarwary and Myr Farzand 'alyy, he supported himself by teaching, H. According to D and K he was a son of Sarwary.

Atzhar, Khwájah Atzhar resided in old Dilly and was in the service of the late Nawáb 'imád almulk, who was then Wazyr, D. He died many years ago, H.

Atzhar, Myr Gholám 'alyy of Dilly, a pupil of the late Shams aldyn Faqyr *Maftún*, resided some time at Murshidábád, but as he was a conceited man and had a whimsical temper, he could not go on there, he went to Patna and died in 1192. He was a good Persian scholar, C, D, V.

'atzmat, Shaykh 'atzmat Allah was first a soldier and subsequently a teacher, D. In K. the takhalluṣ is spelled 'iṣmat.

'atzmat, Myr 'atzmat Allah Khán a son of Myr 'izzat Allah Khán *Jadzb* born at Bareilly travelled in Bokhára, &c. and resides now at Dilly, P. I am told he died about 1842.

'atzym, Myrzá Zayn al-'ábidyn of Patna is a good poet, D.

'atzym was a young man in the army, M met him at Awṇlah. V mentions Mohámmad 'atzym and says that he was a pupil of Sawdá, and that he lived formerly at Farrokhábád and now at Dilly. It appears from C that he was at Dilly as early as 1195. He is evidently identical with Mohámmad 'atzym 'atzym who is mentioned by D and K, and who was familiarly called Sháh Jhúlan and was a very pious man and wrote *مجنون ايلي* and other Rékhtah Mathnawies.

'atzym, Myrzá 'atzym Bég (E spells A'tzam Beg) a native of Dilly, his ancestors were of Kábul. E who knew him says, that he was a conceited young man. He was a pupil of Sháh Hátim and Sawdá and was dead in 1221 and left a Dywán, K, D, H.

Awárah, Myr Mohámmad Qásim a brother of Zayn al-'ábidyn *A'shná* and a brother-in-law of B.

Awbásh, Shaykh Amyr alzamán Bijñawry a Shaykh-zádah of Lucnow and a pupil of Muçhafy, E, D.

Awj, 'abd Allah of Sirdhánah near Myrath (Meerut), H.

Awlá, Myr Awlád 'alyy a Sayyid of Bárh, C, V.

Awliyá, Myr (Myrzá, J) Awliyá of Mohan near Lucnow, it is said he lives now in Bengal, V. He resides at Murshidábád, J.

'ayán, Sayyid Ghálib 'alyy Khán was one of the Sayyids of Gurdéz and a son of Sayyid 'ewadh Khán; he was for some time Náyib or vice-governor of Láhór under Myr Mannú and fought against Ahmad Khán Abdály, D, K.

'ayán is the takhalluç of a young man in the army, D.

'ayn, Shaykh Mo'yn aldyn, J.

'aysh, Myrzá Hosayn Ridháiy (H spells Ridhá), a pupil of Myr Sóz, is a promising but conceited young man, J, E. Resided at Lucnow, D, H.

'aysh, Myrzá Mohámmad 'askary of Dilly, a son of Myrzá 'alyy Naqyy who was for some time Nawáb Hosayn Quly Khán's governor of Juhángyr-nagar (Dacca), 'aysh was a friend of C and resided mostly at Murshidábád where he held an appointment, C, G. He died in Bengal, V.

'aysh, Amyr Khán of Dilly has lately taken to writing poetry, D.

'ayshy, Tálib 'alyy b. 'alyy-bakhsh Khán resides at Lucnow and is a pupil of Muçhafy and Myrzá Qatyl, he wrote 10,000 verses in Urdú and 16,000 in Persian, besides several Mathnawies, D, H. 'ayshy occurs also in V and it is said that he had written a Mathnawý, but his name is not mentioned.

'ayyásh, Khayály Rám of Dilly a pupil of Naçyr aldyn Naçyr, D. Was alive in 1221, K.

'ayyásh, Gholám Jylány Khán ('abd al-Qádir is meant by Jylány) familiarly called Myr Bakhshú or Myán Bakhshú, son of Nawáb Gháziy aldyn Khán 'imád almulk, D and K who knew him.

'ayyásh, Myrzá 'abbás 'alyy Béç of Moghol (Persian or Tatar) origin is a poet of the Deccan, D. In H the takhalluç is spelled 'abbás

'ayyásh, Myr Ya'qúb of Lucnow writes chiefly Marthiyahs, P.

Azád, Mohámmad Fádhil a poet of the Deccan, led the life of an ascetic, B. Garcin de Tassy says that he left a Mathnawý called *Tzafar-námah* on the victories of Mohámmad Hanyf.

Azád, Myr Faqr Allah (Faqr Allah, V) an ancient poet, his poems

are in the mouth of the people, D. P. He was of Haydarábád, and V had heard that he had visited Dilly with Firáqy Dakhany.

Ázád, Khwájah Zayn al'ábidyn flourished under Moḥammad Sháh, V.

Ázád, Myr Motzaffar 'alyy (Tzafar 'alyy, K) of Dilly. 'alyy Ubráhyim came often in contact with him at Murshidábád. Garcin de Tassy ascribes to him a work on amulets. If he has no other authority than C for doing so, he read راقم حقیقہ میو مذکورہ instead of راقم حقیقہ میو مذکورہ دید—"I have frequently seen the said Myr." He died in Bengal, V.

Ázád, Shaykh Amyr aldyn of Bareilly a pupil of Gholám 'alyy 'ishrat, D, P. Ázád, Shaykh Asad Allah, R.

Ázadah (Ázád, R), Rám Singh was blind. He used to visit the Moshá'arabs of Mahdiy 'alyy Khán, and made Rékhtah and Persian verses, H. He died on his way to Láhór, D.

Azurdah, Mawlawy Çadr aldyn Principal Çadr Amyn at Dilly, P. He is now, 1853, upwards of seventy years of age. In the biography of Sawdá P says that Çadr aldyn has written a short Tadzkirah of Urdú poets, though the author of this catalogue is intimately acquainted with him he has never seen it.

'azyz, Sháh 'azyz Allah was a sublime poet, B.

'azyz, Moḥammad 'alyy of Dilly a descendant of Shaykh Salym Chishty is a teacher, D.

'azyz, Bhikáry Lál a Sry Bāsath Káyeth and a pupil of Myr Dard was born at Dilly, his family was of Jawnpúr (Jódhpúr, D), formerly he was in the service of the emperor. He writes very elegant prose, and it is said that he resides at Iláhábád D, H. In V his name is spelled Bhikáry Dás.

'azyz, Mawlawy 'azyz Allah a son of Mollá Mobarak and a descendant of Wázyd aldyn Chillah left a Persian Dywán and composed occasionally Rékhtah verses, J.

'azyz, Shyú Náth of Dilly, P.

'azyz, Simbhú Náth is a Mahájan or merchant of Dilly, D.

'azyz Allah of the Deccan, J. H.

Babar was a contemporary of Ábrú, D.

Babar 'alyy, Babar 'alyy Sháh of Dilly a disciple of Myr Moḥam-mady is alive. On the 13th and 29th of every month a party of singers assemble, in his house, and many people are present, D, K.

Bahádur. Rájah Bény Bahádur a Rájah of Béhar, H. He is the father of Parwánah, P.

Bahádur, Rájah Rám Pandit is a brother of Rájah Daya Rám Pandit, D. He used also to write in the dialect of ladies, K.

Bahádur, Bahádur Singh a Káyeth of Dilly is a pupil of *Hátim*, some time ago he has gone to Bareilly, D.

Myr Bahádur 'ally of Dilly a soldier by profession, I have heard, says J, that he has lately been killed. He was rather an admirer of poetry than a poet.

Bahár, Ték Chand of Dilly, a friend of B, is the author of several works, among which B mentions the Persian Dictionary called *بهار عجم* in which he points out several errors of *Arzú* and other Lexicons, and the *ابطال ضرورت*. C says that he travelled in Persia, it seems that he was dead when C wrote.

Bahjat, Mawlawy 'abd al-Majyd studied at Dilly and possessed considerable learning, D. He was a pupil of Mawlawy Mohámmad *Bismil*, K. Bahr, I know nothing regarding him, says P.

Bakhshy, *Hosayn-bakhsh* of Agra is a merchant by profession, D.

Bálá, *Rahm Rasúl of Nárerah*, his ancestors were of Belgrám and descended from Sháh Barakát, D.

Balygh, Mawlawy *Hájý Qudrat Allah of O'ldhan اولدھن* in the *Dúáb*, a fertile Persian and Urdú poet, D.

Banjhyá or Banjhy flourished under Mohámmad Sháh, he was a Mokhannas but a good poet, D. In C he is called Sháh Banjhyah. It is not certain whether he was a Hindú or a Musalmán, K.

Baqá, Shaykh Mohámmad Baqá Allah Khán a son of the calligraph *Háfitz Lutf Allah* of Agra resides at Lucnow and is a pupil of Makyn, C. Had formerly the takhalluq of Ghamyn and wrote also Persian poetry, E was a friend of his, and according to his statement he was alive in 1209 and resided at Lucnow. V too says that he was alive when he wrote, but according to G he died in 1206.

Báqir, Myr Báqir 'ally of Sámánóh resides at Dilly and is a brother of Myr Farzand 'ally, he writes chiefly Marthiyahs, K.

Barakat, Barakát Allah Khán resides at *Kotánah* and has a pension from *Zéb alnisá Bégam*, he writes chiefly Persian verses, D.

Barakat, Sayyid Barakat 'ally Khán of Khayrábád is a most amiable and talented man, D. Was appointed by General Ochterlony as Mokhtár of the Rájah of Patyálah, P, K.

Barq, Qádhíy Mohámmad Najm aldyn, R.

Barq, Myrzá Khodá-bakhsh Bahádur is a prince of the house of Dilly, Naçyr corrects his verses, D.

Barq, Bhagwán Dat of Lucnow called himself a pupil of Naçyr, D.

Barq, Myán Sháh Jyú جيو (Myán Sháh Jy, K) a pupil of Gholám Hamdány *Muḥafy*.

Bashyr, Myr Bashárat 'alyy went from Dilly to Lucnow and became the pupil of Mamnún, E. Died at Murshidábád, D. Others say he died on the road back to Dilly.

Bashyr, Sayyid Moḥammad 'alyy was police Dáróghah at Coel and died in 1263. His father Qádir-baksh was a great Çúfy, he was of Dilly, but resided for some time at Salawn in Oudh, R.

Basyt, Láláh Anand Sarúp is Taḥçyldár at or near Benáres, R.

Bayán, Khwájah Aḥsan Allah is a native of Agra and a pupil of Myrzá Matzhar, A, B, J. He resided at Dilly and left a Dywán, C. He went some time ago to the Deccan where he holds an appointment, E, G. According to D, K, and T his name is Aḥsan aldyn Khán, and he was originally a Kashmyrian but born at Dilly. He is now at Haydarábád, where he holds an appointment and is the author of a Mathnawý called جنگ نامه, D. He was a pupil of K who calls his Mathnawý چپك نامه.

Bazzáz, Hosayn-bakhsh is a shop-keeper of Agra, P.

Bé-bák, Myr Najaf 'alyy a Músawý Sayyid of Arabia is originally a native of Coel, but resides since nine years at Dilly, E. He was a good physician, P.

Bé-chárah, M and J who mention him do not know his name. He was a poet of the Panjáb, D, H.

Bé-dár, Munshiy Besáwan Lál a pupil of Matzhar died at an advanced age at Patna and left a Persian Dywán, V.

Bé-dár, Myán (Myr C, Shaykh K) Moḥammady, A. He was a friend of Myr Dard and left a Dywán, C. In V are two poets of this takhalluḥ and nearly the same name, one is Myr Moḥammady of Dilly a pupil of Dard, and the other Moḥammady-sháh a disciple \*مريد of Fakhr aldyn, he resided at Agra and died in 1212 and left a Persian and Urdú Dywán. Besides these two, V has a third Bé-dár whose name is Myr Moḥammad 'alyy, it appears however from E who knew him, that he is identical with Myr Moḥammady, and perhaps also with Myán Moḥammady. He resid-

\* I translate Muryd invariably by disciple.

ed before he went to Agra in the 'arab-saráy near Dilly. D gives the following account of him, Sháh Moḥammady of Agra wrote Urdú and Persian poetry, in Persian he was a pupil of Mortadhá Quly Khán Firáq who was a native of Persia, and in Urdú he was a pupil of Myr Dard and Hátim, for some time he lived in the 'arab-saráy, but subsequently he returned to his native town and died there. In Ğúfism he was a disciple of Fakhr aldyn. In B and T he has equally the name of Myr Moḥammad 'ally.

Bé-dár, Gholám Haydar born at Dilly brought up at Lucnow, D.

Bé-dil (By-dil), Myrzá 'abd al-Qádir has written a Persian Dywán of 50,000 and several Mathnawies. Was when young in the service of Prince Moḥammad A'tzam Sháh, subsequently he lived in retirement, he wrote only very few Rékhtah verses, M.

Bé-dil, Khwájah Gholám Hosayn a pupil of Hafiz 'abd al-Raḥmán Khán *Ihsán*, R.

Bé-hósh, Shaykh Dydár-bakhsh of Agra is a schoolmaster, D.

Bé-hósh, Myr 'abd al-Rashyd of Shikárpúr where he is a teacher, D.

Bé-ján, Shyú Singh a Khatry of Dilly is strong in the various kinds of divination, D. He died two years ago, K.

Bé-ján, Zóráwar Khán of Kól (Coel), H.

Bé-ján, 'azyz Khán a Rohéla, E met him at Awnlá.

Bé-kal, Sayyid 'abd al-Wahháb is of Dawlatábád and a pupil of 'uzlat, B. He was acquainted with C who met him at Murshidábád.

Bé-kas, Myrzá Moḥammad resides at Patna, his ancestors were of Persia, he has written a very good Persian Dywán, D.

Bé-kas, Myr Imám-bakhsh of Dilly a poor man, was attached to the Mosque, which is not far from the Ajmyry Darwázah, D.

Bé-khabar, Moḥammad Béq a Moghol of Khayrábád has lately taken to poetry, D.

Bé-khabar of Lucnow is a pupil of Núr alislám *Mantzar*, D.

Bé-khúd, Naráyan Dás a Mahájan (merchant) of Dilly, a pupil of Hidáyat and Thaná Allah Khán Firáq and a friend of D. According to H who has seen him, he was a pupil of Myr Dard, T informs us that he was Amyn in the Magistrate's Court at Meerut.

Bé-Khwáb, P and R do not know his name.

Bé-nawá of Sunám came to Dilly in the beginning of Moḥammad Sháh's reign and described in a Mokhammas the riot of the shoemakers of Dilly, which took place at the Juma' masjid on account of the

' murder of one of their number, which was committed by a rich jeweller of the name of Subkaran Dás, A, M. He was a pupil of *Hasrat*, V.

Bé-nawá, Maqbúl-sháh of Dilly, a disciple of Rafy' aldyn (who is alive), leads the life of a Qalandar, he is a pupil of 'ishq, D.

Bé-qarár, Khwájah Kátzim a son of 'ally A'tzam Khán is alive and Fidwy is his instructor, J. In D is a Myr Kátzim *Hosayn* Bé-qarár of Dilly a pupil of Naçyr, and a cousin of Nawáb Sayf aldawlah Radhyy Khán Çalábat-jang and a Myrzá Kátzim *Hosayn* Bé-qarár of Dilly equally a pupil of Naçyr, and like the preceding a contemporary of D. I suppose all these are one and the same man. As no order or arrangement is observed in D, it is not surprising that he should have entered the same name twice. H spells Myr Kátzim *Hasan* and says he is a young man, and K calls him Myr Mamrú.

Bé-qayd, Sayyid Fadháyl 'ally Khán of Dilly a son of Myr Moçammad 'ally Khán was Çúbahdar of Thatah under Moçammad-sháh and left an erotic Mathnawý of about 500 verses, C.

Bé-rang, Diláwar Khán, a soldier by profession, died some years ago, B. He was a pupil of Yak-rang and had first the takhalluç of Ham-rang, V.

Bé-táb, Moçammad Ismá'yl a pupil of Yak-rang died young, previous to 1168 by a fall from his horse, A, B, V.

Bé-táb, Sháh Moçammad 'alym of Iláhábád a brother of Qádhiy Mofakkhkhar and a learned man flourished under Sháh-'alam, C. In V is Sháh 'alym Allah Bé-táb, and it is said that he may possibly be identical with Myr Moçammad 'alym.

Bé-táb, Myr Moçammad 'ally, J who mentions him says that he knows nothing of his life. He is probably identical with the preceding.

Bé-táb Moçammad 'alym ('alym aldyn, D) of Iláhábád has a very high opinion of his own poetical talents, and most young poets have their verses corrected by him, D, H. If he was alive when D and H wrote he cannot be identical with the Bé-táb of C.

Bé-táb, Myr Madan of Dilly was of a good family and held at Murshidábád under Siráj aldawlah the appointment of Bakhshy (Pay-master of the forces). He was killed in battle, V, J.

Bé-táb, Shaykh Khayr aldyn of Agra a pupil of Mujrim, D.

Bé-táb, Sayyid Kalb 'ally of Patna, a son of Faydh 'ally, a brother of Sháh Kamál 'ally *Kamal*, he wastes his time in attempts to find the elixir of life, V.

Bé-táb, Khodá-wirdy Khán of Dilly a brother of Rangyn and a pupil of Mamnún is a soldier-like man, D. He was a friend of H.

Bé-táb, 'abbás 'ally Khán of Rámpúr, a son of Nawáb 'abd al'ally Khán lived long at Lucnow, but it is now some years that he resides at Dilly, D, P.

Bé-táb, Shaykh Walyy Allah is a teacher at Panypat, D.

Bé-táb, Myrzá Kallú Bahádur is a prince of Dilly, D.

Bé-táb, Séwak Rám is a fair poet, D.

Bé-táb, Bahádur Singh of Bareilly writes sometimes poetry, D.

Bé-táb, Santókh Ráy was a contempory of Qáyim, A, C.

Bhéd, Myr Myrán had the title of Sayyid Nawázish Khán, he was a son of the Persian Ambassador Sayyid Mortadhá Khán, D.

Birishtah, Myán Mosharraf (Myán Sharaf aldyn, K) of Dilly is a young man and a pupil of 'atzym aldyn Áshuftah, D.

Bismil, Sayyid Jabbár 'ally of Chunár resided long at Patna, C met him in 1196 at Benáres. V spells the name of the birth-place of Bismil چنار, it seems not to be identical with Chunár which is known for its fortress. H speaks of him as if he was still living.

Bismil, A, M, B and C are unacquainted with his name or circumstances.

Bismil, Myrzá Bhuchchú Bég of Dilly a pupil of Sawdá was of Moghol (Persian or Tatar) origin and a soldier by profession; he left a good Dywán, D. Perhaps he is identical with the Bismil of A, M, B, C.

Bismil, Gadá 'ally Bég resides at present at Faydhábád, and is the author of a Mathnawý called دینوک نامہ (the white ant book) C. ۱۶۰

Bismil, Sydy Hamyd b. Bilál Mōhammad Khán of Patna is one of the Sydies (Negroes) of Monyr aldawlah, he probably resides now in Bengal, V.

Bismil, Háfiz Hafyzt Allah a schoolmaster at Diliy is a pupil of Naçyr, D.

Bismil, Mawlawy Mōhammady, familiarly called Myán Çáhib is a learned Mawlawy, that is to say he has read the usual Arabic school-books and has written a Persian and Urdú Dywán, and two or three small Urdú Mathnawies chiefly on questions of law, D. He translated the مشارق الانوار and the حبل متين and compiled a book on grammar çarf in tabular form and called it معارج التصريف. Besides this he wrote several elementary treatises for a boy of the name of Iláhy-bakhsh of whom he was very fond, K.



Bunyád, it is said that he is of Lucnow and a pupil of Muçhafy, D.

Bymár of Murádábád is a young man who has not much practice in writing poetry, he is mentioned by T who was his friend, and puts him into the chapter on Persian poets.

Çabá a pupil of Myr Dhiyá aldyn *Dhiyá* of Patna, D.

Çabá, Myrzá Rájah Shankar Náth a son of Myrzá Rájah Rám Náth *Dzarrah*, D says that he is his friend. He was a pupil of Myr Taqvy Myr, K.

Çabá, Lálal Kánjy Mal a Káyeth of Lucnow (of Fyrózábád P) his ancestors were of Fyrózábád (not far from Agra), he died at the age of twenty-five years, and left a short Dywán, E.

Çabáy of *Akmadábád*, M, J.

Çábír, Myrzá Çábír, R.

Çábír Sháh of Dilly was a contemporary of Mohammad Sháh and a pupil of Fidwy, D. But, according to R, Myrzá Fidáy Bég Fidwy was his pupil.

Çabr, Myrzá Gholám Hosayn Bég (*Hosayn Khán*, R) a Kashmyry of Dilly is a son of *Hakym Bú 'ally Khán* and a pupil of Myr 'izzat Allah '*ishq*, D.

Çabr, Myr Mohammad 'ally of Faydhábád composes chiefly Marthiyahs, C.

Çádiq, Myr Çádiq 'ally is a son of the Fawjdár Khán (i. e. the elephant leader) of Sháh 'álam. Çádiq fills the same office under Salaymán-shikóh, E. He is a pupil of Inshá Allah Khán, H.

Çádiq, Myr Ja'far Khán of Dilly, a grandson of Myr Sayyid Mohammad Qádiry who was a Saint and is buried near Dilly, Çádiq died in the east (Oudh) and left a work called *بهارستان جعفری*, C.

Çádiq, Myr Çádiq 'ally Khán a young man of Patna holds an office in the medicine-shop of the king of Dilly, K.

Çádiq, Çádiq 'ally Sháh familiarly called *Haydary* resides at Farrokhábád, K.

Çádiq, Prince Myrzá Mohammad is a relation (i. e. son-in-law) of Sháh 'álam, K.

Çafá, Mannú Lál a Káyeth of Lucnow and a pupil of Muçhafy.

Çafá, name not known, D. R mentions Mirzá Naththan *Çafá*.

Çafdar, Myr Çafdar 'ally of Jaypúr (*Súnypat*, P, R) where he holds an appointment, K.

Çafdary *Haydarábády* is an ancient poet, C.

Çafdary of Patna was a good Persian poet and a contemporary of Aḩaf-jáh, he died at Dilly, J.

Çafdary, Myr Čádiq 'ally, a son of Myr Qamar aldyn *Minnat* and a younger brother and pupil of Myr Nitzám aldyn Mamnú, is a young man, K, D. He was killed when young, P.

Çáfiy, Myr Matzhar 'ally of Behár, a pupil of Myrzá Moḩammad Fákhir Makyn, writes chiefly Persian poetry, J.

Çáfiy, Láláh Budh Sén used to earn his livelihood by instructing children and died shortly ago, R.

Çafyr, Ján Khán, R.

Çáhíb, a son of *Somroo* has the title of Motzaffar aldawlah Mom-táz almulk Nawáb Tzafar-yáb Khán Bahádur Nuçrat-jang, holds sometimes assemblies of poets in his house, D. He was a pleasant man but a great scoundrel, K. He was a pupil of Khayraty Khán Dilsóz, P.

Çáhíb an ancient poet who left a Dywán, P.

Çáhíb, Amat al-Fá'imah Bégam familiarly called Çáhíbjiy, P.

Çáhíb Qirán is a comical poet of Lucnow, V. Is the author of a very obscene Dywán, K, D. His name was Imám 'ally Ridhawiy and he was of Belgrám, T, P.

Çamad, Myán 'abd al-Çamad of *Haydarábád* a pupil of Faydh. R.

Çamçám, Amyr alomará Çamçám aldawlah is dead, B. He was familiarly called Khwájah Moḩammad 'atzym and was an Amyr of Farrokhsiyar, C. Though he was apparently the Amyr alomará of Moḩammad Sháh he was in reality his Wazyr, he fell in the war against Nádir Sháh, J.

Čáni', Nitzám aldyn *Aḩmad* of Belgrám resided chiefly at Murshidábád and Calcutta and died after 1195, he left a Persian Dywán, G, C.

Çawáb, Shaykh Moḩammad Ashraf of Gháziypúr a pupil of Muçyb of Iláhábád is a young man, J.

Çayyád, Myrzá Gholám *Hasan* is a pupil of Myr 'izzat Allah 'ishq, D.

Champá was a servant woman of Nawáb *Hosám* aldawlah, K.

Chandá, Málk-laqá a dancing woman at *Haydarábád* is very handsome and has written a Dywán which has been revised by Shér Moḩammad Khán *Emán*, D. Garcin de Tassy informs us that there is a copy of her Dywán in the East India House Library which she herself presented to Capt. Malcom on the 1st of October, 1799.

Chawgán, Bahár 'ally Sháh of Dilly, D.

Chawgán of the south (Deccan) is a good poet, D.

Çidq, Mohammad Çiddyq of Haydarábád, a pupil of Myán Faydh, R.

Çon'at (in one copy of B is Çifat), Moghol Khán (Moghol Ján, V) is a relation of the Nawáb Nitzám almulk Aḡaf-jáh B, J.

Çon'at, Karym aldyn (Myán Karym Allah, R.) of Murádábád is a goldsmith, P.

Dágh of Haydarábád a pupil of Faydh, R.

Dágh, Myr Mahdiy (Myr Moḥammady, R) had first the takhalluḡ of Ah, he was a son of Myr Sóz and died young, E.

Dáná, (Myr, D) Fadhl 'ally of Dilly usually called Sháh Dáná is a pupil of Madhmún he is (or was) in the service of the emperor A, B. Subsequently he entered the service of Siráj aldawlah of Bengal, now, 1194, he has retired from employment, C. He left a Dywán but it seems to be lost, D.

Dará, Myrzá Dará-bakht a Royal prince of Dilly has a great predilection for poetry, D.

Dard, Khwájah Moḥammad Myr of Dilly, a son of Khwájah Náçir who is one of the greatest Shaykhs (Saints) of our age. Dard is the greatest poet of the age, he was formerly in the army, but he has given up that profession on the advice of his father and he now leads the life of a Devotee. Besides a Dywán he has written a treatise on Çúfism called رسالۃ واردات, A, B. When during the fall of Dilly everybody fled from that city, Dard remained in poverty contented with his lot, he died in 1202, G. He died in 1196, M. He died last year, E. He died on Thursday, the 24th of Çafar, 1199, P. He also left a Persian Dywán, K. The takhalluḡ of Dard's father was 'andalyb, P. Dard's father was familiarly called Sháh Gulshan and is the author of the نالهٔ عندلیب, Dard died in 1195, the following is a chronogram on his death خواجه میر مرگنی موجود another chronogram made by Hidáyat Allah is سدهارا و خدا کامحسوب (this gives 1199), T. Other biographers say that he was a disciple of Sháh Gulshan meaning Shaykh Sa'd Allah.

Dard, (Sayyid, K) Karam Allah Khán is a nephew of Nawáb Amyr Khán *Anjám*, A, B. Fell in battle against the Mahrattas under Akmad Sháh, C.

Dardmand, Karym Allah Khán a relation of 'umdat almulk flou-

rished under Sháh 'álam, P. It appears to me that this poet is identical with the following.

Dardmand, (Myr, D) *Mohammad Fakyh* a pupil of Matzhar has some time ago removed to Bengal, he is the author of a *Saqiy-námah*, B. His ancestors were of the Deccan and he was born there but brought up at Dilly, he died at Murshidábád in 1176 and left a good Persian *Dyván*, G. In H is, besides this, a Dardmand of the Deccan who has lately visited Dilly, but both are pupils of Matzhar and probably identical.

Darwysz, Sháh 'aly of Dilly a pupil of Mamnún, his father was a Faqyr and he follows the same profession, K.

Dáwúd, a pupil of 'uzlat, B. Myrzá Dáwúd Bég flourished under *Mohammad Sháh*, C. J has two poets of this takhalluḡ, the name of the one who is the pupil of 'uzlat is Dáwúd Bég, he does not mention the name of the other, but he says of him that he *is* at Dilly.

Dáyim, Dáyim 'aly was at Calcutta and is mentioned by Bény Naráyan.

Dhabt, Myr *Hasan Sháh* is a poet of Lucnow, K.

Dházik, Myr Gholám *Hosayn*, the father of Myr *Hasan* is a humoristic poet and resides now, 1196, at Faydhábád, C, J. It seems that he was dead when V wrote.

Dhamyr, Hidayát 'aly Khán of Dilly, had the title of Naḡyr aldawlah Bakhshy almulk Asad-jang Bahádur, he went to Patna and died at Hosaynábád, C, V.

Dhamyr, Nadzyr aldyn was an excessively avaricious man and given to opium eating, T.

Dhamyr, Shaykh Madáry of Agra, a pupil of *Mohammad Walyy Naḡyr* and of Bé-dár, K.

Dhamyr, Gangá Dás, a Káyeth, resided at Dilly, he was in Rékhtah a pupil of *Mohammad Naḡyr*, and in Persian of Myrzá *Mohammad 'isq*, K. He knows also Sanskrit, D. He died some time ago, H.

Dhamyr, Tákor Dás, J.

Dhaygham, Mawlawy Ghadhanfar 'aly a son of Mawlawy *Haydar* 'aly of Lucnow, R.

Dhiyá was an ancient poet of Aḡmadábád, D.

Dhiyá, Myrzá Dhiyá-bakht Bahádur is a son of the late Myrzá Farkhundah-bakht, K, H.

Dhiyá, Myr (Myán, J) Dhiyá aldyn of Dilly was a contemporary of

Sawdá, when he went to Lucnow he had many pupils. In 1196 he came to Patna, C, G. He spent the evening of his life at Murshidábád and left a Dywán, G. About forty years ago he settled at Patna and he died there, V. T mentions besides this another Dhiyá aldyn who was given to love and drinking.

Dhiyá, a poetess, H.

Dhiyá, Shaykh Walyy Allah of Dilly, R.

Dil, Shaykh Moḥammad 'abid of Patna is a brother of Jóshish, G. He was a friend of C and sent him extracts from his Dywán, which according to J had about 2000 verses. V says he died at Patna and left a treatise on Rékhtah Metric called عروض الهندي (the awkwardness of the use of the article with Hindy, leads me to suppose that the title is a chronogram for 1174.)

Dil, Sháh Fatḥ Moḥammad, a physician, was a contemporary of Abrú, and a grandson of the Saint Moḥammad of Gwályár, C. He was a native of Agra, but resided at Faydhábád, V.

Dil, Nawáb 'imád almulk, a grandson of Nitzám almulk has every good quality which man can possess, J.

Dil, Gholám Moḥtafà Khán of Dilly, a son of Gholám Moḥyy aldyn Khán, D. He is dead, H.

Dil, Mawlawy Shams aldyn of Dilly is a pious man, D, K. From P it would appear that he was dead in 1250.

Dil, Bény Prashád, a Káyeth is of Patna, K. In D his name is Déby Prashád, and it is said that he is a young man. In H is a Déby Prashád *Dil* of Dilly, and one of Murshidábád. P mentions only Déby Prashád *Dil* of Murshidábád.

Dil, Mádhorám of Farrokhábád is of the Banian caste called Aggarwálah, V.

Dil, Azád Khán has lately been converted to the Islám, H, D.

Dil, Zóráwar Khán, a Káyeth of Dilly, it is said that he has lately embraced the Islám, D. He is of Coel, and is author of a large Dywán, and several Mathnawies, P who knows his son.

Dilér. Sháh Dilér of Patna, was a studious and pious young man, K.

Dilér, Chhóty Bégam, R.

Dilgyr, Myr Hímáyat Allah Khán, a son of 'álam Khán, is skilled in Ramal and astrology, P.

Dil-khósh, Kúnwar Bahádur Singh, a Khatry of Dilly, is a grandson of Khósh-hál Ráy who used to compose chiefly Hindée Rágs,

Dóhráhs &c., and flourished under Moḥammad Sháh, Dil-khósh is far inferior to his grandfather, D, H.

Dil-sóz, Khayraty Khán, an Afghán by origin, a pupil of Firáq was in the Society of Somroo's son, it is not known where he now is, K. It is said that he died at Jaypúr, P. He was of Tapal two stages from 'alyy-garh, R. His father was in the society of Simroo's son. Dil-sóz was formerly a great drunkard but of late he has reformed, T.

Dirágh, Myr Zayn al'ábidyn of Dilly, is a pupil of Naçyr, D.

Dorakhshán, Mangú Bég (Myrzá Mangú, V) flourished under Sháh-álam, it is said he died at Faydhábád, C.

Dóst, Dóst Moḥammad of Sikandarábád was a Háfiz and lost his eye-sight in his youth. He left a Persian Dywán, H. He was a pupil of Mu'jiz, T.

Dóst, Gholám Moḥammad familiary called Khalyfah Gholám Akmad of the Behár, C saw him at Murshidábád. He translated the Baháre Dánish into Rékhtah verses and called it اظهار دانش. V does not know what has become of him.

Dúlhan Bégam, Nawáb Bahú a wife of Aḥaf aldawlah was a lady of great energy P. See Jány.

Dydár 'alyy Sháh, D. He may possibly be the author of the Dakhny Mathnawý, which has the title of قصهٔ ماه منور و شمشاد بانو, and of which Garcin de Tassy has a copy. It is a volume of 22 pages small folio.

Dywánah, Gúrú-bakhsh Ráy, J says that he never met him or found him mentioned in any Tadzkirah, but that he had heard that he is of Dilly, and resides at Murshidábád.

Dywánah, Ráy Sarab Sukh a relation of Rájah Mahá Naráyan wrote two Persian Dywáns of more than 10,000 verses, and most poets of Lucnow were his pupils, he died in 1206, P.

Dywánah, Myrzá Moḥammad 'alyy Khán of Benares held an appointment under the British Government, he met P.

Dzahyn, Myr Moḥammad Mosta'idd was a friend of B and died young. According to J and C who quote B as their authority, his takhalluḡ was Dzihn.

Dzahyn, Jay Sukh Ráy of Dilly had formerly the takhalluḡ of Khayál he writes elegant prose and poetry both in Persian and Urdú, D.

Dzákir, Sayyid Hosayn-dóst of Murádábád, C.

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Dzákir, Myrzá Fadhl 'ally an accomplished man, his ancestors were of Afghánistán, he resides now at Patna, J.

Dzákir, Myrzá Ahmad Bég of Dilly is a pupil of Rostam Bég, D, H.

Dzaqyy, Moḥammad Dzaqyy a son of Moḥammad Taqyy *Taqyy* is a studious young man, *Háfiz* 'abd al-Rahmán *Iksán* corrects his verses, K.

Dzaqyy, Ja'far 'ally Khán held formerly a high office under the crown and the rank of five thousand, but now he is in great distress, B. He is dead and left a Mathnawý, C. The Mathnawý which he composed by order of Moḥammad Sháh is very celebrated, J.

Dzaqyy, Shaykh Mahdiy 'ally of Murádábád was for some time revenue collector of Saháranpúr, he is a well-informed man, and is author of a Dywán, P.

Dzarrah, Myrzá Rájah Rám Náth, was in the service of the emperor and conformed in making ta'ziyahs, &c. to the habits of the Musalmáns, he chose the takhalluḡ of Dzarrah, Atom or Dust, in reference to Áftáb, the takhalluḡ of his patron Sháh 'álam II. K.

Dzarrah, Lála Jannaty Dás (Juṭhy Dás, K) is of Jahánábád, he is a teacher and his poems have a mystical tendency, D, K.

Dzawq, Shaykh Moḥammad Ibráhyim of Dilly a young poet is a pupil of Shawq, H. He is called the Kháqány of India, and is by far the best poet of Dilly, though he has now written poetry these thirty years he has not yet collected it into a Dywán, P. He is now, 1853, alive, and the author of the Dywán ascribed to the king of Dilly whose takhalluḡ is Tzafar.

Dzawq, Munshiy Asá Rám of Patna a pupil of Myrzá Fidwy, J.

Dzawqá, Dzawqá Sháh a Darwysh of Banáres, H. He went to Meerut, P.

Dzawqy, Dzawqy Rám of Murádábád is a pupil of Dzaqyy, he composes chiefly poems on the occasion of the Holee, P.

Dzawqy Sháh, a Darwysh resides at Lucnow, J, H. It would appear from K that he was dead in 1221.

Dzík, of Dilly is only fourteen years old, V.

Dzík, Myr *Hosayn* of Murádábád, V.

Dzoká, Dzoká Allah Khán of Lucnow, a descendant (or son) of the Nawáb Maḥabbat Khán b. *Háfiz* Raḥmat Khán, P.

Façḡád, a barber of Dilly and a pupil of Myán Naḡyr, D.

Façḡh, Myrzá Ja'far 'ally a pupil of Násikh, P. He composes chiefly Marthiyahs, T.

Fádhil, Fádhil Sháh of Dilly. Was a friend of R and died shortly before he wrote.

Fádhil, Moḥammad Fádhil of *Haydarábád*, a pupil of Faydh, R.

Fadhī, Myr Fadhī Mawlá Khán of Lucnow came to Dilly and composed a *Qaṣyda* in praise of the emperor who conferred the title of *Afdhal alsho'arā* upon him, D. He went to Calcutta and thence to *Murshidábád* and entered the service of the *Nátzim*; he died young, P.

Fadhī, Sháh Fadhī (Sháh Fadhī 'alyy, C) of the Deccan is a good poet, B. He was a contemporary of *Abúrú*, C.

Fadhī, Fadhī aldyn Khán (*Afdhal aldyn Khán*, C) of the Deccan A, J. He wrote a *Mathnawī* in the *Dakhnī* dialect which has about 500 verses and is a *Sarāpá* or description of a Prince, C. He was either a contemporary of *Tálib* or flourished before him.

Fakhr, Myr Fakhr aldyn a son of *Ashraf 'alyy Khán* who is the author of a *Tadzkirah* of Persian poets, and a pupil of *Sawdá*, he resides now, 1196, at Lucnow, C. He was still alive when V wrote. See also *Máhir* which it seems is a second *takhalluṣ* of this poet.

Myrzá Fakhr aldyn *Hosayn Khán* a friend of D.

Fakhry a pupil of *Walyy* and a very fertile poet, A.

Faqyr, Myr Shams aldyn wrote chiefly Persian verses, A. Travelled in the Deccan and made in 1170 the pilgrimage to *Makkah*, and was wrecked on his return to India; he left treatises on almost all sciences particularly on Prosody, Rhyme, Rhetoric, &c. his Persian poetry has been collected into a *Dywán*, C, G, K. According to *Abú Tálib's Lobb alsiyar*, his death took place in 1181.

Faqyr, Mawlawy Faqyr Allah of *Gúláwṭhy* resided at Dilly, and supported himself by teaching, he was a pupil of *Minnat*; he is dead, K, D.

Faqyr, Mawlawy Faqyr Allah of *Hápúr* resides in his native town, D.

Faqyr, Myr Faqyr Allah of Dilly is particularly strong in *Bhákha* poetry, but composes sometimes also *Rékhta* poetry, K, D.

Farágh, Mawlawy Moḥammad Farágh was a pupil of *Bismil* and died young, K, D. Farakh, Myr Farakh 'alyy resides at Dilly, H.

Farakh, Farakh-bakhsh is a public woman of *Azkáth*, which is a place in the east (*Oudh*?) P.

Farhád, Myr Babar 'alyy (*Shyr 'alyy*, D) of *Faydhábád* a pupil of Myr *Hasan*, D, P.



Farhat, Myr Amyr 'ally is a pupil of Myr 'izzat Allah 'ishq and a soldier by profession, K. Went to Lucnow several years ago, P.

Farhat, Shaykh Farhat Allah, A. He was a son of Shaykh Asad Allah and was brought up at Dilly, went to Patna where he met C. He died in 1191 and left a Persian and a Rekhtáh Dywán, C, G, J. His ancestors were of Má-wará-l-nahr, H.

Farhat, Farhat Allah was a man of some learning and many poets had their verses corrected by him, H.

Farhat, Myr Farhat 'ally a pupil of Myr 'izzat Allah 'ishq is a talented young man, H.

Fárig, Fárig Sháh of Bareilly is a Qúfý, D. He resides at Shikárpúr, H, T.

Fárig, Myr Akmad Khán is a son of Sarwar and a friend of P.

Fárig, Láláh Mokand Singh, a Khatry who is a Musalmán at heart, he held formerly an appointment at Dilly, but now he is at Bareilly, he is a pupil of Shaykh Tzohúr aldyn Hátim, K. He is a disciple of Fakhr aldyn and resides at Dilly, C, V. He has written a Dywán, D.

Farqy, an Imperial Prince is a pupil of Myrzá Abú Tzafar Bahádur, D.

Farrokh, Myr (Myrzá) Farrokh 'ally of Etáwah served in the army, and composed chiefly Persian poetry, A, C. Resided at Lucnow, and was a friend of Myrzá Fadhl 'ally Béq, J.

Faryád, Láláh Qázib Ráy of Lucnow where he resided in 1196, he is a son of Sendhy Mál a Káyeth and a pupil of Myr Sóz, he had formerly the takhalluq of Qorbán, C, V.

Myrzá Fath 'ally Khán Bahádur a son of Nawáb Faydh Allah Khán, D.

Faydh, Myr Faydh 'ally of Dilly a son of Myr Mohammad Taqyy Myr resided at Lucnow in 1196, C. Was alive when V wrote. He was in the service of A'raf aldawlah, H.

Faydh, Myr Faydh 'ally is alive, P, R.

Faydh, Háfitz Shams aldyn of Haydarábád writes Persian and Rékhtah poetry, R.

Faydh, Pandit Kripa Kishen is a Kashmyry of Lucnow, P.

Faydh, Myrzá 'ally Ridhá Khán resides at Lucnow, D.

Fáy iz قالى, his name is not known, P.

Fayyádh, 'abd al-Razzáq resides at Haydarábád, K.

Fidá, Sayyid Imám aldyn of Dilly (Farydábád, T), a pupil of Mor-tadhá Quly Khán Firáq, came under Nawáb Wirdy Khán to Murshidábád and settled there, he showed his verses in 1184 (1196?) to C. He is a pupil of Hidáyat and a talented young man, V. He is very aged, T. He resides at Lucnow, D.

Fidá, Myrzá Fidá 'alyy Bég, Myrzá Fidwy corrects his verses, J.

Fidá, Myrzá Fidá Hosayn Khán of Lucnow, familiarly called Áqá Hosayn Khán, a son of Áqá Myrzá is about twenty-two years of age, and a pupil of Minnat and of E. It is said he is a pupil of Mammún, K. He was a friend of D and has written a Dywán. He was a Moghol by birth, and his ancestors were without equal in the art of divination, H.

Fidá, Mawlawy Moḥammad Ismá'yl who is called 'áqibat Maḥmúd Khán ('áfiyat Khán, D) is a Kashmyry of Dilly, he is alive, K. He fills the office of Çadr Çodúr, H.

Fidá, Shaykh (Myr, D) 'abd al-Çamad of Farydábád (Dilly, P) has written a Dywán of Persian and Urdú poems, he is alive and resides in his native town, K, D.

Fidá, Pandit Dayá Dhán, a Kashmyry of Dilly, is mostly present at the Moshá'araks of the Mahárájah, R.

Fidá, Gholám 'alyy Khán, H is unacquainted with his circumstances.

Fidá, Sayyid Moḥammad 'alyy, familiarly called Fidá Sháh of Lóhary in the district of Saháranpúr, was first a soldier, subsequently he lived in retirement, D. He left Dilly eleven years ago and has probably died, P.

Fidá, Lachmy Rám Pandit resided long at Dilly, but some years ago he went to Lucnow where he obtained an appointment and was sent to Bareilly, he is a pupil of Sawdá, K, D.

Fidwy, Myr Fadhl 'alyy of Dilly resided for some time in the East (Lucnow?) and died at Murshidábád, K.

Fidwy, Moḥammad Moḥsin (Sháh Moḥsin, K) a son of Myr Gholám 'alyy Moçfaá Khán a Sayyid of Láhór and a friend of Ábrú was rather a musician than a poet A, V. In the first year of Farroksiyar when sixteen years of age, he came to Dilly, E. He died about twenty years ago, K. He was a pupil of Nájiy, H.

Fidwy, Myrzá Moḥammad of Dilly was familiarly called Myrzá

Bhuchchú, he was a good musician and resided for some years at Murshidábád. In 1194, he was at Patna and a disciple of Sháh Ghasytá, J, C, G, D. He died at Patna, V.

Fidwy of Láhór resides now at Dilly, J. He came to Farrokhábád to enter a poetical combat with Sawdá, but was defeated and returned to his home, C. It is said that he was the son of a grain-merchant, and embraced the Moḥammadan faith. He was a pupil of Ğábir 'alyy Sháh Ğábir, and died at Murádábád at an age of upwards of fifty years. For some time he was in the service of Dhábitah Khán, and wrote at his request a يوسف وزليخا in Rékhtah, but did not complete it, E, H. His name was Myrzá Fidáy Bég. He was a Moghol and of the Shy'ah sect, but not the son of a baqqál as Muḥtafý states. When young, he travelled in Persia and stayed four years at Ispahán. After he had left the service of Dhábitah Khán he went to Luenow, where he obtained a place at the Court. He was murdered at Bareilly, T.

Fidwy, Samman Lál a Káyeth of Dilly is a son of Múl Chánd Munshiy, D.

Fidwy, Myrzá 'atzym Bég was a merchant, E, K, D. In H and P he has the takhalluḡ of Fidáiy.

Figár, Myrzá Qotob 'alyy Bég, a plagiarist, died some time ago, K.

Figár, Myr Hosayn of Dilly a grandson of Myr Faqyr Allah *Faqyr* is a pupil of Ghálib, P.

Figán, Ashraf 'alyy (*Hashmat* 'alyy, E) Khán of Dilly a son of Myrzá 'alyy Khán Zankanah was Tutor in the family of Ahmad Sháh, and had therefore the title of Tzaryf almulk Kókah Khán, after his death he went to Patná, A, B. His verses were corrected by 'alyy Quly Khán *Nadym*, he died at Patna in 1186 and left a Dywán containing about 2000 verses, C, G, J. He was a pupil of Umméd, D. He died in 1196, P. H says his title was Kókil-tásh Khán.

Figán, Myr Shams aldyn of Dilly is mentioned by Bény Naráyan *Juhán*.

Fikr, Myr Ahmad 'alyy of Luenow, H.

Firáq, Kayqobád-jang is a poet of the Deccan, K, D.

Firáq, Myán Thaná Allah of Dilly a nephew of Hidáyat is a pupil of Sawdá and Khwájah Myr Dard, C, D. He now resides at Dilly and practises medicine, V, E. Most poets of Dilly are his pupils, he

is alive, K. He died some years ago and left a Dywán, P. Hidáyat the uncle of Firáq was a pupil of Myr Dard, T.

Firáq, Myr Mortadhà Quly, an artillery officer, wrote chiefly Persian verses, he came to Murshidábád and settled there, he died in prison, into which he was cast by Rájah Shitáb Ráy because he could not account for some public money ; he was a friend of Sawdá and of C. Left a Dywán, D.

Firáqy, Kúnwar Prém Kishór has visited repeatedly Lucnow, Benares and Calcutta, he writes Urdú and Persian poetry as well as Kabits and Dóhrás, he is a pupil of Áram, he is the author of several Persian Dywáns, K. D.

Firáqy, a poet of the Deccan a contemporary of Faqr Allah Ázád and of Walýy.

Fítrat, Hakym Anys (in one place this name is spelled انيس and in another انيسى it may be an orthographical error of 'ysà) has the title of Khiradmand Khán and is of Jaypúr, but resides now at Bhurtpúr, R. فرات

Fítrat see Músawy Khán, p. 109.

Forógh, Myr 'ally Akbar a pupil of Myr Shams aldyn *Faqyr*, writes also Persian verses and is skilled in medicine and astrology, C, V.

Forógh, Myr Thaná aldyn Hosayn Khán of Haydarábád, K.

Forógh, Myr Rawshan 'ally Khán is a pupil of Mammún, K.

Fotúwat, Myrzá Gholám Haydar of Dilly, D.

Frású, Captain François Akden فرسو اكدين (?) a son of Gobinet R (كوسنين) is a Frenchman and composes good verses, D. He was in the service of Bégam Samroo, P.

Furqat, Myrzá Alaf Bég of Iláhábád, his grandfather had emigrated from Persia to India, C. He was formerly a pupil of Myán Mahzún and now he is a pupil of Jonún, J. He was still alive when V wrote, but was dead when Bény Naráyan wrote.

Furqat, 'atá Allah Khán, his father was in the service of the Emperor, and he himself made in the service of the princes various journeys, at present he resides at Kálpy, K.

✓ Ganná (or Kanná) Bégam, some say her takhalluṣ was Mantzar, she was a daughter of 'ally Quly Khán Shash-angushty and a wife of imád almulk Gháziy aldyn Khán Bahádur, Sóz and Sawdá corrected her verses, she is dead, K. Minnat corrected her verses, P.

*hancian*?

Ganehin was a poetess, V.

Garm, Myrzá Haydar 'ally of Dilly a son of Niyáz 'ally Bég is a pupil of E. Resided formerly at Lucnow, but lately he went to Haydarábád, D.

Gawhary Badáwny, E, D.

Ghadhanfar, Ghadhanfar 'ally Khán familiarly called Myán Kallú, (Bény Naráyan spells كليلو) a great grandson of Gholám Hosayn Karórah is a young man, and a pupil of Jorät, E. Resides since some years at Lucnow, K.

Gháfil, Bakhtáwar Singh is a Káyeth of Murádábád, D.

Gháfil, Myr Mohammad (Ahmad D, H.) 'ally is a native of Benares, but his family is of the Deccan, he resides at Murshidábád and is a pupil of Sháh Qudrat Allah *Qudrat*, K, D.

Gháfil, Shaykh Mohammad Mas'úd Khán of Mohamm not far from Panypat, it is said that he is a clever man, D. He died some time ago, H.

Gháfil, Monawwar Khán an Afghán of Lucnow a pupil of Muç-hafy, H.

Gháfil, Ráy Singh was a good accountant and letter-writer, D, H.

Gháfil, Lála Sundar Lál a son of the Bakhshy Sultán Singh and a brother of Shá'ir, knows many verses by-heart, D.

Ghálíb, Asad Allah Khán familiarly called Myrzá Nawshá is of a noble family and resided formerly at Agra, now he resides at Dilly, he is an old poet and first imitated the style of Bédil, now he has a style of his own, P.

Ghálíb, Nawáb Asad Allah Khán of Dilly had the title of Sayyid almulk Qiyám-jang (*Talib-jang*) resided for some time at Murshidábád and met C. He wrote sometimes Persian verses, V.

Ghálíb, Ghálíb Khán (Ghálíb 'ally Khán, R) a grandson of Dúndy Khán who was an Afghán chief. D.

Ghálíb, Lála Móhan Lál a Káyeth of Agra, writes Persian and Rékhtah poetry, D.

Ghálíb, Nawáb Mokarram aldawlah Bahádur Bég Khán Ghálíb-jang (*Talib-jang*, H, a son of Ghálíb-jang, D) of Dilly a son of Niyáz Bég Khán Badakhshy is in the service of Sháh 'álam, V. His father accumulated great wealth, but Ghálíb squandered it away, he was in Persian a pupil of Mawzún and in Rékhtah of Hidáyat and Firáq, K. He used to have Moshá'rahs in his house. He died in 1218, H.

Ghamm, Myr Moḥammad Aslam a brother of Myr Abbú Çázib resides at present at Murshidábád, J.

Ghammgyn, Myr Sayyid 'ally third son of the late Myr Sayyid Moḥammad and a nephew of Aṣaf-jáh is a young man, and a pupil of Rangyn, he has written a Dywán, K, D.

Ghammgyn, Myr 'abd Allah a son of Myr Hosayn Taskyn, R.

Ghám-khwár, a Sayyid of Dilly is a soldier by profession and a pupil of Gholám Hosayn Shikyba, K.

Ghanyy, Shaykh 'abd al-Ghanyy of Thánah near Saháranpúr is a talented man, D. In H and P is besides this, a Myr 'abd al-Ghanyy of Shikóhábad who died young of consumption.

Gharyb, Myr 'abd al-Walyy was an ancient poet, K, D.

Gharyb, Lála Kánjy Mal a Káyeth of Bahádúr-gaḥ a son of Khúb Chánd and a nephew of the Dywán of Nawáb Dhábitah Khán, resided first at Dilly subsequently at Ijrárah, he is a young man, D, H.

Gharyb, Kallú was a contemporary of Ábrú, V.

Gharyb, Myr Moḥammad Taqyy was in the service of the late Nawáb Myr Moḥammad Qásim Khán 'áliy-jáh, C, K, D.

Gharyb, Moḥammad Zamán, B. He is at Dilly, as he stammered he used sometimes the takhalluḡ of Alkan, J. In D, H, and V his name is erroneously spelled Moḥammad Amán.

Gharyb, Shaykh Naṣyr aldyn Aḥmad is a Kashmyry of Dilly, he composes chiefly Persian verses, and has written a thick Persian Dywan, K, D, H.

Gharyq, his name is not known, R.

Myr Ghásy گهاسی a friend of Myr Moḥammad Taqyy composed a few Rékhtah verses, A, B.

Ghawthy, Moḥammad Ghawth a son of Qotob aldyn Qádhyy of Haydarábád died at Makkah, A.

Ghawwáç (Ghawwáçy) an ancient poet of the Deccan, J, H.

Ghayrat of Lucnow a pupil of Jorät, E, D. In D is a Ghayrat of Lucnow besides this, and in H is an addition to these two, a Ghayrat of the Deccan.

Nawáb Gháziy aldyn Khán composed a few Rékhtah verses, A. He was of the Deccan, D.

Gholám, Kúnwar Gópál Náth second son of Rájah Rám Náth *Dzarrah* was a pupil of Firáq he was at the Court of Sháh 'álam and died some time ago, K.

Myr Gholám Nabyy Belgrámy, his takhalluṣ is not known, he is a nephew of 'abd al-Jalyʾl Belgrámy (V spells Bálgrám, most people pronounce Bilgrám) and a clever musician, it is said that he has composed 2400 Dóhras which are as good as those of Biháry, C.

Gholámy, Sháh Gholám Moḥammad was one of the ancient poets and a friend of Hátim. He was a Darwysh and had his takiyah in Sháh-Taslym at Dilly, E, H.

Ghorbat of Murádábád, D.

Myrzá Girámy a son of 'abd al-Ghanyy Bég *Qabúl*, composed chiefly Persian poetry and died towards the end of Moḥammad Sháh's reign, A, M.

Giriftár, Myrzá Sangy Bég of Dilly a son of Raḥym Yár Khán was of Moghol origin and a pupil of Hátim, K.

Giriyán, Myr 'alyy Amjad (Myr Amjad 'alyy of Lucnow, K, D, Myr Moḥammad 'alyy of Lucnow, P, Myr Moḥammady, R) is a son of Myr 'alyy Akbar and a pupil of Quḍrat and Dhiyá, C.

Giriyán, Rájah Bháwany Singh Bahádur familiarly called Rájah Kúnwar, D. He is Dywán of the emperor and a son of Shitáb Ráy Montáz almulk, he resides at Dilly and is a pupil of Myán Fidwy, J. He was a brother of 'áshiq and died at Calcutta, V.

Giriyán, Myr Hosám aldyn 'alyy familiarly called Myr Bhuchchú, composed chiefly Marthiyahs, he went from Dilly to Murshidábád and died there, D.

Giriyán, Gholám Moḥyy aldyn Khán of Jhanjánah is a son of the late Mawlawy Sájid, K, D.

Godáz is a soldier by profession and a pupil of Hasrat, V.

Gostákh, Myrzá 'alyy Bég is of Lucnow, D.

Gulshan, Amyr Singh is a Khatry of Dilly, D.

Gumán, Natzar 'alyy Khán of Dilly resides at Faydhábád, C. It is not known where he now resides, V.

Gúyá, Shaykh Hayát Allah (Hidáyat Allah, R) of Farrokhábád associates much with Europeans, H.

Gúyá, Hosám aldawlah Nawáb Faqyr Moḥammad Khán Bahádur of Lucnow is a great patron of poets, he is a pupil of Násikh, P.

*Habyb* of Haydarábád a pupil of 'uzlat, B. In one out of three copies of B, and in M who quotes one of the verses quoted by B, his takhalluṣ is *Hasyb*. In C is a *Habyb* Allah but the verse quoted

of him is not the same as in B and M, and in J is a *Mohammad Habyb*.

*Habyb* of Murádábád, R.

*Habyb*, Sayyid *Habyb Hosayn* of Dilly, his father was Residency Munshiy at Dilly, and *Habyb* is now Wakyl in the Munsiff's court at I'timádpúr. He has visited with his father Bareilly, Calcutta, &c. and his verses are corrected by Tzafar-yáb Khán Rásikh of Bareilly, R.

Hádiy of Dilly, A has seen a Dywán of his, which had about 700 verses. Shaykh Farhat informed C that he had not been a man of any attainments.

Hádiy is also the takhalluḡ of a poet of the South (Deccan), D.

Hádiy, Myr Jawád 'alyy Khán of Dilly (familiarily called Myr Hádiy, D.) used to visit the Moshá'arabs of E. He was Kótwál or superintendent of the military Bázár under Ghaziý aldyn *Haydar Khán*, he is alive and the author of a Dywán and of treatises on Grammar, Law, &c. in Rékhtah verses, he has also written one small Dywán in which no letter occurs with a diacritical point, and another in which all have diacritical points, D, K. He died in 1215, H. In T his name is Myr *Mohammad Jawád*. ✓

Háfítz, Háfítz Khayr Allah of Dilly, R.

Háfítz, Háfítz *Mohammad Ashraf* of Dilly is a pious man, D. Either he is identical with Háfítz Gholám Ashraf *Ashraf*, or P confounds the two poets.

Hafyztz a poet of *Haydarábád*, H.

Hafyztz, Háfítz *Mohammad Hafyztz*, a Kashmyry of Dilly, is a pupil of K, he composes chiefly Marthiyahs, D. He died last year, P.

Hajjám, 'ináyat Allah of Saháranpúr was for a long time a barber at Dilly, he professed to be a pupil of Sawdá, he was a friend of E and died six years ago at Dilly at an age of more than eighty-five years, E. He is familiarily called Kallú *Hajjám*, J. He has also the takhalluḡ of Parwárish, K.

Hakym, *Mohammad-panáh Khán* had formerly the takhalluḡ of Nithár, but has lately changed it, he is a son of *Mohammad Sharyf Khán Lakh-bakhsh* (Zar-bakhsh, P,) he was a man of rank, and resided for some time at Dilly and visited Lucnow, he was skilled in music, medicine, and even in history, E.



*Hakym*, *Mohammad Ashraf Khán* of Dilly where he now resides, he is an eminent physician, D. Died a short time ago, P.

*Hakym*, *Nihál aldyn*, R.

*Hály*, *Myr Mohibb 'alyy* resides at *Murshidábád*, D. [Khán, P.

*Hamdam*, 'ibád 'alyy of *Rámpúr* a son of *Nawáb Fath 'alyy*

*Hamdam*, *Myr Mahfút* 'alyy of *Patna* is a son of *Myr Mohammad Hayát Hasrat* and a pupil of *Quadrat* and others, he resides at *Murshidábád*, C. He is young, J. He is probably dead, V.

*Myr Hámid* is a disciple of *Myr Naçyr* of *Lucnow* and has a great predilection for poetry, C, V.

*Hamrang*, *Diláwar 'alyy Khán* was a brother of *Moçtafà Khán Yakrang*, D. See *Yakrang* and *Bé-rang*.

*Hamrang*, *Myr 'azyz aldyn* of *Awrangábád* is a Çúfy and a pupil of *Gholám Kibriyá Khalyl* of *Murshidábád*, he has written a short *Rékhtah Dywán* with a Persian preface, D. He also writes Persian poetry, H.

*Ham-zá* همزأ, *Sháh Ham-zá* a *Darwysh* of Dilly, who settled some time ago at *Patna* and has many followers, D, H.

*Hamzah*, *Shaykh Hamzah 'alyy* is a schoolmaster of *Etáwah*, D. K.

*Haqyqat*, *Myr Sháh Hosayn* of *Bareilly* brought up at *Lucnow*, his ancestors were of *Balkh*, he is a pupil of *Jorät*, he was first in the cavalry, subsequently at the recommendation of *Jorät*, he was appointed tutor in the family of *Imám-bakhsh Khán Kashmyry*, whom he assisted in compiling a *Tadzkirah* of poets. The *Kashmyry* obtained the loan of the rough copy of *Muçlafy's* *Tadzkirah*, and appropriated the contents of nearly the whole without acknowledgment, E. In T he has the name of *Hasan Sháh*.

*Haqyr*, *Myr Imám aldyn* familiarly called *Myr Kallú* of Dilly wrote Persian and *Urdú* poetry more particularly *Marthiyahs*, *Rubá'ys*, &c. he now earns his livelihood by instructing children, D, K.

*Haqyr*, *Munshiy Nabyy-bakhsh* a son of *Shaykh Hosayn-bakhsh Bakhshy* of Dilly. where his ancestors who were of the *Panjáb*, settled about one hundred years ago. is since many years *Sirishtahdár* of the *Magistrate's* court at *Coel*, R.

*Haqyr*, *Shyú Saháy* of *Meerut* was a *Minstrel* who lived on making verses on the occasion of marriages, &c. he wrote Persian and *Urdú* poetry and *Rawshan Sháh Rawshan* used to correct his verses, he visited Dilly and made the acquaintance of D.

Har Chand, Har Chand Kishór of Dilly, V. He is a son of Kúnwar Prém Kishór Firáqy, and attends most Moshá'arahs, D, K.

Hariyá, Har-saháy a Bráhmaan of Sikandarábád, H. He is a good physician, T.

Haryf, Khwájah Mokarram Khán of Dilly a son of Khwájah Mohammady Khán who held an appointment in Bengal where he now is, his son Haryf lived with him but died young, J.

Hasan, Háfitz Abu-l-Hasan of Kándhelah is a son of Mawlawy Iláhy-bakhsh Nishát, D.

Hasan, Myr Gholám Hasan of Dilly a son of Myr Gholám Hosayn *Dhákik*. His ancestors were of Herát, Hasan went early in life to Oudh, where he was supported by Nawáb Sirdár-jiang and by his son Myrzá Nawázish 'ally Khán, he is the author of a Dywán of about 8000 verses and of a Tadzkirah of Rékhtah poets, but the most celebrated work of his is the *بدر منیر*, he died in 1205, Myr Dhiyá used to correct his verses, G. He died about four years ago, V.

Hasan, Gholám Hasan of Patna a pupil of Bhuchchú and of V, composed chiefly Marthiyahs, he died young, the chronogram of his death is *وای غلام حسن* = 1206, V.

Hasan, Khwájah Hasán (Khwájah Ahsan, V) of Dilly, a son of Khwájah Ibráhyim b. Ghiyáth aldyn (whose beautiful little tomb is in Pahárganj which is now an open plain outside the Ajmyry Darwázah at Dilly,) b. Mohammad Sharyf (a celebrated Qúfy whose Khánqáh is still at Dilly near the Farrásh Khánah Kırky) b. Ibráhyim (he was called Khwájah Kumháry and is buried in the same place as his grandson.) Hasán was skilled in music and astronomy and in mysticism, he was supported in 1215 by Nawáb Sarfaráz aldawlah, he was in love with a woman of the name of Bakhshy, and she is the Laura of his poems which he collected into a Dywán, G, E, V. He was in the service of Aḡaf aldawlah at Lucnow where he still resides, D. He is a very pious man and since some time resides at Rostam-nagar, he is a fertile writer, H.

Hasan, Myr Hasan a friend of V.

Hasan, Myr Hasan Sháh of Dilly, a son of Myr Sayyid Mohammad of Bokhárá, a friend of D.

Hasan, Myrzá Mohammad Hasan (Myrzá Ahsan R, Myrzá Hasan, P) a son of Nawáb Sayf aldawlah Sayyid Radhyy Khán is a fair poet, D, K.

*Hasan*, Myr *Mohammad Hasan* of Dilly was a pupil of *Sawdá*, C, V. B speaks of him in the present tense.

*Háshim*, *Háshim 'ally*, his birth-place is not known, H.

*Háshimy* of Dilly has some years ago left his native town, K, D, H.

*Háshimy*, Myr *Háshimy* (Myr *Mohammad Háshim*, P, Myr *Háshim 'ally*, K, D, H,) a pupil of *Sawdá* is upwards of sixty years of age, E.

*Hashmat*, Myrzá *Fakhr aldyn*, R.

*Hashmat*, Myr *Mohammad 'ally* (*Mohammad 'ally Khán*, K) of Dilly a soldier went in 1158 to *Morádábád* and was killed in battle, A, B. He was a *Kashmyry* and a pupil of *Mohammad Ghanyy Bég Qabúl* and the instructor of *Tábán* and of *Moktasham 'ally Khán*, V, E. His *Dywán* is not much read, D.

*Hashmat*, Sayyid *Moktasham 'ally Khán* of Dilly, a son of Myr *Báqiy*, a soldier by profession died in 1161 and left a Persian *Dywán*, A, B. His ancestors were of *Badakhshán* and he died in 1163.

*Hashrat*, Myán *Rasúl-bakhsh* of *Badáwn* came in 1240 from *Calcutta* to Dilly, D.

*Hasrat*, *Dzawqy Rám* of Dilly was a good Persian poet and left a *Dywán*, D, K. Resided at *Farrokhábád*, P.

*Hasrat*, Myrzá (Myr J, Myán, H) *Ja'far 'ally* a son of *Abú-l-Khayr* who kept an apothecary's shop in the *Nakhhás bázár* or cattle-market at *Lucnow*, *Hasrat* continued for some time the business of his father, subsequently he retired from active life and died in 1210, and left some *Qačydahs* and a *Dywán* of *Rékhtah Ghazals*, G, V. He was for some time in the service of the late Myrzá *Jahándár-sháh* and was a pupil of *Dywánah*, H.

*Hasrat*, Myr *Mohammad Hayát* of *Patna* had the title of *Haybat Quly Khán* and was a pupil of *Matzhar* (of *Mohammad Báqir Hazyn*, V), he was for some time attached to the service of *Nawáb Shawkat-jang at Purnyyah* and for some time to that of *Siráj aldawlah* of *Murshidábád*, and in 1195 he was with the *Qúbahdár* of *Bengal*, he died in 1215 and left a *Dywán* of about 2000 bayts, G, V.

*Hasyb* see *Habyb*.

*Hátif*, Myrzá *Mohammad Hátif*, it is said that he resides at Dilly and lives the life of a *Darwysh* (poor man), C. He used to attend the poetical meetings, in the house of *Thaná Allah Firáq*, it is said he is dead, E. First he was attached to the tomb of the *Qúfy Myr*

Jahán at Dilly but he left his native town, it is not known where he now is, D. He went to the East, K.

Hâtify was an ancient poet and a contemporary of Walyy, D, H.

Hâtim, Mohammad Hâtim of Dilly a friend of Ábrú and Madhmún, he was during the reign of Mohammad Sháh a companion and the butler of Nawáb 'umdat almulk, he wrote a Dywán of about four thousand verses, subsequently he made selections from it and called them ديوان زاده. This is the account of A. He is also called Mohammad in B. But E, who knew him personally calls him Tzohúr aldyn alias Sháh Hâtim, and says that he was born at Dilly in 1111 and was a soldier by profession. E farther informs us that there was another Hâtim at that time, and that the two were frequently confounded. Though a man who has the name of Tzohúr aldyn may also have the name of Mohammad, it is not unlikely that A and others confounded the two, and that Mohammad Hâtim is distinct from Tzohúr aldyn Hâtim, the latter being the more celebrated and the author of the Dywán-zadah. Mr. Hall however, whose opinion is very valuable, identifies the two. It would appear that Hâtim gave the first impulse to Urdú poetry in Dilly. In 1132 the Dywán of Walyy was brought to Dilly and verses from it were on every body's lips, this induced him and three friends of his, Nájiy, Madhmún and Ábrú to apply themselves to Rékhtah poetry. The taste for it spread rapidly and Hâtim, according to his own statement, had no less than forty-five pupils. Up to the time of Hâtim it would appear that Indian poets wrote in Persian, and made only occasionally, Rékhtah verses, there seem also to have existed many popular songs, which however, were almost purely Hindee. The first productions of Hâtim (and probably also of his early contemporaries) were far-fetched and obscure, but when Rékhtah poetry had attained greater perfection he made a selection from his former Dywán and improved the style and called it ديوان زاده as has already been stated on the authority of A. It has about 5000 verses and the metre of every poem is noted on the margin. It is stated by E that his object in making these selections was, that his poems might not be confounded with those of the other Hâtim. He died two or three years ago, E. H and K inform us further that, he turned a Faqyr, that he had his takiyah near the Dilly gate of the palace and that many persons used to come to him for spiritual advice. For extracts from the preface to the Dywán-zadah see chapter on Rékhtah Dywáns.

*Hátim*, Sayyid *Hátim* 'ally Khán of Jawnpúr was a pupil of Myán Madhmún, V.

5 | *Hawas*, Myrzá *Mohammad* Taqyy of Lucnow a relation of Nawáb A'çaf aldawlah Sálár-jang is a talented young man and a pupil of Muçlafy, V. He is a son of Myrzá 'ally Khán of Lucnow and the author of a *Majnún ó Laylá*, T.

*Hawaydá*, Myr *Mohammad* A'tzam of Dilly a brother of Myr *Mohammad* Ma'çúm composes chiefly Marthiyahs, C was his friend.

*Hayá*, Háfitz *Mohammad* *Hayát*, his father was a Moghol, i. e. Tatar or Persian, he died at Makkah or Madynah, D. He flourished under *Mohammad Sháh*, H.

*Hayá*, Myrzá *Rakym* aldyn visited Dilly in 1265, R.

*Haydar*, Gholám *Haydar*, C.

*Haydar*, Myr *Haydar* 'ally of Dilly is a soldier at Farrokhábád, D, K.

*Haydar*, Myr *Haydar* 'ally Khán of Láhór a descendant of 'abd al-Qádir Gylány resides now at Pasháwar, D.

*Haydar*, *Haydar*-bakhsh of Jawnpúr a son of Núr al-*Haqq*, is a learned man, wrote a *Saqiy-námah* in praise of 'ally, J.

*Haydar*, Myrzá *Haydar* Bég resides at Ilahábád, D.

*Haydar*, Myr *Haydar* Sháh of the Deccan, a gallant soldier, was in Bengal in the service of Nawáb Sarfaráz Khán, he put the Dywán of Walyy of the Deccan into Mokhammas and interspersed that of Háfitz with verses of his own, he died in Bengal (at Hooghly) near one hundred years of age under Ahmad Sháh, C. Garcin de Tassy thinks that he is the author of a Mathnawý entitled قصه چندر بدن و ماهیار *Haydar*, Hosám aldyn, R.

*Haydary*, Shaykh Gholám 'ally is familiarly called Shaykh Jum'ah of Dilly went to Patna and has lately taken to poetry, C. He is a good physician and resides now at Hosaynábád, V.

*Haydary*, Myr *Haydar*-bakhsh of Dilly resides now at Calcutta says Bény Naráyan. Mawlawy Gholám *Haydar* informs me that he was a man of great talents but little education, that he was attached to the College of Fort William, and died upwards of thirty years ago, that is to say about 1823. His works will be mentioned in their places.

*Hayf*, Myr Chirágh 'ally of Jawnpúr, a pupil of Átsós, lives now at Benares, V. Resides at Lucnow, E, D.

*Hayf*, Móty Lál a Káyeth and a pupil of Myr Sóz lives now, 1196, at Lucnow, C, V.

*Hayrán*, *Háfítz* Baqá Allah Khán, a son of the calligraph *Háfítz* Ibráhyim Khán, resides at Dilly, D,

*Hayrán*, Myr *Haydar* 'alyy of Dilly, a pupil of *Şarab Suklı Dywánah*, commands now, 1215, a troop of cavalry at Lucnow, G. Was killed in the Behár, D.

*Hayrán*, Myr Mannún of Patna died at the age of thirty. In the Marthiyah he used the takhalluĉ of *Matzlám*, he left but six hundred verses, J. He died young, V.

*Hayrat*, Ajúdhya Prashád a Kashmyry of Lucnow a pupil of Jorát, was a good musician and died in 1234 at the age of twenty-five years and left a short Dywán and some Mathnawies, P.

*Hayrat*, Gholám Fakhr aldyn (Moĉyy aldyn D) Khán, a grandson of Nawáb Mo'yn almulk Myr Mannú resides at Kálpy and writes Persian and Rékhtah verses, D.

*Hayrat*, Khwájah Kallan of Dilly resides now at Patna, J.

*Hayrat*, Murád 'alyy (Myr Murád, D) of Murádábád, A. It is stated by E that he knew him, but that when he wrote he was dead. According to T and Garcin de Tassy I. p. 220, he had the takhalluĉ of *Hasrat*, this however may be merely a wrong reading.

*Hayrat*, Shaykh Raĉm 'alyy of Patna a son of Shaykh Gholám Moĉammad an uneducated man and a drunkard, is dead, V.

*Hayrat*, Myr Saydan (?), a nephew of the late 'alyy Quly Khán, was for some time Ná'yib of Behár and a friend of J.

*Hazyn*, Myrzá Khojastah-bakĉsh Bahádur is a prince of the house of Dilly, D, K. There was also a poet of the takhalluĉ of *Hazyn* at the time of Moĉammad-sháh, but nothing is known regarding him.

*Hazyn*, Myr Moĉammad Báqir of Agra (Dilly, G) a pupil of Myrzá Matzhar, held for some time an appointment at Dilly, now he is in Bengal, that is to say, at Patna, A, B. He left a Rékhtah Dywán, G. He left two Dywáns, J. In some Ghazals he has the takhalluĉ of Tzohúr, he died at Patna, V. In D Shaykh Moĉammad 'alyy *Hazyn* is mentioned, and it is stated that he was a friend of Myrzá Matzhar and left a short Dywán, D also mentions Myr Báqir *Hazyn*, and says that he resides at Lucnow.

*Hidáyat*, Myr Hidáyat Allah a son of Myr 'alym Allah had the

title of Nawáb Hidáyat 'ally Khán and was the deputy governor of Haybat-jang of the Behár, he was a great patron of poets and learned men, he is buried at Hosaynábád, J.

Hidáyat, (Shaykh, G) Hidáyat Allah Khán (Hidáyat Khán, E) of Dilly, of Afghán origin, a pupil of Myr Dard, A, B, J. He has written a Dywán and a Mathnawý in which he describes Benares, C. He is upwards of one hundred years of age, E. Was still alive when V wrote. He was the uncle of Thaná Allah Firáq and died in 1219, D, H. He died in 1215, P. Most of the poets of Dilly were his pupils, he left a Dywán of about 9000 verses and several Mathnawies and also a Risálah which has the title of *جراغ هدايت*, K.

Hazyn, Myr Bahádúr 'ally a pupil of Nawáb Zayn al'ábidyn Khán (who is now, 1853, alive at Dilly and about sixty years of age), R.

Hidáyat, Hidáyat 'ally was a contemporary of Shaykh Farhá Allah, C, V.

Hidáyat, Hidáyat 'ally of Agra a pupil of Walyy Mohámmad Natzyr sent some of his verses to D for the purpose of their being inserted in his Tadzkirah.

Himáyat, a poet of Haydarábád, writes chiefly Qačydahs, D.

Himmat is familiarly called Akhónd Himmat, he lives at Rámpúr, and supports himself by teaching, D, K. Besides him there is another poet of this takhalluğ in H.

Hindú, *Kokal* Chand of Láhór, a brother of Mihr Chand Mihr, he resides now at Farrokhábád, and writes both Persian and Rékhtah poetry, V.

Hobb *حب*, Myr Ahmad 'ally of Farydábád is the son of a Qádhíy, and a promising young man, he studies Arabic and Persian, D, K.

Hodhúr, Láláh Bálmakand of Dilly a pupil of Myr Dard, E. Is a good Arabic and Persian scholar, and resides now at Lucnow, D. He was a Musalmán at heart says K, and is dead.

Hodhúr, Shaykh Gholám Yakhà of a good family of Patna, gained his livelihood by commerce and was a friend of C. Is the author of a Dywán, J. He was a man of learning and died at Patna, V.

Myr Hosayn 'ally of Rámpúr resides now at Murádábád, H.

Hosayn 'ally Khán resides at Mirzápúr, D, H.

Hosayn, Sayyid Gholám Hosayn of Dilly a son of Sayyid 'abd Allah had first the takhalluğ of 'azyz, was Munshiy of an officer at Meerut, whom he accompanied to Calcutta, P.

*Hosayn*, Nawáb Gholám *Hosayn* Khán, of Afghán origin, resides at Sháhjahánpúr, D.

*Hosayny*, *Hakym Myr Hosayny* (*Hosayn K*) of Dilly a disciple of Mohammad Fakhr aldyn is a good calligraph and musician, and writes chiefly Persian poetry, D. He is dead, K.

Hósh, Gholám Mortadhá of Dilly, a pupil of Naçyr, is a new poet, D. In H his takhalluç is spelled Hawas.

Hósh, Myr Shams aldyn of Lucnow is a young man and a pupil of Sóz, E, K, D.

Hunar, Mohammad Dáwud of *Haydarábád*, K, D, H. Besides him is another poet of this name, who seems to have flourished long ago, H.

Myr Hyngá of Dilly, he has been killed C, V.

'ibrat is a poet of Rámpúr, D, H. He is probably identical with Myr Dhiyá aldyn 'ibrat, a pupil of Nawáb Maẓabbat Khán mentioned by P.

*Iksan*, Myr Gholám 'ally of *Haydarábád* has lately acquired celebrity, D, H.

*Ihsán*, *Háfiz* 'abd al-Raḥmán a court poet of Sháh 'álam, corrected the compositions of the princes, and wrote Urdú and Persian poetry, (D, K.) He had first the takhalluç of Raḥmán, K. He died at Dilly in 1851 at an advanced age.

*Iksán* of Lucnow is particularly distinguished in the Marthiyah, D, H, R.

*Ihsán*, Myr Shams aldyn a son of *Myr Qamar aldyn Minnat*, C.

Ilhám, Shaykh Sharaf aldyn familiarly called Sháh Malúl, is a Darwysh and resides at Lucnow, and corrects the verses of most poets of that city, C, H. He is upwards of sixty years of age, E. He had formerly the takhalluç of Malúl, G. He wrote two Persian Dywáns, V.

Ilhám, Fadháyl Bég a pupil of Sayyid 'abd al-Waly 'uzlat, B, J.

'imád, Gháziy aldyn 'ally Khán Bahádur has the title of 'umdat almulk and is a well-informed man, V.

Imámy, Khwájah Imám-bakhsh of Dilly was formerly in the service of Haybat-jang and in very good circumstances, but since thirty years he lives in poverty at Patna, V, whose friend he was. In C his takhalluç is spelled Amány.

'ináyat, 'ináyat 'ally Khán, a son of Nawáb 'abd 'ally Khán, is in

سید درمیش



Persian a pupil of Imám-bakhsh, who is now Professor of the Dilly College, P.

'ináyat, Shaykh Nitzám aldyn son of a Qádhíy of Raṭól راتول came to Dilly for the sake of prosecuting his studies, and some time ago he went to Calpee, he is a disciple of Mawlawy Moḥammad Fakhr aldyn. He has in his Persian poems the takhalluṣ of Masrúr and Hidáyat, D. He died at Calpee, where he was tutor in a private family, K.

Inṣáf, 'abd al-Raḥmán Khán resides at Dilly, and attends most Mashá'rahs, R.

Insán, Asad Yár Khán had the title of Asad aldawlah Bahádur, but was familiarly called Jognún fire-fly, he was an Amyr of 7000, and rather a man of business than a poet, A. He died a few years ago says B.

Inshá, Myr Inshá Allah Khán the son of Má-shá-Allah Khán, whose takhalluṣ was Maṣḍar was a native of Murshidábád, but his ancestors were of Najaf, and he like his father was a clever physician, and one of the most skilful poets of India. He was, in 1215, in the service of Solaymán-shikóh at Lucnow. He knew, several languages and left, besides his Urdú Kullyyat, a Persian Dywán. Among his Mathnawies is one called شیر و برنج in which he imitates the نان و حلوا of Bahá aldyn 'ámily. He also wrote Turkey verses and he wrote some poems, no letter of which has a dot, and others every letter of which has diacritical points, C, E. He died about twenty years ago, P.

Intitzár, 'alyy Naqyy Khán a son of the late 'alyy Akbar Khán Manykbáshy (?) resided during the time of 'alyy Wirdy Khán Mohábat-jang at Murshidábád. He was a friend of C. He died at Murshidábád, V.

Irshád, Anwar 'alyy, R.

Istán اسفان (Stephen ?) is the name and takhalluṣ of a Christian, born at Dilly, his father was a European. He was an acquaintance of D. Was alive in 1215, H.

'ishq, Háfítz Myr izzat Allah a son of Hakym Qudrat Allah Khán Qásim (who is the author of the Tadzkirah No. 52) is the author of a Dywán, D. He is a good physician and alive, P.

'ishq, Myr Moḥammad 'alyy of Haydarábád, D; (perhaps identical with Myr Yahyà 'ishq.) K speaks of him as if he had been alive in 1221.

'ishq, Sháh Rokn aldyn, familiarly called Sháh Ghasytá گھسیٹا, of Dilly, was a grandson of Sháh Fakhál a great saint of Dilly. When a young man, 'ishq went to Murshidábád, and though he had no office he was much respected and led the life of a gentleman; subsequently he followed the example of his family and became a Darwysz choosing Paṭna as his place of residence. Owing to the independence of his character, he was held in great veneration. He died in 1203. Besides a Dywán of about 1500 verses he left a mystical Mathnawý, B, J, V.

'ishq, Myr Yaḥyà of the Deccan had the title of 'áshiq, J.

'ishq, Myr Zayn of Dilly, want of means compelled him to leave his home, he went to Paṭna and stays with Myrzá Ghasytá, he writes Persian and Urdú poetry, and is author of a Dywán, J.

'ishqy was a poet of the Deccan, regarding whom D was not able to obtain any information.

'ishqy of Morádábád, J saw him at Awzla <sup>near Dushan</sup> آنوله which is in the district of Faydhábád.

'ishqy, Myán Raḥmat, different from 'ishqy of Murádábád, D.

'ishrat, 'abd al-Wási', H. See 'izzat.

'ishrat, Bhólá Náth a Paṇḍit, V.

'ishrat, Shaykh Gholám Bangály of Paṭna, a son of the late Shaykh Luṭf Allah, turned a soldier after the death of his father, subsequently he ran mad, and J does not know what has become of him, he described in a Mathnawý called جنگ نامه the wars of the Nawáb Haybat-jang.

'ishrat, Myr Gholám 'alyy resides at Bareilly and is the author of a good Dywán, D. He is a pupil of Myrzá 'alyy Luṭf, H, T.

Ishtiyáq, Sháh Walyy Allah of Sirhind. Gurdézy and some other authors say that his grandfather was Shaykh Aḥmad who is called the Renewer of the second Millennium مجدد الف ثانی because he started the theory that every thousand years a man was born, who has a thorough knowledge of the Islám, and whose vocation it is to revive and strengthen it, and that he was the man for the second Millennium. Others say, that he was the grandson of Moḥammad Gul. It is likely that, as Luṭf says, he is connected by spiritual genealogy only with the Shaykh Aḥmad. Sháh Walyy Allah resided in the Kóṭlah close to Dilly, and was a distinguished Theologian and Qúfý. He died about 1161 and left several works like the قرة العینین فی ابطال

جثة العالقة في مناقب معاوية وشهادة الحسنين. Sháh 'abd al'azyz, the most celebrated Indian Theologian in modern time, was a son of Sháh Walyy Allah, A, B, G.

Islám, Shaykh alislám of Thánah in the district of Saháranpúr is now the best poet of that part of India, D.

Ittifáq is a poet of Bareilly, H.

'izzat, Myr 'abd al-Wási', it is said he is of Lucnow, D. See 'ishrat.

Jadzb, Sayyid 'izzat Allah Khán Bhikháry of Bareilly is a young man, D. Was two years ago at Dilly, H. Travelled much and died near Bokhára, P.

Jadzb, Myr Matzhar 'ally was a learned man, he died about twenty years ago, and is probably identical with the poet who had in Persian the takhalluḡ of Ḡafyy, V.

Ja'far, Ja'far 'ally Khán, a son of Myrzá Mümin Bég, was an Amyr of the time of Moḥammad Sháh, and had the rank of three thousand, V. He was alive in 1168 and composed by order of Moḥammad Sháh, a Mathnawý of 500 verses on so elevated a subject as the Qalyán, i. e. the machine for smoking tobacco, A, D.

Ja'far or Ja'fary, Myrzá Ja'far of Paṭna a son of Faydh 'ally Khán is a well educated man, J. Was Thánadar, he is dead, V.

Ja'far, Myr Ja'far Zetely of Nárnawl a contemporary of By-dil was the most celebrated humoristic poet of Hindústán, his compositions are a mixture of Persian and Urdú. He is the author of a Sháh-námah in Rékhtah, A, D.

Ja'fary is at Lucnow, D.

Ja'fary, Myr Báqir 'ally of Dilly, a brother of Nitzám aldyn Mamnún and a son of Qamar aldyn Minnat, is a talented young man, D. He is alive and has the takhalluḡ of Ja'far, K. He died last year on his way back from Makkah, P.

Jahándár, Myrzá (Prince) Jawán-bakhsh Jahándár-sháh, a son of the emperor Sháh-'álam, went in 1198 to Lucnow, and held every month two poetical assemblies in his house, at which G used to be present. He died at Benáres in 1201, G. Garcin de Tassy informs us, that there is a work of his in the India house, which has the title بياض عنایت مرشد راده.

Jahángyr, Myrzá Jahángyr of Lucnow was formerly in good circumstances, but is now impoverished, he writes Persian and Rékhtah poetry, D. He died in prison, P.

Jalál aldyn of Murshidábád had the title of Jalál aldawlah, he is the author of a Mathnawý and was skilled in chronograms, J.

Jalál resides at Faydhábád, R.

Jalál, Myrzá Bandah 'ally a Sayyid of Dilly, his ancestors were of Persia, he died young, H.

Jalál, Jamál aldyn Hosayn a younger brother of Kamál aldyn Hosayn of Dilly, D, H. He is identical with the Jamál of J.

Jám, Kúnwar Sén of Badhawly is a pupil of Sharaf aldyn Masrúr, who is a son of 'ishq, P.

Jamál, Myr Jamál aldyn Hosayn of Patna a son of Núr Allah Khán, who held a high office under the emperor, writes chiefly Persian verses, J. See Jalál.

Jamál, Jamál 'ally of Jewish extraction (از قوم بني اسرائيل) a grandson of Mawlawy Gholám Akmad of Meerut and a pupil of 'ishq, who has also the takhalluḡ of Mobtalá, D. He went some time ago to Haydarábád, H.

Ján is the name and takhalluḡ of a poetess of Farrokhábád, R.

Ján, Ján 'ally Sháh, a cousin of Nawáb Qásim 'ally Khán Náztim of Bengal, was a pupil of Myr Moḥammad Taqyy and a disciple of Nathan Sháh Sikandarábády, D. He lives at Sikandarábád as a Faqyr, H. P speaks of him in the present tense.

Ján, Jáne 'álam Khán, a cousin of Nawáb Rawshan aldawlah, is a pupil of Sayyid Moḥammad Sóz, C. He writes very elegant Naskh and Naskh-ta'lyq and he studied Arabic.

Jány, Bégam Ján, known by the name of Bahú Bégam, a daughter of Nawáb Qamar aldyn Khán, and a wife of Aḡaf aldawlah, P. See Dúlhan Bégam.

Jarrák, Gholám Náçir of Dilly, his ancestors were of Kashmyr, he is a son of the Surgeon Háfitz Ramadhány and a talented young man and a good Surgeon, K. He died some years ago, P.

Jawáhir, Myán Makkhú of Patna is a great admirer of poetry, J. Jawáhir Singh a pupil of T.

Jawdat, Ráy Hridayarám of Dilly (of Murshidábád, V) was originally of Cuttack, he was a friend of C and died at Murshidábád, C. He was a good Persian poet and a pupil of J.

Jawhar, Myrzá Akmad 'ally of Dilly, his ancestors were of Persia, he wrote mostly Persian verses and was killed in an affray at Dilly, C.

Jawhar, Dywály Singh a Khatry of Bareilly, D.

Jawhary, Mawlawy Ayat Allah of Phulwáry is a Persian poet and a good scholar, J. Has in Persian the takhalluṣ of Sózish, and died about fifteen years ago, V.

Jawhary, Inderjyt a jeweller of Dilly is a pupil of Naçyr, D.

Jawlán, Myr Hosayn (*Hasan*, K) 'ally Khán is a poet of the Deccan, he has composed a very beautiful Qaçýdah on spring, H.

Jawlán, Myr Ramadhán 'ally has written a few verses, A. He was a contemporary of Moḥammad Sháh, C. He is called Bahár 'ally Sháh, but had first the name of Ramadhán 'ally, it is eight years since he died, E. It does not appear to me that Ramadhán 'ally and Bahár 'ally are identical as E makes them.

Nawáb Jayná Bégam a daughter of the late Myrzá Babar and a wife of Myrzá Jahándár-sháh writes Rékhtah and Persian verses, D. She is probably identical with Jáná Bégam, the authoress of a treatise on the Rág mentioned by Garcin de Tassy.

Lála Jhaman Náth (*Jhaman Lál*, K) of Dilly, a brother of Jagar-náth, a son of Bishen Náth of the Káyeth caste, wrote Persian and Hindawý poetry, he put the Baháre Dánish into verse and made material alterations in the style of it, D.

Jonún, Myr Fadhl 'ally (*Faydh 'ally*, H) a pupil of Myr Amány Asad, a soldier by profession, had for a short time the takhalluṣ of Mast, he is fond of reading, D. He is now in very poor circumstances, K.

Jonún, Shayk (Sháh, K) Gholám Mortadhá of Iláhábád a pupil of Mawlawy Barkat, he is since many years blind, C, V, D. (Barkat, says Tek Chand, *Bahar*, is a licensed abbreviation for Barakat, and in India the word is universally pronounced, as if it had only two syllables.)

Jonún, Nawáb Mahdiy Khán, a son of Khánahzád Khán b. Nawáb Sarbaland Khán, a pupil of 'ishq Ghasytá, was at Paṭna (where J saw him) on his way to Calcutta, J.

Jonún, Moḥammad Fakhr alislám of Dilly a pupil of Mamnún has lately taken to poetry, D.

Jonún, Moḥammad Jywan is a learned and pious man of the neighbourhood of Seráwah, D.

Jonún, Myrzá Najaf 'ally Khán of Benáres, a son of Moḥammad 'ally Khán Dywánah who holds the office of Tahçýldár, P.

Jorüt, Qalandar-bakhsh a son of Háfiz Amán a pupil of *Hasrat*. He was first supported by Nawáb Mahabbat Khán *Mahabbat* but in 1215 he was in the service of Solaymán-shikóh at Lucnow, he was

skilled in music, astrology, and other sciences, but had the misfortune to lose his eye-sight, G. It appears that Jorät and his family had the family-name of *Yahyà Mán*, because they said that they were descended from *Yahyà Ráy Mán* who resided in a street at Dilly which is close to the Chándny Chawk and is still called the *Ráy Mán street*. In P it is stated that he was descended from *Ráy Mán* who was executed by *Nádir Sháh* and that he died upwards of twenty years ago.

Jorät, Myrzá Moghol of Bareilly a son of 'abd al-Báqiy Khán, a soldier by profession and a pupil of Sawdá is a good poet, D. He died at Bareilly, K. In H this poet has the takhalluḡ of Jamyl.

Jorät, Myr Mohammad Ridhá a son of Sayyid Mohammad *Wahyd* who had the title of Sayyid Qadr aldyn and was a man of rank and held a Jageer from the emperor. Jorät was a soldier and wrote Persian poetry, he had a salary of sixty rupees a month, and being a very bigoted Shy'ah, he gave out of this twenty-two rupees as alms to Sayyids; he died at Púrniya, J. He seems to be identical with the following.

Jorät, Myr Mostaqym was a contemporary of Mohammad Sháh, it is said that he lived a pious life and resided at Púrniya, V.

Jorät, Myr Shér 'alyy was a fine-looking and learned man but not much of a poet, he used to visit Gurdézy, but some years previous to 1165 he went to the Deccan, B. He is a native of the Deccan; there is also a Jorät of Faydhábád, whose name I do not know says J.

Jósh, Shaykh Niyáz Akmad a pupil of Dzawq, R.

Jósh, Rahym Allah a young man who resided at Dilly and was a pupil of C, E. Is a humorous poet, wrote two Dywáns, one is humorous and the other contains Ghazals, Rubá'ys, &c. D. I have not heard of him since a long time, his poems are in a low language, H.

Jóshish, Mohammad 'ábid a son of Jaswant Nákir (Jaswant Nager, P) it is said that he is a clever young man and resides at Patna, E, D. There is no doubt that D, and E are under a mistake and mean the brother of Shaykh Mohammad Rawshán Jóshish whose takhalluḡ is *Dil*.

Jóshish, Shaykh Mohammad Rawshan of Patna a brother of Mohammad 'ábid *Dil*, imitates Myr Dard, G. In 1194 he sent extracts from his Dywán to C. He is an excellent poet and his Dywán has about 3000 verses, J, V.

Jowán, Kátzim 'alyy of Dilly is now, 1196, at Lucnow, C. In A. D. 1800 he went to Calcutta where he was still alive in 1812, and attached to the College of Fort William.

Jowán, Shaykh Mohibb Allah of Dilly of Jewish extraction ( از اولاد اسرائیل ) is a physician and a pupil of 'ishq, D, K. In H instead of being a Jew he is a بزرگداده.

Jowán, Myrzá Na'ym Béq of Dilly is a clever and talented young man in the service of Solaymán-shikóh, he is a pupil of E, but not much of a poet, E. He died many years ago, P.

Myán Juggan, a cousin of Shér-afgán Khán, was born in Hindústán, B. He is a pupil of Taqyy Myr, J. According to D he was a slave of Shér-afgán Khán, this however is certainly a mistake.

Kabyr, Hakým Kabyr 'alyy Sanbhaly was an Ançary Shaykh, E met him in the house of Mohammad Yár Khán.

Káfir, Myr 'alyy Naqyy of Dilly a soldier and a friend of B. Had first the takhalluq of Taskyn and Jonún, A. C frequently saw him at Murshidábád. Some say he is dead, J, V. He called his poems Káfir-Katṭah, K.

Sháh Kákul of Dilly was a Faqyr and a contemporary of Abrú, C, V.

Kalámy, Gholám Nabyy Khán was supported by the late Gháziy aldyn Khán, D.

Myr Kallú of Dilly was a relation of Myr Dard, D, P.

Kalym, Shaykh Kalym Allah of Sarkót which is in the district of Murádábád, P.

Kalym, Mohammad Hosayn, B. Myr Tálíb Hosayn, D. He composed a thick Dywán, A. He was a relation of Myr Mohammad Taqyy Myr and wrote an Urdú treatise on Prosody and Rhyme and translated the قصص الحكم into Urdú, he flourished under Ahmad Sháh and died at Dilly, C, G. He was the father of Myán Myr Hájy Tajalliyy, E. He was a physician and left a Dywán and several Mathnawies, P. He is also the author of a tale in elegant Rékhtah prose, H.

Kamál aldyn was an ancient poet. D.

Kamál, Sháh Kamál aldyn Hosayn, his forefathers were of Karah Mánikpúr, but his father resided in Behár and was a man of rank, Kamál went to Lucnow and lives in the house of Rájah Holás Ráy, he has collected the Dywáns of about thirty Rékhtah poets and is a pupil of Jorät, E, D.

Kamál, Myr Kamál 'ally of Gyámánpúr resides at Dyrha (or Déórha) in the Behár, writes Persian and Rékhtah verses, J. He was a man of learning and wrote a large work called كمال الحكمة on Philosophy, and one called چهارده درود on the Imáms. He died in 1215, the chronogram on his death is دريغا.

Kam-gó, Myrzá Habyb Allah is of Khayrábád in Oudh, D. He died some time ago, H.

Kámil, Shaykh Lutf Allah was a pupil of Sháh Kháksár, V.

Kámil, Myrzá Kámil Bég is of Moghol origin and a soldier by profession, D.

Kámil, Thákor Dás a son of Rájah Rám a Kashmyry, holds the appointment of Wakyl at Dilly, D. He is still in the same office, P.

Kamtar, Kamtar Sháh is a Darwysh residing at Lucnow, D.

Kamtar, Myrzá Khayr Allah Bég is of Persian origin and resides at Farrokhábád, V.

Kamtar, Mawlawy Kifáyat 'ally author of the نسيم جنت and of a version of the Shamáyil of Tirmidzy, R.

Kamtaryn an Afghán, his name is Myán Kamtaryn, he writes humoristic poetry but it is not good, M. He spent the greater part of his life at Dilly and died in 1168, A, B, C. His name was Pyr Khán, he used to sit in the evening in the Chawk, and to sell his poems which he had written on detached pieces of paper, D. He wrote mostly satires and humoristic poetry, H.

Karam of Dilly, a pupil of Muçhafy, resides at Haydarábád, K.

Karam, Shaykh Gholám Dhámin of Kútánah resides at Dilly, formerly he resided at Haydarábád, he is a pupil of Múmin Khán and is an old man, P. He may be identical with the preceding.

Karamá, Myán Gholám Karamá of Murshidábád has lately left that city, J.

Karámat, Myr Karámat 'ally of Awrangábád, six days' journey from Dilly, a son of Myr Amánat 'ally and a grandson of Sayyid Murád 'ally Bokháry, he leads the life of a Darwysh or devotee at Shikárpúr, K.

Karym, Karym Allah Khán an Afghán has lately taken to writing poetry, D.

Sháh Karym-bakhsh of Patna a disciple of Sháh Karak is a Qádirian Çúfy, J.

Lálá Káshy Náth of Ambálah (Umballa) a bad poet, A.



Káshy Náth of Patyála a son of Nawnidh Ráy is a young man, V. His father I believe is the author of the دستور مبیان.

Kátzim, Kátzim 'alyy is young and a pupil of Mohámmad Naçyr, K.

Kawkab, Ráy Makand Ráy of Haydarábád a pupil of Faydh, R.

Kawthar, Mahdiy 'alyy Khán of Lucnow a son of Qotob aldyn Khán, came two years ago to Dilly, he is a pupil of Násikh, P.

Kayfý, Myr Hidáyat 'alyy a Sayyid of Bárh, composes chiefly Persian verses, K, D.

Khác is a poet of the Deccan, D.

Khádim resides at Pánypát, D.

Khádim, Khádim 'alyy of the Panjáb was in the service of Nawáb Náçir-jang Bangash, V. He was a native of Khaytal but brought up at Dilly, his uncle was in receipt of a salary of 500 Rs. a month from Nawáb Bangash. Khádim is in the service of Nawáb Motzaffar-jang and receives a salary of Rs. 100. He is the author of a Persian and Urdú Dywán, H. D. He was of Farrokhábád, R.

Khádim, Nawáb Khádim Hosayn Khán Bahádur of Dilly a son of Nawáb Ashraf aldawlah Afrásyáb Khán and a friend of D, H.

Khádim, Khádim Hosayn Khán of Paṭna a son of Hájy Ahmad 'alyy Qiyámat and a relation of C. He is dead, V.

Kháksár, Myr Mohámmad-yár, familiarly called Kallú, is attached to a shrine close to Dilly called Qadam Sharyf, A, B, E. It appears from I, that he has written a Tadzkirah in which he assumes the appellation of Sayyid alsho'ará. He used to visit H, but was dead when he wrote.

Kháky, Gholám Haydar Bég was born in Hindustán, (Dilly, R) his ancestors were of Badakhshán, he is in the Deccan in the army, D.

Kháláh, a lady of the name of Badr alnisá Bégam of Farrokhábád, was the aunt of the Nawáb 'imád almulk, and hence she used this takhalluq, V.

Kháliq, 'abd al-Kháliq was attached to the service of the late Myrzá (Prince) Solaymán-shikóh, he was marked with small-pox and stammered in reciting his verses, yet he was constantly present at the Moshá'araks of the Maharájah. He went to Gwályár, but it is not known where he now resides, R.

Kháliq, Shaykh Kháliq-bakhsh is originally of the Panjáb, but

was born at Dilly. He is a nephew of Shaykh Nabyy-bakhsh *Haqyr*, and has lately taken to poetry, R.

Khalyl, Sayyid Ibráhyim 'ally, a son of the late Sayyid Moḥammad 'ally Bashyr, is a young man, who has lately taken to poetry, and submits his verses to Myr Gulzár 'ally Asyr for correction, R.

Khalyq, Karámat Allah Khán, a cousin of Moḥammad Ja'far Khán Rághib, and a pupil of Myrzá Moḥammad Fakhr Makyn, was a good Inshá writer, and died young, and left a Persian Dywán, V.

Khalyq, Myr Mostahsan of Lucnow a younger brother of Myr Ahsan Kholq, E. He is tutor in the family of Rájah Tikét Ráy at Lucnow, D. He is a son of Myr Hasan, the author of the *Badre Monyr*, H.

Khalyq, Myrzá Tzohúr 'ally of Dilly, a son of Myrzá Hóshdár, is skilled in Hindée music, and in composing Marthiyahs, knows a little Arabic, he is now, 1199 at Murshidábád, C. In the Marthiyah, he has the takhalluṣ of Tzohúr, he died at Kerbalá in the 'iráq, V.

Khán, Ashraf Khán of Dilly went some time ago to Lucnow, he is a pupil of Muḥafy, H.

Khán, Moḥammady Khán, a Paṭhán, and a pupil of Rangyn, resides in the Deccan, has visited Dilly, D.

Khandán, D does not know where he resides.

Khastah, Moḥammad 'abd Allah Khán familiarly called Myán Jywan of Dilly, a son of Sa'd Allah Khán, who was called Aqá Yár Khán, was of Kashmyry origin and born at Dilly, and a pupil of Firáq, D, H, K. I am told that he died about 1840.

Khastah, Gholám Qotob-bakhsh, a descendant of Sayyid Moḥammad Kirmány, was attached to Nitzám aldyn Awliyá's tomb near Dilly, he was a pupil of Ashuftah, D, H.

Khayál, Brij Náth of Dilly has gone to Haydarábád, H.

Khayál, Gholám Hosayn Khán (Gholám Hasan Khán, H, P), a nephew of Barkat Allah Khán Barkat and a relation of Myr Juggan, resides now at Súnypat, D. It is said he left two Dywáns containing nearly one hundred thousand verses, P.

Khidmat, Farḥat 'ally resided at Lucnow, says Bény Naráyan.

Khírad, Nawáb Fakhr aldyn Khán, a son of Nawáb Sharaf aldyn Moḥammad Khán, is a relation of P.

Khód-gharadh of Agra has visited Dilly, D.

Kholq, Myr Ahsan a son of Myr Hasan is only nineteen years of age, E. Resides since a long time at Lucnow, H, K.

Kholq, Ráy Jádún Ráy of Haydarábád a pupil of Faydh, R.

Khorshéd 'alyy of Dilhar a clever young man, D, K, T.

Khósh of Dilly, his ancestors were of the Panjáb, his father was a celebrated calligraph. Khósh lost his eyesight by small-pox, and, though blind, made the pilgrimage to Makkah, he is a fertile poet, H.

Khóshdil, Ghásy Rám of Dilly kept a shop at Faydhábád, V.

Khósh-dil, Láláh Gobind Lál a son of Láláh Kánjy Dil (*sic* Mal f) *Gharyb*, a Káyeth, is a talented young man, D.

Khóshnúd is mentioned by M and R.

Khóshras, Háfitz Gholám Moḥammad of Dilly is blind, but a good musician, D.

Myr Khosraw, M thinks that he has written much Rékhtah poetry. A notice on him is in the following chapter.

Kishen Chand a Khatry of Láhór is a new poet, V.

Kóchak, Prince Myrzá Wajh aldyn (Wajyh aldyn, D) of Dilly, familiarly called Myrzá Kóchak Čáñib, went some time ago to Lucnow, and died there, K, D. But he is buried at Nitzám aldyn's Mausoleum near Dilly, H.

Latyf, Myr Latyf 'alyy of Dilly, a pupil of Myr Dard, used to sell jewellery, K. He died in 1214, H.

Latyf, Myr Shams aldyn of Súrat is about thirty-two years of age, E. Resides since some years at Lucnow, K. In H he has the takhalluḡ of Lutf.

Láyiḡ, Myr Láyiḡ 'alyy of Lucnow, came in 1208 to Dilly to prosecute his studies, he is a pupil of Násikh, D, K.

Lisán, Myr Kaḡym Allah was a friend of B, but died young before B wrote his Tadzkirah.

Lutf, Myrzá 'alyy a pupil of Sawdá, T. He is a pupil of Sháh Malúl and resides at Lucnow, H. R identifies him with Myrzá Lutf, on whom see p. 184, but H distinguishes between the two.

Lutf, 'atzym Bég is a pupil of Sawdá, T.

Lutfy was an old poet, his name is not known, J, C.

Maçdar, Myr Má-shá Allah Khán, the father of In-shá Allah Khán was, it would appear, alive when E wrote. Was first Risáldár in the cavalry of Nawáb Mohábat-jang, now he is in the service of the Nawáb Wazyr at Faydhábád, J. Died some time ago, H.

Myr Madad Allah, the father of Hamzah *Rind* was a good musician flourished under Moḥammad Sháh, C. See Myrzá.

Madhmún, Sayyid Imám aldyn Khán a son of Sayyid Mo'yn aldyn who commanded the king's body-guard, C.

Madhmún, Shaykh (Myán, E) Sharaf aldyn a descendant of Ganj Shahr was born near Gwályár (at Jájhaü near Agra, M). When he was past forty, he took up his abode in the Mosque called Zynat al-masájid, and led the life of an ascetic. Qáyim visited him there twice or three times. He died about 1158. He was a pupil of Matzhar and Árzú. Having lost his teeth, Khán Árzú called him Shá'ire Bédánah, M, A, B, C. Myr says that the Zynat almasájid is at Agra, this is a mistake, it is in Daryáganj at Dilly.

Madhúsh, Myr Nabyy Ján is a pupil of Sóz, C, V.

Maftún, Shaykh 'abd al-Rahym is of Arabic origin, but born at Lucnow, he is a pupil of Nitzám aldyn Mamnún, K.

Maftún, Myán 'alyy-bakhsh of Patna was a Persian poet, J.

Maftún, Myán Badr aldyn is originally of the Panjáb, but was born at Dilly, he is a cloth-merchant and writes Persian and Rékhtah poetry, which is corrected by Myr Farzand 'alyy Mawzún, K.

Maftún, Myrzá (Prince) Karym-bakhsh is of the Imperial house of Dilly, P.

Maftún, Kátzim 'alyy is of Iláhábád, C, V.

Maftún, Móty Rám, a Kashmyry Pandit, is a pupil of Minnat and Mamnún, D. In Persian he has another takhalluq, H.

Maghmúm, Myrzá Ishák Bég of Dilly holds an office at Court, D

Maghmúm, Myr Mashyyat 'alyy (Mast 'alyy, D) a pupil of 'izzat Allah 'ishq, P.

Maghmúm, Rám Jas of Lucnow is in the service of Mr. Jones, C met him at Benares in 1199.

Máh, Myr Mokhammad 'alyy Khán resides at Haydarábád, D.

Mažabbat, Myr Bahádur 'alyy of a good family of Dilly, is a pupil of Thaná Allah Firág, V, K.

Mažabbat called Nawáb Mažabbat Khán (Mažabbat Allah Khán, K), a son of Háfitz Rahmat Khán, a pupil of Myrzá Ja'far 'alyy Hasrat resides now, 1196, at Lucnow, and has written a Mathnawý called Sirsy ó Bannú at the request of Mr. Jones, who, it would appear, had the title of Momtáz aldawlah, C. I give here a verse from the Mathnawý:—

اگر ضائع بهر دو اسمیں اوقات کہ قصہ بہر یندھسی بہ بات

He drew a handsome allowance from Aḥaf aldawlah, was still

alive in 1215, and had written a Dywán, G. He lives now at Lucnow, V, K. According to D he received an allowance from the British Government, he was in Persian a pupil of Makyn and in Rékhtah of *Hasrat*. According to a chronogram in Jorät he died in 1222.

*Mahabbat*, Shaykh Walyy Allah of Dilly. See *Mozibb*.

*Maharáj*, Rājā Holās (Bhīlās, K) Ráy, a Káyeth, was Dywán of *Háfítz Raḥmat Khán* at Bareilly and left a Rékhtah Dywán, K, D.

*Maḥbúb*, Myr Qoraysh of Dilly is mentioned by Bény Naráyan.

*Mahdiy*, Myrzá Mahdiy, V, who says that he knew nothing of his circumstances.

*Maḥfút*, Munshiy (Sayyid, H) *Maḥfút* 'aly Khán a Sayyid of Khayrábád is Munshiy in General Ochterlony's office at Dilly, writes poetry very rarely, D.

*Máhir*, Myán (Myr, K) Fakhr aldyn Khán of Lucnow, a son of Ashraf 'aly Khán (whose takhalluṣ was, Fighán, P) is a man of noble family. He was the Boswell of Sawdá and used to copy his Dywán, E. He had first the takhalluṣ of Fakhr, obtained through Sawdá a pension of sixty Rupees a month from Shujá' aldawlah, and is still at Lucnow, K. See Fakhr.

*Mahjúr*, Mohammad Çadr aldyn, a Kashmyry of Dilly, is a pupil of *Mamnún*, K, D.

*Maḥmúd*, *Háfítz* Sayyid *Maḥmúd* Khán is of Afghán origin, K. He is not yet old, and a nephew of A'tzam aldawlah Myr Mohammad Khán *Sarwar*, P. He is the author of a Tadzkirah of Rékhtah and Persian poets, T.

*Maḥmúd* Ser of the *Deccan* was a contemporary of *Walyy*, A.

*Maḥrúq*, his name and circumstances are unknown, R.

*Maḥshar*, Myrzá 'aly Naqyy (Taqqy, K), a Kashmyry of Lucnow, had a very high opinion of his own poetical talents and wrote both Persian and Rékhtah verses. After he had killed Mohlat he fled from Lucnow to Dilly where he met E, and subsequently to Agra; when he thought his crime was forgotten he returned to Lucnow, where he was put to death in 1208, by the relatives of Mohlat, at the age of about thirty years, E. See Mohlat.

*Maḥshar*, Ikrám Allah Khán of Badáwn has some pupils, D, T. Was well known in his own country, P.

*Maḥw*, Shaykh 'atẓym Allah of Myraṭh (Meerut) P.

*Maḥw*, *Hosayn* 'alyy *Khán* of *Agra*, is in the service of the English Government, H, D, P.

*Maḥw*, *Raḥm* 'alyy *Khán* of *Dilly*, a son of the late *Luṭf alnabyy Khán*, resides now at *Paṭna*, J.

*Mahzún*, 'alam-sháh is a descendant of *Ganj-bakhsh* and a pupil of *Mohammad Mas'úd* of *Dilly*, D. He is certainly identical with the following, though D distinguishes between the two.

*Mahzún*, 'alam-sháh (*Gholám Sháh*, D) a *Pyr-zádah* of *Amróhah*, was celebrated when he was young, E. He was of *Makdésar* and not of *Amróhah* as *Muḥafy* states, P. He died some time ago, H.

*Mahzún*, *Khalyfah Háfiz Allah* of *Farrokhábád* supports himself by teaching, and had formerly the *takhalluḥ* of *Jayhún*, D.

*Mahzún*, *Mawlawy Sayyid Mohammad Hosayn* (*Mawlawy Sayyid Gholám Hosayn* of *Dilly*, V) a *Músawy Sayyid* and a pupil of *Mawlawy Mohammad Barakat*, C has seen him. He was of *Awrangábád* and visited *Hindústán* for the sake of prosecuting his studies, he died in 1185, at *Iláhábád* where he had resided for some years, at the age of forty-one years, J..

*Mahzún*, *Mohammad Taqvy Khán* holds the rank of five thousand and a *Jágyr*, resides at *Paṭna* and composes chiefly Persian poetry, J.

*Mahzún*, *Myr Náḥir Ján*, a son of *Sayyid Mohammad Naḥyr Ranj* (a son of *Myr Dard*, H), is skilled in Mathematics, and went lately towards the east (*Oudh*) P.

*Majbúr*, *Myán Haqq-rasá* is a young man and a pupil of *Naḥyr*, K.

*Majbúr*, *Ráy Khúsh-hál Singh* of *Paṭna* a son of *Maharájah Shitáb Ráy* is a good poet, J.

*Majdzúb*, *Myrzá (Myr, G) Gholám Haydar Bég* of *Dilly* (of *Lucnow*, H), an adopted son (a son, C) of *Sawdá*, resides now, 1196, at *Lucnow*, C. He is still, 1215, at *Lucnow*, and has written two *Dywáns*, G. His name is *Myrzá Haydar Bég*, he is of *Moghol* origin and lives at *Lucnow*, K. He said that he was a son of *Sawdá*, as *Sawdá* had no child, he probably adopted him, T.

*Majnún*, *Himáyat* 'alyy of *Dilly* resides at *Murshidábád*, is a pupil of *Qudrat*, and has written a *Sáqiyy-námah* by order of *Nawáb Mobárah* 'alyy *Khán*, he was a friend of C. He is also mentioned by V.

*Majnún*, *Sháh Majnún* familiarly called *Darwysh Sar-barahnah* a descendant or son of the *Dywán* of *Mohammad Sháh*, uses sometimes the *takhalluḥ* of *Kháfiy*, he is a pupil of *Myr* and resides at *Lucnow*,

C. He has written a *Dywán*, E. He had first the takhalluḡ of *Hasrat* and subsequently of *Hály*, he embraced the Islám, but is a free-thinker, he lives in great distress at Lucnow, V. His ancestors embraced the Islám, H. *Bény Naráyan* speaks of him in the past tense.

*Majrúh*, *Munshiy Kishen Chand* a Kashmyry born in Hindústán, is a pupil of *Matzhar* and resides now, 1196, at Lucnow, C. He has been brought up at Dilly but resides at Lucnow, V.

*Majyd*, *Majyd aldyn Khán* a Kashmyry of Dilly, is a son of *Muftiy Mo'yn aldyn Khán*, D.

*Makand*

*Makand Singh*, a Bráhmaṇ of Dilly, is a new poet, D.

*Makárim*, *Myrzá Makárim* of Dilly was a *Maṇṇibdár* at Dilly, but fell into great distress, and was reduced to live on the sale of his ghazals, which he sold at two pice (about a penny) a piece, D, H.

*Makhkhú*, of *Farrokhábád* but his family was of Dilly, he is a calligraph, D and K who mention him, do not know his takhalluḡ. See *Motzaffar*.

*Malál*, *Myrzá Moḥammad Zamán*, D. In H are two *Maláls* besides this, one was a *Darwysh* and a pupil of *Matzhar*.

*Malúl*, *Sháh Sharaf aldyn* (*Ma'rúf aldyn*, D) is a *Darwysh*, he uses in Persian the takhalluḡ of *Ilhám*, K, D.

*Mamlúw*, *Ysry Prasád* a *Káyeth* of Lucnow is a pupil of *Myrzá Qatyl*, he was in 1231 at Dilly, D.

*Mamnún*, *Myr Amánat 'ally* of *Paṭna* studied for some time at Dilly, and was a pupil of *Myr Mawzún*, K does not know where he is.

*Mamnún*, *Myr Nitzám aldyn*, a son of *Minnat*, is alive and has many pupils, E. He resides at Lucnow, V. He obtained from the emperor of Dilly the title of *Fakhr alsho'arâ*, he lately left the emperor's service, K. His family was of *Pánypat*, but he was born at Dilly and lived long at Lucnow; some years ago he went to *Ajmyr*, he has written a *Dywán*, P.

*Manjhú Khán*, see *Matzhar*.

*Mantzar*, *Khawájah-bakhsh* of *Iláhábád*, it is said that in 1190, he visited *Paṭna*, C. *Ma'niy*, *Moḥammad Aryn* died at *Coel*, P.

*Maqbúl*, *Myán Maqbúl Nabyy*, a son of the late *Yaqyn*, resides at present at *Farrokhábád*, J. He has the title of *Matzhar aldyn Khán*. He has collected sixty thousand verses from about three hundred ancient and modern poets, but this collection has unfor-

tunately been destroyed by fire, K. He was a friend of D and a pupil of Firáq, P.

Maqbúl, a new poet, a pupil of Naçyr, visited Dilly in 1247, D.

Maçúð of Lucnow a water-carrier is a popular poet, and his verses are sung on Hindú festivals, E, K.

Maqtúl, Myrzá Ibráhým Bég of Dilly a son of Myrzá Moammad 'ally, his forefathers were of Ispahán, he is a good prose-writer and upwards of thirty years of age, E, whose pupil he was. In D this poet occurs first under Maqtúl and then under Maqbúl.

Ma'qúl, P does know any thing regarding him.

Marhún, Myrzá (Myr, D) 'ally Ridhá (Myrzá 'ally of Dilly, K) had formerly the takhalluç of Madhmún, his forefathers were of Mashhad but he was born and educated at Dilly, he is a pupil of Nitzám aldyn Mamnún and a son of Qamar aldyn Minnat, E. He went to Haydarábád and was attached as a poet to the Court of Moshyr almulk Nawáb Nitzám 'ally Khán Bahádúr on a salary of Rs. 200 a month, H, D.

Marhúm, Hakym Myr 'ally was a Sayyid of Saháranpúr, H.

Ma'rúf, Mawlawy Ihsán Allah is a Shaykh, and resides in Bengal, he writes good Persian poetry.

Ma'rúf, Iláhy-bakhsh Khán of Dilly a son of 'arif Ján (Khán, E) who was a great Amyr of the days of Dzú-l-Fiqár aldawlah Najaf Khán. Ma'rúf is a young man, has lately visited Lucnow, he is a pupil of Naçyr, E. He has embraced Çúfism and is a disciple of Fakhr aldyn, he has written a Dywán, D, K. He is a good soldier, H. He was a brother of Nawáb Ahmad-bakhsh Khán, he died in 1242, and left two Dywáns, P.

Masarrat, Shankar a Káyeth is a pupil of Naçyr, K.

Masarrat, Shaykh Wazyr 'ally a son of K and a pupil of 'ishq; went some years ago to Haydarábád, P.

Mashhúr, his name and circumstances are not known, H. He is a Káyeth of Bareilly, P, R.

Masrúr, Myrzá Açghar 'ally Bég familiarly called Myrzá Sangy Bég of Dilly is a pupil of Myr 'izzat Allah 'ishq, D.

Masrúr, Nawáb Gholám Hosayn Khán, R.

Masrúr, Lálah Girdháry Lál a pupil of Faydh, R.

Masrúr, Shaykh Pyr-bakhsh of Kákóry, which is five farsangs from Lucnow, is a pupil of Muçhafy, visited Dilly in the suit of Solaymán-shikóh, P. He has collected his poems into a Dywán, H.



Masrúr, Sharaf aldyn Ahmad a son of Gholám Mohyy aldyn 'ishq, who had also the takhalluṣ of Mobtalá is of Meerut, P. He was born in 1209, the chronogram is خوش باش, T.

Mast, Myán 'alyy Ridhá of Dilly, J.

Mast, Myr Fadhl 'alyy was a pupil of Myr Amány Asad and used to visit E's assemblies of poets at Dilly with his instructor, D.

Mast, Mast 'alyy Khán a nephew of Açalat Khán Thábit and a pupil of V was at Púrniyah when V wrote.

Mast, Lála Ratan Lál of Haydarábád a pupil of Faydh, R.

Masyh, Myán (Myrzá, D) Baráty a Kashmyry of Dilly a nephew of Nawáb Wajyh aldyn (aldawlah, K) Wajyh lives on commerce, K.

Masyh, Myrzá Masyh Allah Bég commonly called Myrzá Hájj was a soldier and a pupil of Gurdézy Hosayny, he died some time ago, K, D. In H his name is Myrzá Shaykh Allah Bég.

Masyh, Masyh Allah Khán a young man who writes Persian and Rékhtah poetry, D, K.

Masyh, Nawáb Mohammad Masyh Khán of Lucnow, R.

Matyn an ancient poet, his name is not known, D.

Matzhar, Myrzá Jánjánán of Agra. His father's name was Myrzá Ján and out of affection he called his son Jáne ján or Jánján, that is to say the soul of Ján. This is the statement of J, but it seems to be an error, his name is no doubt Jánjánán. His ancestors were of Bokhárá, he is now upwards of sixty years of age, he is a learned man and a Ğúfý, and though not a professed poet, writes beautiful poetry both in Persian and Rékhtah, B, A. M has seen a Persian Dywán of his. He resided at Dilly and In'am Allah Khán Yaqyn, Dardmand and Tábán and Munshiy Besáwan Lál Bédár are among his pupils, he interdicted the ta'ziyahs and was therefore murdered by a Shy'ah in 1194 (in 1192 the chronogram is عاش حميدا مات شهيدا P) when nearly one hundred years of age, C, G. E considers him as the originator of Rékhtah poetry. He has selected only one thousand verses out of 20,000 which he had composed, and embodied them in his Dywán, K. He collected an Album to which he gave the title of خريطة جواهر; in the selection of the extracts he shows very great taste. H says that he lived at Dilly in the Imám street, which is close to the Jámi' masjid, and he confirms the statement that he was murdered in 1192.

Matzhar, Manjhú Khán, a son of *Hakym 'askary Khán*, is a brother of *Hakym Bú 'ally Khán*, H. He was dead when K wrote.

Matzhary, Ma**h**búb 'ally of Kótánah is a pupil of Barkat, (a brother of Barkat Allah Khán, H,) and instructor of 'abd Allah Khán *Awj*, D. ghōna ?

Matzlúm, Sayyid Imám aldyn Khán, a son of Sayyid Mo'yn aldyn Khán, was in command of the mounted body-guard of Mo**h**ammad Sháh, it is said that he compiled a Tadzkirah of contemporary Rékhtah poets, V.

Mawj, Khodá-bakhsh of Agra lived long at Dilly, died some years ago at Lucnow, P. He is distinguished in the Marthiyah, H. p. 28

Mawzún, Ráy Chatur Singh a Káyeth of Dilly, he says that he is a grandson of Mádhórám, he writes also Bháká verses, K, D.

Mawzún, Myr Farzand 'ally of Sámánah (of the Deccan, V) a fertile poet both in Persian and Rékhtah but very vain; he has written several Persian Mathnawies, and considers himself a pupil of Faqyr, E. Resides since many years at Lucnow, and has many pupils, D, K. He was a pupil of Myr Shams aldyn Faqyr and died at Lucnow in 1229, H.

Mawzún, Lálah Nihál Chand was in the service of the late Ráy Rám Ratan in the capacity of writer, D.

Mawzún, Khwájam Quly Khán Dzú-l-Fiqár aldawlah is a poet of the Deccan, B. He was Qúbahdár of Burhánpúr, and held the rank of seven thousand, J. According to D, Mawzún was a brother of the Qúbahdár. In H his name is Ra**h**ym Quly Khán. There was also a shop-keeper's son of this takhallu**ç**, who wrote poems in praise of Sáiy Sindhyah, the Marhatta chief, K. Sáiy ?

Mawzún, Myrzá Qádir-bakhsh, R speaks of him in the present tense.

Mawzún, Myr Ra**h**m 'ally of Dilly a good Arabic and Persian scholar was a friend of B, and alive in 1165.

Mawzún, Mahárájah Rám Naráyan of Pa**ñ**na was governor of Pa**ñ**na, and a pupil of *Hazyn*, wrote chiefly Persian poetry, and was distinguished as an elegant prose-writer, being convicted of a crime, he was drowned in the Ganges by the late Nawáb Myr Mo**h**ammad Qásim Khán, C.

Máyil, Myrzá Áqá Bég a pupil of 'ishrat, H.

Máyil, Myán Fakhry, J. Probably identical with Myán Mo**h**ammady.

Máyil, Myr Hidáyat 'alyy of Paṭṇa has gone to the Deccan, he had from childhood a predilection for Rékhtah poetry, but fritters away his time in love-adventures, C, J. He was first a pupil of Sháh Moshtáq 'alyy Talab and of Mojrim, he died in 1208, V.

Máyil, Sayyid Qásim 'alyy of Khayrábád, died young, D, P.

Máyil, Myr Mahdiy of Dilly died some time ago, H.

Máyil, Myrzá Mohammad Yár Bég of Lucnow is a young man of Moghol descent, and a pupil of Jorät, E, K.

Máyil, Myán (Sháh, K, Myr, P) Mohammady of Dilly, A. He resides now at Murshidábád, C. His house is close to the Fatḥpúry Mosque (at Dilly) E. He is a pupil of Quḍrat Allah Quḍrat, he has left Murshidábád, and V does not know where he is. According to K he is a pupil of Qáyim and the instructor of Bahóry Khán Áshuftah, of Mohammad Naṣyr aldyn Naṣyr and Khosrawy.

Midḥat of Lucnow is a pupil of Hasrat, H, P.

Mihmán, his name is not known, D.

Mihnat, Myrzá Hosayn 'alyy Bég (Myrzá Hosayn Bég, K) of Dilly, a son of Myrzá Sultán Bég, resides at Dilly, C. Came to Oudh when only five years of age, he is a pupil of Jorät, E, D. Was brought up at Lucnow, T.

Mihr, Bédár-bakhsh (Bédár-bakht ?) a son of Khodá-bakhsh Mawj, was poisoned, he was a pupil of Myr Gulzár 'alyy Asyr, R. Though the takhalluṣ of this poet is clearly spelled Mihr in the text, R has inserted him in the letter lám and in the index it is spelled Lahar.

Mihr, Myrzá Hátim 'alyy of Farrokhábád resides at Dilly, and is a friend of R.

Mihr, Nawáb Maṇṣúr Khán is a son of Nawáb Maḥabbat Khán, R.

Mihr, Munshiy Mihr Chand a Khatry of a place in the province of Láhór, resided long at Farrokhábád, has written an Urdú Dywán, he also wrote Persian poetry and used the takhalluṣ of Dzarrá in it, J, V. According to D he was of Mahdiyábád in Gujrat, and has written a Rékhtah Dywán.

Mihr, Rajab Bég a brother of Maḥmúd Bég Zór, D, P.

Mihrbán Khán see Rind.

Minnat, Myr Qamar aldyn of Súnypat (of Dilly C, G, V) is a promising young man, A, whose pupil he was. He is a descendant of Sayyid Jalál Bokháry who was a son of Sayyid 'adhod Yazdy, whose biography is in Káshy's Tadzkirah (see *supra* p. 18, No. 69)

and a pupil of Myr Núr aldyn Nawyd and Myr Shams aldyn Faqyr and a disciple of Fakhr aldyn and a fertile Persian poet, having written several Mathnawies, he is now, 1196, in the service of Mr. Jones, whose title is Momtáz aldawlah, C, G. Has written in Persian about 100,000 lines, he is also the author of the *شکروستان* which is an imitation of the *Gulistán*. He went in 1191 from Dilly to Lucnow. Mr. Jones took him to Calcutta, and introduced him to the Governor-General, Mr. Hastings. He died in 1207 at Calcutta, G. He left a *Khamsah*, V. He also left a *Mathnaw*y in imitation of the *Sizre Halál*, he visited the *Deccan* and received five thousand Rupees for a *Qaṣṣdah* in praise of the *Nitzám*, K. He died at Calcutta in 1208 at the age of forty-nine years and left 150,000 Persian verses, among his compositions is the *چمنستان*, in which he gives the following account of his works :

بائین و طُزُر نوي گفته ام	(بَيَات) درین عموده مثنوي گفته ام
شمار قصاید بصد میرسد	چو اشعار من در عدد می رسد
ز پانصد رباعی گرفتم شمار	بود شعر من در غزل سی هزار

P. His son is *Nitzám aldyn Mamnún*, D. His name is Myr Shams aldyn he is a companion of *Mihrbán Khán*, and a *Chéla* (Protégé) of *Nawáb Akmad Khán Bangash*, J. Perhaps the *Minnat* of J is not identical with the *Minnat* of other authors.

*Miskyn*, Sayyid 'abd al-Wáhid Khán is a young man, as long as he was at Dilly his verses were corrected by *Mümin Khán*, at present he is at Indore, P.

*Miskyn*, Myrzá Kallú Bég is of Moghol origin, has of late retired from the world, he must be distinguished from the *Miskyn* who has written chiefly *Marthiyahs*, K. The name of the latter is Myr 'abd Allah.

*Miskyn*, Lálah Takht Mal of Paṭna, it is said that he is a fertile poet, but his verses are bad, C.

*Mismár*, Sayyid Karam 'ally of *Sháhdhúrah* in the province of Dilly a son of *Qays Qádiry*, has visited Paṭna, J.

*Mo'atztzam*, Mawlawy Mohammad Mo'atztzam of Morádábád, writes good Persian and *Rékhtah* poetry, D.

*Mo'azzaz*, his name and circumstances are unknown to R.

*Mobáriz*, *Mobáriz Khán* of Dilly, D saw him several times in poetical meetings.

Mobtahij, Lálah Molúk Chand a Káyeth of Sháhjahánpúr was an intelligent man, K.

Mobtalá, Myr Amyn a pupil of Myr resides probably at Benares. V.

Mobtalá, Myrzá Qásim of Dilly (of Lucnow, P) a son of Nawáb Mohammad 'ally Khán, had the title of Myr Mardán 'ally Khán, his forefathers were of Mashhad, he resides now at Benares, J, V. He has written a Persian Dywán and a Tadzkirah, P. I strongly suspect P confounds this Mobtalá with the one mentioned in p. 187.

Moqybat (Moqyb, C), called Sháh Gholám Qotob aldyn of Ilahábád, was a learned man and a friend of C. Went in 1186 on the pilgrimage and died in 1187, and was buried at Makkah, J.

Modda'á, Myr 'iwadh 'ally of Dilly was a good physician, and in the service of late Háfitz Rahmat Khán, he composed a Rékhtah Qaḡdah, in which he mixed many Pashtú words, C.

Modhtarr, Shaykh (Myr, D) Hasan 'ally of Lucnow is a pupil of Mamnún, K.

Modhtarr, Lála Kúnwar Sén a son of the Dywán Déby Prashád a Káyeth, his family was of Dilly, but he was born at Lucnow, had from childhood a predilection for poetry, but he concealed his compositions, at length, however, he became a pupil of Tanhá. If he takes pains he may improve, but at present his poetry is not very good, E. Since twelve years he is Taḡyldar in the district of Bulandshahr, P.

Modhtarr, Mohammad Asad Allah Khán, R.

Modhtarr, Myrzá Sangyn a friend of P.

Modhtarib, Lála Durgá Prashád of Lucnow, a son of Dywán Bhawány Prashád, a Káyeth, a young man and a friend of Mohammad 'ysà, E. He is a pupil of Mohammad 'ysà Tanhá, H.

Modhtarib, Myán Mohammad Hájj a Kashmyry of Dilly, third son of Qádhíy Rahmat Allah Khán, is a pupil of Mamnún, K. He has given up writing poetry, P.

Moghol, Myrzá Moghol 'ally a Kashmyry of Dilly a son of Khwájah Hyngá (Aḡghary, D) is a merchant, K. In H he has the name of Moghol 'ally a son of Mohammad 'askary.

Sayyid Mohammad Khán of Dilly is a grandson of Nawáb Muryd Khán and a son-in-law of Nawáb Motzaffar Khán, J.

Sayyid Mohammad Khán a grandson of the late Nawáb Mortadhawý Khán, resides at Patna, and is a relation by marriage of the

Çúbahdár of Bengal, he composes chiefly Marthiyahs, and has not yet chosen a takhalluç, J.

Mohammad Sháh Khán of Hápúr, composes sometimes poetry, D. Mohammad Wáhid, J.

Moħaqqiq of the Deccan is mentioned by A and C among the earliest Rékhtah poets. His language resembles the dialect spoken in Hindústán, V.

Mohibb, Myr Mohammad 'aly went some years ago to the Deccan, he composes chiefly Marthiyahs, D.

Mohibb, Shaykh Walyy Allah of Dilly a púpil of Sawdá, and a friend of Mihrbán Khán Rind, resided long at Farrokhábád, it is not known where he now lives, C. V. Was for some time in the service of Solaymán-shikóh and died at Lucnow, K, P. Is the author of a Rékhtah Dywán and a Persian Mathnawý, he was in the service of Solaymán-shikóh, and died two years ago, E. In the copy of C, preserved in the Asiatic Society of Bengal, this poet has the takhalluç of Maħabbat, but V has copied this article from C and has Moħibb, we must therefore consider the reading in C, as a mistake of the copyist.

Mohlat, Myrzá 'aly a pupil of Jorät, had some years ago a dispute with 'aly Naqyy Maħshar, and they agreed to fight a duel on the other (left) bank of the Gumpty (at Lucnow), Mohlat was wounded in it, and died of the wound, E. See Maħshar.

Mohsin, Myr Hasan Khán Bahádur a son of Nawáb Sayyid aldawlah Myr Ma'çúm Khán Bahádur-jang is in the service of General Perron, D.

Moħsin, (Myr, V) Mohammad Moħsin (Mohammad Hasan, B) is a young man and a relation (a nephew, V) and pupil of Myr Mohammad Taqyy, A, B. He is now in the cavalry of Nawáb Sálár-jang, C. His name is Mohammad Moħsin Sámiryah, but according to one Tadzkirah his name is Hasan, J. It is not known whether he is alive or has died, V. He was related to Arzú and inherited his property, and he composed chiefly Persian poetry, but left also a Rékhtah Dywán, K.

Mohsin, Mohammad Moħsin of Haydarábád, R is not acquainted with his circumstances.

Mohsin, Khwájah Moħsin a nephew of Khwájah 'atzym Shór is a young man, and a pupil of Rásikh and Fidwy, V.

Moħsiny, Hakym Mohammad-bakhsh is of the neighbourhood of Saháranpúr, D.

2-25

Moktaram, Khwájah Moḥammad Moktaram Khán (Khwájah Moktaram 'ally Khán, K, D, P) of Paṭna, a brother of the late Khwájah Moḥammady Khán resided at Murshidábád, and was a friend of Ghasyṭá and of C. He is a native of Dilly and resides in Behár J. He died about two years ago, V.

Mojrim, Myr Fatḥ 'ally has since many years left Dilly in search of the mysteries of alchemy, the pursuit of which has grown into a monomania with him, K. In H his takhalluṣ is Maḥram.

Mojrim, Shaykh Gholám Hosayn of Paṭna a pupil of Myr 'abd Allah *Sarshár*, the father of V is particularly skilled in chronograms, and has written a short Persian Dywán, of late he also uses the takhalluṣ of Taqdyr, V.

Mojrim, Shaykh Raḥmat Allah of Agra is a pupil and disciple of Sháh Moḥammady Bé-dár, was some time at Dilly, K, P. He is dead, R.

Mokhliṣ of Murshidábád commonly called Myr Báqir, a nephew of the late Nawáb Nawázish Moḥammad Khán Shahámat-jang, is a young man and resides in Bengal, C. He died probably in 1207 and left a Dywán, G. In D and P is besides Myr Báqir *Mokhliṣ* of whom they say, that he was of Agra and a pupil of Yakrang and a contemporary of Moḥammad Sháh, also Mokhliṣ 'ally Khán *Mokhliṣ* of Murshidábád. According to K both are one and the same person.

Mokhliṣ, Ráy Anand Rám (Rabṭ رابط, Nand Rám, A), a Khatry of Dilly, was Wakyl of the Wazyr I'timád aldawlah, and a pupil of By-dil and Árzú, he composed chiefly Persian poetry and died about a year ago, M.

Mokhliṣ, Bady' alzamán Khán was in the service of Nawáb Shujá' aldawlah, C. Was a pupil of Sháh Wáqif, V.

Mokhliṣ, Myrzá Moḥammad of Dilly was alive in 1168, A. In D his name is Myrzá Moḥammad Hosayn.

Mokhtár, Háfitz Gholám Nabyy Khán Bahádur a son of Nawáb Ghaziý aldyn's tutor, had first the takhalluṣ of Kalám and composed chiefly Persian poetry, D, K.

Momtáz, Háfitz Fadhl 'ally, A. Was a pupil of Sawdá, wrote a Mathuawý in praise of a walking-stick, in the measure of the Makhzan alasar, C. He is now in the Deccan, V.

Momtáz, Mawlawy Shaykh Íhsán Allah writes chiefly Persian poetry, D. He is of Awwanám, which is eight miles from Cawnpore, and one of the best Persian poets of our days, T.

Montáz, Mawlawy *Háfiz Núr Aḥmad* of Dilly was the grandfather of Myr 'izzat Allah 'ishq, he was a very learned man and died thirty-three years ago, he recited every year on the 11th of Raby' II. poems in praise of Shaykh 'abd al-Qádir Ghylány, he composed both Rékhtah and Persian poetry, K.

Monawwar, Myr Monawwar 'alyy is an intelligent man, K.

Mo'nim, a brother of Qáyim, was a Persian poet, C.

Mon'im, Qádhíy Moḥammad Mon'im Khán of Thánah in the district of Saháranpúr, left a Persian and a Rékhtah Dywán, D. He died shortly ago, H.

Mon'im, Móhan Lál a Káyeth is a pupil of Naçyr, K. He has written a Persian Mathnawý in the style of the ancients, and is a clever Inshá-writer, D.

Mon'im, Qádhíy Núr al-*Haqq* was Qádhíy of Bareilly, is a good Persian poet and has written upwards of 300,000 verses, among his compositions is a commentary on the Qorán in verses, and Arabic and Persian Qaçydaḥs, several Mathnawies and three Persian Dywáns of Ghazals, he was in 1200 (f) at Dilly, D.

Mon'im, Sayyid Ráḥat 'alyy is of Farrokhábád, D.

Mon'im, Mawlawy Satr Allah was in love with a dancing girl of the name of Subhání who is the Laura of his poems, he is dead but Subhání has his Dywán, and sheds tears when she reads a poem from it, he was a pupil of Rangyn and Matzhar, K. Moḥammad Yár Bég *Sáyil* had also for some time the takhalluḡ of Mon'im, K.

Montatzir, Khwájah 'abd Allah Khán of Dilly, a nephew of the late Moḥammady Khán, was a physician, he died of apoplexy, J.

Montatzir, Asad Allah is originally of 'alyygarh, R.

Montatzir, Shaykh Imám aldyn is of Agra, D, P.

Montatzir, Khwájah-bakhsh of Iláhábád came in 1190 to Paṭna and returned again to his home, C. Is a pupil of Bétáb and resides now at Murshidábád, J. He entered the service of an English gentleman who was going to the N. W. and died on the road, V.

Montatzir, Myán Núr alislám of Lucnow, a son of Sháh Faydh 'alyy, familiarly called Pyr Gholám (Myr Salám T), is a young man and belongs to a family of saints, he studied Arabic and since the age of twelve years he cultivates poetry; he is now about twenty-five and my pupil, says E. He may be about twenty years of age, T.

Monyr, Myr Aftáb 'alyy is poor but of a good family, and a pupil of *Hátim*, K, D.



Monyr, Khwájah Áftáb Khán of Dilly, is a pupil of Sa'ádat Yár Khán Rangyn, K, P, D.

Monyr, Sayyid Monyr aldyn a Pyr-zádah of Jáléser, R.

Monyr, Ismáyl Hosayn of Shikóhábád lives since some years at Lucnow, R.

Monyr, Myr Nitzám aldyn, his father is Sháh Shyr 'alyy (Babar alyy D), he is a young man, K.

Monyr (Myr D), Wajyh aldyn (Wajh aldyn, H) is a son of Sháh Naçyr (Mohammad Naçyr H) has written a Qaçydah called Sarápá, it has several Mafla's and under each are 51 verses, D. He died young, P.

Moqym, J.

Mortadhá, Myr Mortadhá of Paṭna, familiarly called Myr Ayyúb, a son of Myr Qudrat Allah b. Shukr Allah, resides now at Faydhábád, and is much respected by the Nawáb Wazyr, J.

Morúwat, Shaykh Çaghыр 'alyy (Shaykh Açghar 'alyy, K) of Sambhal, familiarly called the son of Miçry, a son of the physician Mohammad Kabyr (Kabyr 'alyy, E) is in the service of Nawáb Faydh Allah Khán and a pupil of Sawdá, Hasan and Jorät, it is said, he resides now, 1196, at Rámpúr, C. Was alive when E wrote. Composed a Mathnawý in imitation of the Badre Monyr, K.

Morúwat, Myr Mohammad 'alyy of Dilly a son of Myr Bahádur 'alyy *Mohibb*, is a new poet, D.

Moryd, Moryd Hosayn Khán, eldest son of the late In'am Allah Khán Yaqyn, is dead, K.

Mosáfir, J does not know his name.

Mosáfir, Myr Khayr aldyn of Lucnow, a disciple of 'ishq, to be distinguished from the preceding Mosáfir, J.

Mosáfir, Myr Pábandah (Payindah, K) of Jurápat resided at Dilly, fled during the troubles of Dilly to Bareilly where he died, K.

Moshfiq, Myrzá Akmad Bég of Dilly a pupil of Myrzá A'tzam 'alyy, R.

Moshriq, Lála Syl Chand, a Káyeth, left some time ago Dilly and settled at Dásah. Wrote Persian and Rékhtah poetry, D.

Moshtáq, 'abd Allah Khán had from the emperor the title of Moshtáq 'alyy Khán, a son of Abú-l-Hasan Khán *Hasan* b. Sayf Allah Khán *Jadd*, an Afghán of the Yúsufjáy tribe. His grandfather was the teacher of Bahádur Sháh. Moshtáq has a mançab

(rank) of five hundred and a Jágýr; he is much given to alchemy and the superstition called Jafar (Cabalistic). At Iláhábád he had his verses corrected by Sháh Moḥammad 'alým Hayrat, and at Dilly by Myr, E. He was a pupil of Sóz and died some time ago, D, K. He was of Bareilly, T. He died seven years ago, H.

Moshtáq, Bála Rám is of Dilly, T.

Moshtáq, Gholám 'alyy, R.

Moshtáq, Myr Hasan is now an old man and resides at Faydhábád, C.

Moshtáq, Hosayn-bakhsh, a Qawwál of Coel, a pupil of 'iwadh 'alyy Khán Tanhá, is now in the service of Bégam Samroo at Sirdhánah, H.

Moshtáq, (Myr, D) 'ináyat Allah of Dilly, a Sirhindy Pyrzádah, has not much education, but he used constantly to attend the meetings of poets. E did not know what had become of him at the time he wrote. He is an old man, and it is said that he lives at Faydhábád, V. He is a descendant of Sayyid Jalál Bokháry and went about twenty years ago to Rámpúr, H. He died at Rámpúr, K, D.

Moshtáq, Moḥammad Quly Khán of Paṭna, a son of Hášhim Quly Khán, was Daróghah of the household of Nawáb Zayn aldyn Ahmad Khán Haybat-jang, he is a young man and a clever musician, C. He is a pupil of Myán Moḥammad Rawshan, he has collected the (Rekhtah?) Dywán of all the poets of Hindústán and Bengal, and is engaged in making an anthology from them, J. His forefathers were Turkomans of Hamadán, he was a pupil of Moḥammad Rawshan Jóshish, he is dead, the chronogram for his death is بون مشتاق لقای حیدر, (1216 perhaps we ought to read لقاء in that case the date would be 1206) V.

Moshtáq, Moḥammad Wáçil is of Badáwn, P. In T and H he has the takhalluç of Moḥammad.

Moshtáq, Moshtáq Hosayn of Coel, R.

Moshtáq, Qorban 'alyy Bég of Dilly a pupil of Myrzá Rostam Bég Shákir, D.

Moshtáq, Háfitz Táj aldyn of Myraṭh (Meerut) is of Jewish extraction and a grandson of Mawlawy Gholám Ahmad, he lost his eyesight by small-pox. He was when young my pupil, says T, and now he is a court poet at Haydarábád on a salary of Rs. 150 a month.

Moshtáq, Shaykh Thaná Allah is of Fatẓpúr near Agra, D.

Moshyr, Háfiz Qotob aldyn of Dilly, it is said that he is a pupil of Sháh Naçyr, D and P have seen him.

Moshyr, 'ináyat Hosayn Khán a pupil of Asyr, R.

Mostamand, Yár 'alyy Khán of Dilly (Yár 'alyy Bég of Paṭna, K) a pupil of Fidwy and Dardmand resides at Paṭna, C. A pupil of the late Faqyh resides at Murshidábád, J. It is not known where he now is, V.

Mottaqiy, Myr Mottaqiy a son of Myr Jawád 'alyy Khán *Húdiy*, is a skilful archer and a pupil of his father, K. Of late he devotes himself to Çufism, and has read many Arabic and Persian works thereon, H.

Móty Lál a Káyeth of Hápúr where he holds an office, D.

Motzaffar, Myrzá (prince) Khosraw-shikóh, familiarly called Myrzá Aghá Ján, is a son of Solaymán-shikóh, D. In H he has the takhal-luç of Modharr.

Motzaffar, Myr Makhkhú Khán (Sayyid Motzaffar 'alyy Khán, D, P) of Dilly, a son of Sayyid Qalandar 'alyy Khán Bahádur, is a young man and a pupil of Mamnún, K, D. See Makhkhú.

Mo'yn, Shaykh Mo'yn aldyn (Mo'yn aldyn Khán, P) of Badáwn is a pupil of Sawdá, resides now, 1196, at Lucnow, C, V. In D and K his name is Gholám Mo'yn aldyn Khán of Iláhábád or of Dilly, D says he is a pupil of Sawdá and resides at Paṭna, when K wrote, he was dead.

Mozzammil, Moḥammad Mozzammil a contemporary of Abrú, towards the end of his life he lost his faculties, and he gave up service and led a retired life at Dilly, where he died B, C. It is said that he was a Darwysh, E. In R he has the name of Mozzammil Sháh.

Muflis, Moḥibb 'alyy lived at Rámpúr, and used to deal in 'ottar of roses, P.

Mújid, Mawlawy Siráj aldyn 'alyy Khán, a very learned and pious man, resides for many years at Calcutta, where he is Muftiy, V.

Mümin, Hakým Moḥammad Mümin Khán is now the best poet at Dilly and a good physician, he writes Persian and Rékhtah poetry, he has written a Dywán and several Mathnawies, P. He fell from the roof of his house and died in A. D. 1852.

Munçif, Munçif 'alyy Khán of Paṭna of Afghán origin, a pupil of Nitzám Khán Mo'jiz, and though not without education a super-

stitious man, K. Died some years ago at Dilly, he was a good Persian scholar, P.

Munçif, Shaykh Fatḥ 'alyy of Gháziypúr the father of Ma'shúq 'alyy was Myr 'imárat under Nawáb 'áliy-jáh, J.

Münis, Hakym Sa'ádat 'alyy of Benares is a witty man, and a good physician, P met him at Bulandshahr.

Munshiy, 'ajáyib Rám of Murshidábád a pupil of Quadrat, V.

Munshiy, Gholám Akmad Qádiry of Dáwry in Nárnawl a pupil of Matzhar had formerly the takhalluḡ of Wáqif, writes Rékhtah and Persian poetry and elegant prose, C, V.

Munshiy, Myr Moḥammad Hosayn of Dilly, a son of the calligraph Myr Abú-l-Ḥasan, who was familiarly called Myr Kallan, his forefathers were of Persia. Munshiy is a good prose-writer and is a Munshiy in the service of Solaymán-shikóh; he is about twenty-eight years of age, E, K.

Munshiy, Múl Chand a Káyeth is a pupil of Naḡyr, by order of the emperor he is putting a story into verse, K. Translated at Dilly the Sháh-námah into Rékhtah verses, P. Has written a Rékhtah Dywán, D. He died about A. D. 1832.

Murád, Myrzá Murád-bakhsh of Paṭna familiarly called Myrzá Ammú a son of Náḡir Moḥammad Khán Wakyl of Munny Bégam, was a pupil of Rásikh and resided mostly at Murshidábád and Calcutta, he died at the age of about thirty years. Another Murád flourished under Moḥammad Sháh, V.

Músawy had also the takhalluḡ of Mo'izz and of Fitrát, only one Rékhtah verse of his is recorded by A. See p. 109 *suprà*.

Mushkil, Shaykh Amyn aldyn, R.

Muslimán, Lála Bakhtáwar Singh of Mogholpúrah, which is a quarter of the town of Paṭna, J.

Myr, Hakym Myr 'alyy of Saháranpúr wrote Persian and Rékhtah verses, D.

Myr, Moḥammad Myr is a good poet and changed his takhalluḡ into Sóz, M, A, B. See Sóz, the verse which is quoted by M and B under Myr is in C. among the extracts from Sóz.

Myre Maydán had the title of Sayyid Nawázish Khán, was a Sayyid of the Deccan, J, B. In one copy of B and in M he is called Myr Myrán, and in the best copy of B he is called Myr Mirzá. See also Bhéd with whom he is identical.

Myran, Myr 'askary of Dilly is a young man of good family, and a pupil of Firáq, K. In H he has the name of Myr 'askar 'ally.

Myran, Myán Myran Sabzwáry resided at Dilly, composed chiefly poetry in praise of the Imáms and had five new poems ready on the 21st of every lunar month, he was wounded at Dilly by a fanatic, and went to Lucnow where he died by the fall from the roof of a house, J.

Myran, Myr Jahán was a very great Qúfy and wrote mystical poetry in Persian and Rékhtah, K.

Myrzá, Myrzá Mohammad Bég was born at Dilly but resides since many years at Iláhábád, H.

Myrzá, a nephew of Hakym Myrzá Mohammad Khán *Dzawq* and a pupil of Rostam Bég Shákir, H, P.

Myrzá, Abú-l-Qásim was a courtier of the Sultán Abú-l-Hasan who is usually called Táná-Sháh (succeeded in 1083). When his patron had been made a prisoner, he retired to 'abdallahganj near Haydarábád, and lived as a Faqr, A.

Myrzá, Myrzá 'ally Ridhá of Dilly, a relation of Nawáb Hosám aldyn Khán the Deputy Governor of Jahángyr-nagar, lived long in the Behár, now, 1196, he resides at Benares, C. It is not known where he now is. V.

Myrzá, Aqá Myrzá of Lucnow, his ancestors were of Mázanderán, his father was a merchant and his instructor was Myr, P.

Myrzá, Qádiq 'ally Khán of Dilly familiarly called Myrzá Madad Allah, was a witty man and a good musician, he was a pupil of Myán Nĩ'mat Khán and a friend of Sawdá, he is dead, K, D. He died in 1202, H. See also Madad.

Myrzá, Hakym Fadhl Allah of Pánypat familiarly called Myrzá Naynán (Byná, D) is a young man and writes Rékhtah and Persian poetry, K, P. He is a descendant of Myrzá By-dil, H.

Myrzá, Hidáyat Allah of Dilly is skilled in music, P.

Myrzá, Myrzá Mohammad of Haydarábád was of Túránian origin and a soldier by profession, K, V.

Myrzá, familiarly called Nawáb Myrzá has the title of Mohammad Hasan Khán Iktirám aldawlah a son of Nawáb Ashraf Khán, a nephew of Bé-qayd, and a brother of Rostam, resides now 1196, at Benares, C. He is a native of Dilly, it is not known where he now resides, V.

Myrzáy, Mohammad 'ally Khán, familiarly called Myrzáy a son of

Na'ym Allah Khán, was a good musician and held an appointment under Shujá' aldawlah, V.

Náçir, Náçir 'aly of Paṭna is mentioned by Bény Naráyan.

Náçir, Nawáb Náçir-jang a son of Motzaffar-jang Bangash, died in 1228, P.

Naçyr, Sháh Naçyr aldyn of Dilly familiarly called Myán Kallú, a son of Sháh Gharyb who was a Qúfy, and according to E, T and V a descendant of Myr Çadr-jahán (Myr Haydar-jahán, E) who was a great Saint, but, according to K and H, Sháh Gharyb as well as Naçyr were followers of Myr-jahán. Naçyr took to Rékhtah poetry after the death of his father, and had his verses corrected by Sháh Mohamady Máyl and other masters. It appears from E that he used in 1209 to attend the poetical meetings at Dilly, but was not yet distinguished as a poet; but when K wrote he was one of the greatest poets of Dilly and had many pupils. P says it is now sixty years since he has commenced his poetical career, he has visited Lucnow and Haydarábád, and made the acquaintance of most poets, when he is at Dilly he holds on the 9th and 29th of every month moshá'araks in his house. Çahbáyiý informs us, that he went towards the end of his life to Haydarábád into the service of Rájah Chandá Lál, and that he died there. Karym aldyn adds that this event took place about A. D. 1843.

*Chandá*

Naçyr, Sayyid Naçyr aldyn Ghawthy of Jalésar, a descendant of 'abd al-Qádir Gylány, who is usually called Ghawth, composes sometimes Rékhtah poetry, H, K.

Naçyr, Myr Naçyr aldyn resides at Dilly, H.

Nádim, a poet of Dilly is a pupil of Taskyn, R.

Nádir died of consumption in the Kótlah close to Dilly in 1166, ✓  
A. In J his name is Shaykh Nitzám aldyn 'aly of Dilly.

Nádir, Lála Gangá Singh (Gangá Prashád, R) of Lucnow is a pupil of Myr Hasan, E.

Nádir, Shaykh Gholám Rasúl is of Gwályár, D.

Nádir, Kalb Hosayn Khán is Deputy Collector of Eṭáwah, R.

Nádir, Myr Mohammad 'aly (Mohammad 'arif, R, Myr Mohammad 'arif 'aly, P.) a Kashmyry of Dilly, familiarly called Myr Jágan, composes sometimes indifferent Rékhtah poetry, K.

Nadym, Myrzá (Shaykh, V) 'aly Quly of Dilly was in the service of the emperor, and has the title of Khán; he writes chiefly

Marthiyáhs and is, 1168, alive, A. He was the teacher of Ashraf 'ally Khán Fighán, came to Murshidábád and took service under Nawáb Myr Mohámmad Ja'far Khán and died there, C. According to J who met him at Paṭna, his name was Myrzá Nadym, and 'ally Quly Khán was his title.

Nadym Mohámmad Qásim of Dilly, is a pupil of Firáq, K.

Naḥyf, Lálá Lakhpat Ráy a Khatry and a Wakyl, lived long at Bareilly, and met D when on a visit to Dilly. His father is Munshiy Múlchand mentioned above, (p. 267) H.

Naḥyf, Sayyid Barkat 'ally of Murádábád, R.

Najaf, name not known, E, H, P.

Najaf, Sháh Mohámmad A'là of Iláhábád, a son of Sháh Walyy Allah *Bé-táb*, H.

Naját, Shaykh Hasan Ridhá of Dilly went after the fall of Dilly to Paṭna, of late he resides in Sárán, he composes chiefly Marthiyahs, C, who was his friend. He was for some time in the service of Sa'ádat 'ally Khán at Benáres and died in 1207, the chronogram is *نجات آه از جهان رفت*, V.

Naját, Myán Mohámmad of Dilly is since some years at Paṭna in the service of Abú-l-Qásim Khán, and composes chiefly Marthiyahs, J. He is no doubt identical with the preceding.

Naját, Myr Zayn 'ábidyn of Saháranpúr composes chiefly Persian poetry, D. In K he has the takhalluḡ of Najábat.

Nájiy (Myr, K), Mohámmad Shákir of Dilly was a soldier by profession and a friend of Mon'im, who was a brother of A, and a good Persian poet. A saw him when young, but he was dead in 1168, having died young. He left a Dywán, but his style is farfetched, as it was the fashion of his time to write. He is distinguished in humoristic poetry, M, G.

Najm, Qádhyy Najm aldyn Kákóry has been appointed Qádhyy of Calcutta, D.

Nakhat *نکته*, Nadzr 'ally Bég a pupil of Naḥyr has translated the Sikandar-námah into Rékhtah verses, P. In H he has the name of Niyáz 'ally Bég, and it is said that he is a pupil of Naḥyr. In R are two poets of this takhalluḡ, one Nadzr 'ally Bég, and the other Niyáz 'ally.

Náláu, Shaykh 'abd al-Qádir of Fat'hábád, a descendant of Shaykh 'abd al-Haqḡ, D.

Nálán, Myr Akmad 'ally of Dilly considers himself as a pupil of Sawdá, C saw him at Murshidábád, and found him very deficient in abilities, but V thought him a well educated man.

Nálán, Myán (Myrzá, K) Moammad 'askary of Dilly of Moghol origin, he used to attend the poetical meetings at Dilly, and was a friend and pupil of E, but at the time when he wrote his tadzkirah, he did not know what had become of him. In C and V he has the name of Moammad 'askar 'ally Khán, and they say that he was a pupil of Hátim, this is controverted by E. He was a pupil of Yakrang and of Muçlafy, D. He died two years ago at the age of ninety, P.

Nálán, Myr Wáarith 'ally of Behár a son of Myr Arzány resides now, 1195, at Patna and is a pupil of Fighán, C. Myán Moammad Wáarith of Patna a son of the late Myr Sayyid Rásty, attended every Friday the meeting of poets which took place at Patna, where it appears he resided when J wrote. His Dywán has about 1300 verses, V.

Námy, Shaykh Nitzám aldyn of Farrokhábád, resides since some time at Etáwáh, V.

Námy, Myr Hosám aldyn Haydar Khán Mobáriz aldawlah Músawy a son of Myrzá Moammad Ghiyáth (Myrzá Ghiyáth aldyn Moammad Khán, D) who was an Inshá-writer. The family of Námy is originally of Najaf, he is a pupil of Khalyq, D. He is an admirer of poetry, but no longer himself composes verses, P. He is a relation of the late Shujá' aldawlah, for some time he resided at Faydhábád, but now he is again at Dilly, H.

Námy, Lála, Miñhan Lál a Káyeth of Dilly was first a pupil of Inshá Allah Khán, and after this poet had gone to Lucnow of Naçyr, he composes Persian and Rékhtah poetry, K.

Námy, Myrzá Rajab 'ally Bég, a nephew of the late Amyr aldawlah Haydar Bég Khán, is a high officer of Açaí aldawlah, D, K.

Naqd, Mihr 'ally Khán of Dilly resides since some years at Patna and is a friend of V.

Násikh, Shaykh Imám-bakhsh a Sayyid of Lucnow is one of the best poets of that city, D, P. In T his takhalluç is Nácih.

Nasym, Gulzár 'ally, P. He was one year my pupil, says T, then he left this place with a view of making the pilgrimage to Makkah.

Nasym, Rájah Kidár Náth a grandson of Rám Náth *Dzarrah* is a young man and a pupil of Naçyr, K, D. Holds the post of Nátzir at the Court of Dilly, H. He died two years ago, P.



Nátzim of Lucnow, P.

Natzyr of Benares professes to be a pupil of Sawdá, D, P.

Natzyr, Lála Ghanpat Ráy a Káyeth of Dilly is a new poet and a pupil of Naçyr, K, P.

Natzyr, Shaykh Walyy Moħammad (Walyy Moħammad Khán, D) of Agra is an old poet, and supports himself by teaching, K. Died shortly ago, P.

Nawá, Shaykh Moħammad Tzohúr of Badáwn (Shaykh Moħammad Tzohúr Allah Khán of Lucnow resides at Badáwn, H, D, V, P) a son of Mawlawy Dalyf Allah, and a pupil of Myán Baqá Allah, has the title of Khúsh-fikr Khán, and writes Persian and Rékhtah poetry, E. He died at Lucknow, V. In P it is stated that he visited Persia and died about two or three years before he wrote, at an advanced age, the latter statement is incompatible with that of V, who wrote thirty-five years before P, the two authors may refer to different persons.

Nawáz, 'ally Nawáz Khán is of Paṭna, V.

Nawáz, 'ally Nawáz Khán familiarly called Myrza Madad a companion of Nawáb 'umdat almulk, V.

Nawázish, Nawázish Hosayn Khán of Lucnow, familiarly called Myrzá Khány (Jány, D) a grandson of Nawáb Náçir Khán, is a good poet, H, D. He was a pupil of Sóz and left a Dywán, P.

Nawyd is an opulent man, D.

Na'ym, Myr Moħammady of Dilly a pupil of Myr Sajjád, some say that he is a pupil of Myr Dard, J. He may be identical with the following Na'ym. Having returned the copies of J and V to the owner, before I put this table of contents together, I was in this, and in several other instances, unable to satisfy myself as to the identity or diversity of poets by comparing the verses quoted from their Dywáns.

Na'ym, Na'ym Allah of Dilly a contemporary of Hátim with whom he had many poetical contests, C. Na'ym Allah Khán died of dropsy and left a thick Dywán, E, who was his friend. His poems are much sung by all classes, V. Shaykh Moħammad Na'ym of Dilly was a soldier, and a pupil of Hátim, he died many years ago, K, D.

Nazákat, Rámjú a lady of Narnawl brought up at Dilly, where she now resides, P.

Názuk, Zynat a lady, P.

Nék, Myr Ja'far 'ally, R.

Ni'amy, Shaykh Ni'mat Allah of Meerut, familiarly called *Hadhrat* Ni'amy the father of *Mobtalá* ('ishq), is a very pious man, and has written a thick Persian *Dywán*, D. He was a pupil of *Mawlawy 'abd al-Hadíy* of Bengal, he is dead T.

Nidá, Myr *Mortadhá* of Dilly is a young man, V. In D is a *Nidá* of the *Deccan*.

Nigrán, Myr *Bandah 'aly* of *Ijrárah*, sometimes he uses the *takhalluṣ* of 'áshiq, he is a pupil of *Myrzá Arjumand Nuzhat*, D, K.

Ni'mat, *Hakym 'abd al-Haqq* of *Sikandarábád*, a converted Hindú, had originally the name of *Harsaháy*, retired very young from the world and was very pious, he was in the service of *Sháh 'abd al'aziz* and died some years ago, P. In D he has the name of Ni'mat Allah.

Ni'mat, *Myrzá Mohammad Hafítz* a pupil of *Qamar aldyn Minnat* wrote Persian poetry, and when he came to *Haydarábád*, he also composed *Rékhtah* verses, H.

*Nishát*, *Mawlawy Iláhy-bakhsh* of *Kándhelah* writes good poetry, D, P.

*Nishát*, *Lála Ysry Singh* of Dilly, familiarly called *Basant Singh*, a son of *Lálah Sundar Dás Munshiy*, was a pupil of *Inshá Allah Khán* and when this poet had gone to *Lucnow* his verses were corrected by *Naṣyr*, K, D.

*Nishát*, *Ráy Nilajjá Prashád* is Treasurer of the *Nitzám* of *Haydarábád*, and a pupil of *Faydh*, R.

*Nitzám*, *Nawáb 'imád almulk Gháziy aldyn Khán Bahádur Fyróz-jang* had under *Aḥmad Sháh* the title of *Bakhshy almalik*, and under 'alamgyr II. that of *Wazyr almalik*, he lives now, 1195. in *Sind* and composes Persian and *Rékhtah* poetry, C. Had formerly the *takhalluṣ* of *Aḥaf*, he is alive, E, D. He died at *Kálpy* and left *Arabie* and *Turky Ghazals* and a thick Persian *Dywán*, and a *Mathnaw* in which the miracles of *Mawláná Fakhr aldyn* are related and other *Mathnawies*, K. He was a patron of *Wálih Daghistány* and *Myr Shams aldyn Faqyr*, P. Was already dead when H wrote.

*Nitzámy*, *Sayyid Nitzám aldyn Aḥmad Qádiry* is alive, he held for a long time a high office (that of *Kotowál* ?) at Dilly, K.

*Nithár*, (Myr, C, V) 'abd al-Rasúl of *Agra*, his ancestors were *Manṣabdárs* under *Farrokhsiyar*, and he was a friend of *Myr Mohammad Taqyy*, he was first at Dilly in the army, subsequently he went to *Amrôhah*, A, B, C. E met him at *Amrôhah*, he was about sixty

years of age, but E does not know whether in 1209 he was alive or not. His family was of Agra, but he was born at Dilly, he died many years ago, K.

Mawlawy Nithár Akmad of Bareilly, his family is of Sháhjahánpúr, he is a learned man and betrays in his poems a tendency to Qúfism, T.

Nithár, Shaykh Mohámmad Qáym of Dilly resides now at Paṭna, and Fidwy corrects his verses, J. He was teacher in the house of the late Hakym Hádiy 'alyy Khán and died suddenly, V.

Nithár, Mohámmad-pánah Khán of Dilly a friend of Myr Hasan and a pupil of Myr Dard : it is said, he resided for some time at Faydhábád, now he is at Dilly, V. In other Tadzkirahs he is mentioned under the takhalluṣ of Hakym, see p. 231 *suprà*.

Nithár, Mortadhà Khán of Dilly, a brother of Malik Mohámmad Khán Mohibb, composed chiefly Marthiyahs and died at Paṭna, V.

Nithár, Mohámmad Amán a Shaykh, his ancestors were distinguished mathematicians and architects and the Jámi' masjíd of Dilly was built by them, formerly he was in the service of Nawáb Mohámmad aldawlah as architect, subsequently he entered the service of Nawáb Dhábitah Khán and now he is in that of Rájah Tikét Ráy who has been Aṣáf aldawlah's Treasurer, he is a pupil of Hátim, and has written a thick Dywán, E. He resides now at Lucnow, K. His father's name is Sa'ádat Allah, H. In T he has the takhalluṣ of Niyáz. Nithár, Nithár 'alyy of Belgrám, P.

Nithár, Sadásukh of Dilly, C.

Niyáz, Myr Afdhal 'alyy of Paṭna familiarly called Myr Ján, J. He was a nephew of Myr Mohámmad Salym *Salym*, at first he was a pupil of Jóshish, then of Mojrim, and when he was at Murshidábád of Qudrat and Salym, from Murshidábád he went to Lucnow, and after some years residence in that capital, he came back to Paṭna where he died : he was a famous plagiarist, and appropriated the whole Dywán of Salym, V.

Niyáz, Myr Mohámmad 'alyy of Dilly has gone to Haydarábád, composes chiefly Marthiyahs, K.

Niyáz, Myr Mohámmad Sa'y'd of Agra supports himself by teaching, K, P.

Niyáz, Myán Niyáz Akmad, born in Sirhind brought up at Dilly, is a man of considerable learning and great piety, he resides at Bareilly and composes Persian and Rékhtah poetry, K, P. In H his takhalluṣ is Nány and his name Nithár Akmad.

Niyáz, Sháh Niyáz 'ally of Dilly is a Darwysh and a good calligraph, on the 12th of every month the Çáfíes meet in his house and sing, D.

Niyázy (?), Bahádur Khán of Lucnow, a relation of Rájah Kámgar Khán, resided for some time at Patna and died there, V.

Nizár, Khwájah Mohámmad Akram (Mohámmad Ikrám, V) is a pupil of Myr, C.

Nuçrat, Lála Góbind Ráy (Góbind Rám, H) a Káyeth, is a pupil of Naçyr, K.

Nudrat, Myrzá Moghol is dead, he used to compose Marthiyahs, and used the takhalluç of Imámy in them, K. An ancient poet, H.

Núr Allah Myrzá of Dilly fell in love with an European and was like mad, V.

Mollá Núry the son of a Qádhíy of A'tzampúr, was distinguished as a Persian poet and wrote also Rékhtah verses, he was a friend of Faydhy, A.

Núry, Shujá' aldyn was a native of Gujrát, but spent his life at Haydarábád, where he was appointed tutor of the son of Sulván Abú-l-Hasan's Wazyr, A.

Nuzhat, Myrzá Arjumand was Munshiy of Nawáb Gháziy aldyn Khán and resides now at Ijrarah, K. He is an ingenious man being clever in making fire-works, &c., he writes chiefly Persian poetry, D. He is dead, K.

Nuzhat, Myr Imám aldyn of Dilly a pupil of Myr Dard, J.

'oshsháq, Shaykh Akmad-bakhsh, a son of Sháh Akmad Chirm-pósh of Behár, is a relation of Sharaf aldyn Monéry, Monér is a place on the banks of the Són not far from Daynapúr, J.

'oshsháq, Jywan Mal a Khatry of Dilly, is a pupil of Mávil and a friend of Myr Taqyy, A, B, D.

Owayssy (or Owysy ?), Gholám Mohyy aldyn a Pyr-zadah, resided in 1213 at Bareilly, and in 1215 he was in the Deccan, D, II. He died at Bareilly previous to 1221, K.

Padzyr, Sayyid Nithár 'ally, a son of Sayyid Gulzár 'ally *Asyr*, is only thirteen years of age, R.

Pakbáz, Sayyid Çaláh aldyn, familiarly called Myr Makhan, a son of Sayyid Sháh Kamál. He was a very pious man and a friend of A. He was a pupil of Yakrang, J.

Sháh Panchhyá was a Darwysh and a fertile poet, C.

Parwánah, Rájah Jaswant Singh, familiarly called Káká-jy, a son of Maharájah Bény and a pupil of Lálah Sarap Singh Dywánah, resides at Lucnow and writes Persian and Urdú poetry, C. Was alive in 1209 and E was his friend.

Parwánah, Moḥammad Bég of Khayrábád, P.

Parwánah, Sayyid Parwán 'ally Sháh of Murádábád has of late retired from the world, C, K. He was a drunkard and given to the use of bhang: he was introduced by Qáyim, who corrected his poems, to Moḥammad Yár Khán, E.

Payám, Sharaf aldyn 'ally Khán of Agra, composed chiefly Persian poetry, but left also a Rékhtah Dywán, M was a friend of his. He flourished under Moḥammad Sháh, C. He left a very good Persian Dywán, K.

Prém Náth Ráy a Khatry, A.

Qábil, Myrzá 'aliy-bakht is a prince of the royal house of Dilly, and pupil of Dzawq, P.

Qabúl, 'abd al-Ghanyy Bég of Kashmyr, C. See Persian poets.

Qaçd, Hasan Myrzá of the Deccan is Dáróghah of the perfumery of the Nitzám of Haydarábád, R.

Qáçir, Myrzá Babar 'ally Bég of Dilly, a pupil of Firáq, lived formerly on commerce, he came to Murshidábád and went to Paṭna and thence to Calcutta, but returned to Dilly, it is not known where he now is, V, K. In H his name is Myrzá Amyr 'ally Bég—T informs us that he was a brother-in-law of Tzafar-yáb Khán.

Qádhiy, 'abd al-Fattáh of Sambhal composes chiefly Persian verses, he is alive, K.

Qádir, Myr 'abd al-Qádir of Haydarábád, when he had passed fifty years of age he gave himself up to asceticism, A.

Qádiry, Sayyid Khalyl lives in the Deccan, B.

Qadr, is a good poet, B. His name is Moḥammad Qadr (Qádir, C) of Dilly, he flourished under Moḥammad Sháh and was a man of very bad character, C, V.

Qalandar, Budh Singh was the son of a rich man but did not care for wealth, A, C.

Qalandar, Sháh Gholám Qalandar of Mukhrah not far from Monghér, a disciple of Myr Moḥammad Aslam, went about three years ago to Dilly, J.

Qalandar, Sháh Qalandar was a Faqyr and a pupil of Matzhar, K.

Qalandar, Qalandar-baksh a descendant of the Imám Abú Hanfáh is a native of the district of Saháranpúr and has written a thick Dywán, T.

Qalandar, Munshiy Yár Moḥammad of Dilly was originally a Hindú, he embraced the Islám and went to Murshidábád, and found service in the house of Shahámat-jang, J. He is probably identical with Budh Singh.

Qalaq, a son of Nawáb Qalandar 'aly Khán Bahádur of Dilly, is a young man, D.

Qamar, Guláb Khán, familiarly called Qamar aldyn, is the editor of a newspaper called *As'ad al-akhbár* and a friend of R.

Qamar, Myrzá Qamar aldyn, familiarly called Myrzá Hájý, a son of Myrzá Taqyy *Hawas* and a pupil of Myrzá Qatyl, P.

Qamar, Myrzá Qamar Táli' (Qamar Bég, R) a son of Yzid-bakhsh, who is usually called Myrzá Nyly and a pupil of Háfiz Ihsán, is the author of a Dywán, P.

Qaná'at, Myrzá Majhlé, R.

Qaná'at, Myrzá Moḥammad Bég of Láhór, a son of Hasan Bég, a pupil of *Hasrat*, resides now, 1196, at Lucnow, C, V.

Qáni', a grandson of Nawáb Náçir Khán, writes Persian and Rákhtah poetry, V.

Qarár, Myr Hosayn 'aly of Dilly is a young man and a pupil of Myr Naçyr aldyn Ranj, K.

Qarár, Ján Moḥammad of Lucnow, a pupil of Sháh Malúl, a chób-dár of the king of Oudh, D.

Qaryn a Kashmyry of Lucnow is a young man, and a pupil of *Hasrat*, V.

Qásim of the Deccan is a pupil of 'uzlat, B. In J are besides this, two other poets of the takhalluç of Qásim, but their names are not mentioned.

Qásim, Abú-l-Qásim Khán was distantly related to the imperial family of Dilly and resided at Calcutta when Bény Naráyan wrote.

Qásim, Sayyid Qásim 'aly Khán, a grandson of 'atá Hosayn Khán *Tahsyn* who is the author of the *Nawtarz Moraçça*, he was formerly in the English service, now he resides at Lucnow, P.

Qásim, Myr Qásim 'aly Khán was of Bareilly, P.

Qatyl a Khatry of Dilly has embraced the Islám, he now resides at Lucnow, and is one of the best Persian scholars alive, D.

Qáyim, Shaykh Qáyim 'alyy of Etáwah had first the takhalluṣ of Ummédwár, went to Farrokhábád to see Sawdá, K, D.

Qavs, Myrzá Aḥmad 'alyy Bég, familiarly called Modará Bég (Madár Bég, K), a son of Myrzá Morád 'alyy Bég, his ancestors were of Mashhad, he was born in Oudh and is a pupil of Hasrat, E.

Qismat, Nawáb Shams aldawlah of Lucnow is the eldest son of Nawáb Quly ('alyy, P) Khán and a pupil of Hasrat, E, K.

Qorbán, Myr Jywan was a pupil of Sawdá and fell in a fight against the English at Faydhábád, C, V.

Qorbán, Myr Mokammady of Dilly a son of Myr Imám aldyn who is familiarly called Myr Kallú Haqyr a pupil of Thaná Allah Firáq, V. Is a young man and in the service of Tzafaryáb Khán, K, D.

Qorbán, Myr Qorbán 'alyy Khán, a son of Myr Mokhammad Qásim Khán, a pupil of Quadrat, he is skilled in music and resides at Paṭna, where he draws a salary of one hundred Rupees a month from the Nátzim, V.

Quadrat, Quadrat Allah resides at Dilly, B. Sháh Quadrat Allah was a Darwysh, A. He was descended from Sháh 'abd al'azyz Shagr-bár a saint, H, P. He was descended from Fakhr aldyn Záhíd a Saint, he is one of the most distinguished and fertile Persian poets having left a Dywán of 20,000 verses, his poetry is in the style of that of Myrzá By-dil, towards the end of his life he also used the takhalluṣ of Tygh (Tatabbu' ?), T. Left Dilly and settled at Murshidábád where he met C, and where he probably died in 1105, G. He resides at Paṭna, E. He was first a pupil of Myr Shams aldyn Faqyr, who was his uncle, and subsequently of Myrzá Jánjánán Matzhar, K, D.

Quadrat, Mawlawy Quadrat Allah is a good Arabic scholar and physician, he is a friend and pupil of Firáq, E. I have been told that he died about A. D. 1834. In K and D is Shaykh Quadrat Allah, a pupil of Rafúgar.

Quadrat, Mawlawy Quadrat Allah is the author of a Tadzkirah of Urdú poets, and resides now at Rámpúr, E met him one day in the society of Mokhammad Qáyim. It seems he was still alive and resided at Rámpúr when K wrote. H calls him Mawlawy Quadrat Allah of Rámpúr, he mentions his Tadzkirah, and says that he is in the habit of holding Moshá'arahs in his house.

Quwwat, his name is not known to R.

Ra'd, Lálah Gangá Prashád a Kashmyry of Lucnow, R.

Radhyy, Sayyid Radhyy Khán, C, V.

Radhyy, Myrzá Radhyy Khán Monajjim of Lucnow is of the royal house, which rules over Oudh, and has written a Laylá Maj-nún, P. See Hawas, Rasá, and Ridhá.

Radhyy, Nawáb Sayf aldawlah Sayyid Radhyy aldyn Bahádur Çalábat-jang, writes Persian and Urdú poetry, K. Holds an appointment under the English government, D. He died some years ago, P.

Rafáqat, Myrzá Makhkhan Ráy (Myrzá Makyn, P) of Lucnow, a pupil of Jorät, died of consumption at the age of twenty-two years, E.

Ráfát is a poet of Lucnow, D.

Ráfát, Myán Rawúf Aẓmad of Lucnow a Pyr-zádah, and a pupil of Jorät, resides at Rámpúr, K, D. He is a Çúfy and has several times visited Dilly, P.

Raf'at, Shaykh Mòhammad Rafy' of Iláhábád resides at Paṭna, where he holds a high office, J, C, V.

Raf'at, Mòhammad 'ysà Khán Ançáry, a son of Nawáb Imtiyáz Khán is alive, V.

Rafúgar, Mòhammad 'árif, A.

Rafy', Rafy' aldyn Khán, a Paṭhan of Moṛádábád, has visited Makkah, D.

Rafyq, Amyn Allah, P.

Rafyq, Myrzá Asad Béğ of Dilly, where he now resides, he is a pupil of Thaná Allah Khán *Firdq*, V. It would appear from K that he was dead in 1221.

Raghat, Myr Abú-l-Ma'áliy (Abú-l-Ma'ániy, H) a pupil of Mam-nún resides at Lucnow, K, D, H.

Rághib, Mòhammad Ja'far Khán of Dilly a cousin of Nawáb Luṭf Allah Khán *Çádiq* of Pánypat lives of late at Paṭna in poor circumstances, he writes chiefly Persian poetry, C. He died at Paṭna, and left a Persian Dywán and two Rékhtah Dywáns, V.

Rághib, Myrzá Subhán Quly Béğ born in Hindústán, but his ancestors were of Persia, he is a soldier, and writes Persian and Urdú poetry, in the latter, he is a pupil of Inshá, K, D, P.

Raẓmán, an old poet, having been a contemporary of Walyy, D.

Raẓmat, Qádhíy alqodhát Raẓmat Allah Khán of Dilly, is the author of a Persian Dywán, D.



Raḡym was a contemporary of Walyy, H.

Rajā, Myán Gholám Moḡyy aldyn of *Haydarábád*, a pupil of Faydh.

Rajā, not known, V, D.

Rajab, Rajab 'aly Bég of Dilly, of Moghol (Persian) origin, resides now at Farrokhábád, K, D.

Rājah, Mahārājah Balwant Singh, a son of Chét Singh Bangor, in 1245 he used to hold poetical assemblies at which Bakhtáwar Singh *Gháfīl*, Aqá Myrzá *Myrzá*, Aghá Haydar 'aly *Afṣah*, Shaykh Pyrbakhsh *Masrúr* and other poets attended, R.

Rājah, Rājah Bahádur a son of Rājah Shitáb Ráy, Dywán of Bengal, K.

Rakhshán, Moḡammad Chánd flourished under Azmad Sháh.

Ramz, Myrzá Moḡammad Sultan Fatḥ almulk Sháh Bahádur, R.

Rangyn, they say he is of Kashmyrian origin, he lived at Dilly and was a contemporary of Sawdá, C, V. He is probably identical with the poet of the same takhalluṣ mentioned by H, he flourished under Moḡammad Sháh, and his Ghazals are sung by dancing girls.

Rangyn, Myrzá Amán Bég is a calligrapher, C. Is in the service of Nawáb Iftikhár aldawlah Myrzá 'aly Khán Bahádur, V.

Rangyn, Lálah Bilás Ráy a son of Rājah Mán Ráy is Dywán of the son of Moḡammad 'aly Rohḡlan, V. He resided at Murádábád, D.

Rangyn, Púran Lál, a Káyeth of Dilly, is a queer man, K.

Rangyn, Sa'ádat Yár Khán of Dilly, a son of Talmásb Bég Khán Túrání (Rúmy, H), is a good soldier but not a great scholar, E revised his Dywán. He was first a pupil of Hátim, and after Hátim's death, his compositions were corrected by Nithár, he has composed four Dywáns, one of Ghazals, one of humoristic poetry, one in the idiom of ladies, he is also the author of the *مجالس رنگین*, which contains critical remarks on various poets, D. His Dywáns together have the title of *نورتن* Naw Rattan. He died at the age of eighty in 1251.

Ranj, Myr Moḡammad Naṡyr, a grandson of Khwájah Myr, is a young man, K. Has given up writing poetry, P.

Ráqim, Bindrāban of Dilly, a pupil of Sawdá, C. He was of Mathra and had a wonderful memory, A. He is the author of a short Dywán, and it is not known where he now is, D. Some say he was of Mathra, and it is very likely that this statement is correct, P.

Ráqim, Khalyfah Gholám Moḡammad of Dilly studied Persian,

and has also taken to Arabic, about twelve years ago he went to Lucnow, but he has now returned to Dilly and is studying medicine, K.

Rasá, Mawlawy 'alym Allah resides in Oudh, D.

Rasá, Myrzá Balkhy a son of Myrzá 'ydu Bahádur is a prince of the house of Dilly, D.

Rasá, Myrzá Taqyy, a prince of the house of Oudh, author of a *Laylá Majnún*, H. See Ridhá and Radhyy.

Rasáy, C does not know his name.

Rashky, Mohammad Hasan Khán of Patna, a son of the late Khádim Hosayn Khán *Khádim*, is a studious young man, V.

Rashyd of Lucnow, a pupil of the late Mollá Nitzám aldyn, was killed when young, C, V.

Rásikh, Khwájah Ahmady Khán is dead, J.

Rásikh, Shaykh Gholám 'ally of Patna, J. First Myrzá Bhujjú *Fidwy* corrected his verses and subsequently Myr Taqyy *Myr*, he is alive, V. He died in 1240, P.

Rásikh, *Tzafaryáb Khán*, of a noble family of Bareilly, is a talented young man, R. Rásikh, Tálib Hosayn.

Rawnaq, Myr (Myrzá) Gholám Haydar (Khán, H) of Patna, a son of Wáhib 'ally Khán, is a brother of Asad-jang, V.

Rawshán, Khwájah Hasan 'ally of Dilly, is now in the service of Aḡaf aldawlah, V.

Rawshan, Rawshan Sháh a Káyeth of Bareilly embraced the Islám and writes Persian and Rékhtah poetry, D. He is the author of a *Dywán*, H. He resided at Meerut, T.

Ráy, Myrzá Ya'qúb Bég was born in Hindústán, but his ancestors were of Túrán, he is a young man, K. He is dead, D.

Ridhá, Myrzá (Myr, D) 'ally Ridhá of Manikpúr, a friend of Dywánáh, wrote several Mathnawies, one of them containing his love-adventures is celebrated, C, V, D.

Ridhá, Myrzá 'ally Ridhá Bég of Agra a pupil of Myán Walyy Mohammad *Natzyr*, D.

Ridhá, Shaykh 'ally Ridhá of Lucnow was for some time Nátzir in the court of justice at 'allygarh, he is the author of a Mathnawy, D knew him personally.

Ridhá, Mawlawy Dhiyá aldyn of Thanésar a contemporary of Sawdá, D. He is probably identical with the poet Ridhá of whom C says, that he does not know his name.

Ridhá, *Hamýd* aldyn Khán of A'tzampúr, is a son of the physician Mawlawy Kallú of Chandpúr, D, P.

Ridhá, Myrzá Hasan, is familiarly called Myrzá Jywan, a son of Mohammad Myrzá Ján (Khán, K, H) Kórbégy, is a young man and a pupil of Naçyr and Mammún, K. He was a friend of P and died some years before P wrote, and left a Dywán.

Ridhá, Háfitz Mohammad-bakhsh, a Shaykh of Láhór, resides of late at Farrokhábád, D.

Ridhá, Myr Mohammad Ridhá (Myr Mohammady, V) of Paṭna, a son of Myr Jamál aldyn Hosayn *Jamál* and a pupil of Myán Dhiyá (of Sawdá, E), has lately taken to Rékhtah poetry, C. The grandfather of Jamál was Qádhíy Núr Allah Shúshtary, who is the author of the *احقاق الحق* and of the *مجالس الرّوميين*, J. Ridhá wrote a Dywán, E. He died at Murshidábád, V. He is familiarly called Myr Paṭnawý, and resides at Lucnow, K. In D are two poets, one Myrzá Mohammad Ridhá of Lucnow a pupil of Sawdá and author of a short Dywán, and Myr Mohammad Ridhá Shúshtary, usually called Myr Mohammad Paṭnawý, a native of Paṭna resided at Lucnow, and was a pupil of Dhiyá. In P are also two poets of this takhalluç, one Myr Mohammad of Paṭna a pupil of Dhiyá, and Myr Mohammady of Lucnow equally a pupil of Dhiyá.

Ridhá, Mohammad Ridhá of the Deccan, D.

Ridhá, Háfitz Mohsin resides at Farrokhábád, and is of the Kamboh caste (regarding which, see the Fawáýid alnátziryn) wrote a Persian and Rékhtah Dywán, V.

Ridhá, Myr (Myrzá, K) Ridhá 'ally of Lucnow, a Toghrá-writer and a pupil of E, K, D.

Ridhá, Myrzá Taqýy of Lucnow, a relation of the Wazyrs (now kings) of Oudh, is the author of a Majnún ó Laylá, D. See Rasá, Radhyy and Hawas.

Ridhwán, Gholám Hosayn of Paṭna, a son of Shaykh Fakhr aldyn, a pupil of Salym and of Mujrim and of V, who mentions him.

Rihá, Gholám Mohammad Khán of Dilly a brother of 'ináyat Hosayn Khán Moshýr and a pupil of Gulzár 'ally Khán Asyr, R.

Rind, Gangá Prashád a Kashmyry and son of Kishen Chand Pandit was a pupil of Jorüt, resided at Bareilly and Lucnow, D.

Rind, Ráy Khém Náráyan, a grandson of Mahúrájah Lachmy Náráyan of Dilly, resides now at Hooghly and is my elder brother, says Beny Náráyan.

Rind, Mihrbán Khán, it is said that he is skilled in music and in composing Kabits, Dóhrás, &c. he lives at Farrokhábád, C. He died in Rostamnagar which is a quarter of the city of Luenow, E.

Rind, Myr (Sháh) Hamzah 'ally of Dilly was originally a soldier by profession, subsequently he used to beg barefooted in the streets of Murshidábád, and now, 1194, he is at Patna at the shrine of Sháh Arzán in company of other Faqyrs, C. I have seen a Dywán of about 2000 verses of his, J. He had first the takhalluḡ of Shaydá, he is alive, V.

Riqqat, Myrzá Qásim 'ally called 'iráqy of Moghol (i. e. Persian) origin, his ancestors having been of Mashhad, whence they emigrated to Kaslmyr. He was born at Dilly and brought up at Faydhábád, he is about thirty years of age and a pupil of Jorät, E.

Rokn aldawlah Hádziq almulk Hakym Rokn aldyn Khán Bahádur is a physician of Dilly, writes Persian and Rékhtah poetry, but particularly the former, D.

Rostam, he had the title of Rustam 'ally Khán Ittisham aldawlah, but was usually called Nawáb Bahádur, he was of Dilly and a son of Nawáb Ashraf Khán : in 1194 he gave to C specimens of his poetry. He was a friend of H.

Rúh alamyn of Dilly mentioned by Bény Nárāyan.

Rúhy a Pyr-zadah of Haydarábád, A.

Rukhḡat, Myr Qudrat Allāh of Dilly a son of Myr Sayf Allāh, a pupil of Ja'far 'ally Hasrat resides at present at Luenow, C, V.

Ruswá, Áftáb Ráy (Mahtáb Ray, C) the son of a goldsmith, did not conform to the tenets of the Hindús, (C says he turned a Musalmán) and was a great cynic : at length he became mad and died young, A, B. There is another Ruswá of whom D says, that he does not know his name, but he had ascertained that he was distinct from Áftáb Ráy and flourished under Nawáb Najyb aldawlah Bahádur.

Sa'adat, Myr Sa'adat 'ally (Sa'adat Allāh Khán, B) died before he attained the age of forty, A. He was a disciple of Wilāyat Allāh and left a Mathnawý in imitation of Laylá Majnún, containing the history of two lovers of Dilly, C. He was a son of Myr Gholām 'ally 'ishrat, H.

Sabqat, Myrzá Moghol of Luenow a son of Myrzá 'ally Akbar Akhúnd, his ancestors were of Persia, he is a pupil of Jorät whom

he surpasses in the Qačyda, E. He is of Dilly but resides now at Lucnow, H, P.

Sa'dy of the Deccan is the author of the verses which are erroneously ascribed to Sa'dy of Shyráz, B, J, H, K. In A and D he is identified with Sa'dy of Shyráz.

Safar Sháh, a Sayyid and Darwysh resides at Dilly, D.

Sajjád, Myr Moħammad Sajjád of Agra (of Dilly, A) his ancestors were of Ádzarbáyján, he is a pupil of Ábrú and superior to his master, B, C. He was brought up at Dilly and left a Dywán, G. It would appear from A that he was a young man in 1168. Qáyim saw about 800 verses of his.

Salám, Najm aldyn 'alyy Khán of Dilly (Agra, D, K), a son of Sharaf aldyn 'alyy Khán *Payám*, is a pupil of his father, B. Went with Qafdar-jang's army toward the east (Oudh), A.

Salámat, Salámat 'alyy, J. Munshiy Salámat 'alyy of Gháziypúr, is a Munshiy in the English service, V.

Salámat, Myr Salámat 'alyy of Púrniya in the Pargana of Arwal in Behár, J.

Sálik, name not known, M.

Sálim, Gholám Moçtafà was a friend of V. He was first a pupil of Fidwy, subsequently he was appointed Munshiy in an English corps of cavalry, he died at Lucnow, V.

Salym, Salym Allah Khán a son of the late Shaykh Faydh Allah Káliyah resides at Paṭna, J.

Salym, Myr Moħammad Salym of Paṭna was a merchant, he died in 1195 at Murshidábád and left a Mathnawý, C, J. The chronogram on his death is *سليم رفت بدار السلام*. V.

Sámán, Myr Náçir of Jawnpúr (of Dilly, J) a pupil of Myrzá Matzhar died a few years ago, he composed chiefly Persian poems, B. He came during the beginning of Moħammad Sháh's reign to Dilly, A.

Sámiy, Myrzá Moħammad Ján Bég, his ancestors came from the steppes of Tymáq (Qipchák, D) to India, his father resided for some time in Kashmyr, then he came with his son to Dilly (Bareilly, D). Sámiy was a disciple and pupil of Khwájah Myr, he wrote chiefly Persian poems, among them is a Mathnawý in the style of the Sháh-námah recording the events of the reign of Sháh 'álam, but he died before he had completed it. His Urdú poetry is not equal to his Persian compositions. H says that Sámiy was his teacher in Persian.

Sanjar, Shaykh Moḥammad Ya'qúb 'ally of a place near Gháziy-púr, a son of Qádhīy Moḥammad Qiddyq, and a pupil of Násikh, resided long at Lucnow and visited Dilly in 1260, R.

Sáqiý, Myr Hosayn 'ally, C. In D a Sáqiý of the Deccan is mentioned.

Sar-sabz, Myrzá Zayn al'ábidyn Khán, familiarly called Myrzá Ménđú, a son of the late Nawáb Sálár-jang, is a studious young man, and when only seventeen years of age composed a Dywán, E, V.

Sarshár, Lála Tilók Chand a Khatry is a young man of Dilly, K.

Sarwar, A'tzam aldawlah Myr Moḥammad Khán Bahádur a son of A'tzam aldawlah Abú-l-Qásim Motzaffar-jang, was a pupil of Myrzá Ján Bég Sámiy and Myr Farzand 'ally Mawzún. He died 1250 and left besides the Tadzkirah (described in p. 185) a thick Dywán, P.

Sarwar (Sorúr?), Shaykh Moḥammad Amyr Allah a son of Shaykh 'abd Allah of Agra was in 1243 at Dilly, he is a pupil of Mujrim and of Ghálīb, D.

Sarwar (Sorúr?), Myrzá Rajab 'ally Bég resides at Cawnpore, D. He was a pupil of Nawázish, P. He is the author of the فسانہ رنگین, R.

Sattár, 'abd al-Sattár of Lucnow composes chiefly Marthiyahs, D.

Sawdá, Myrzá Rafy' aldyn of Dilly, his ancestors were of Kábul, he is a soldier by profession, and the best poet of our times, B. His father was a merchant, and this is probably the reason why he adopted the takhallúç of Sawdá ware, A. He lived sixty years at Dilly; after the fall of that city, he wandered for some time to various places; finally he settled at Lucnow and Aḥaf aldawlah gave him a stipend of Rs. 6000 a year. He died at Lucnow at an age of seventy years in 1195, the chronogram is دور کو پای عناد شاعران هند کا سرور گیا 1199—4 (د) = 1195, G. In K it is stated in the Biography of Sa'dy that Sawdá is the author of a Tadzkirah of Urdú poets.

Sáyah, Salym was of Dilly says Béný Naráyan.

Sa'y'd, Qádhīy Sa'y'd aldyn Khán of Kákóry in Oudh, a son of Qádhīy Najm aldyn Khán who was Qádhīy of Calcutta, Sa'y'd visited Dilly in A. D. 1822. He is blind, P.

Sayf, Myrzá Sayf 'ally is dead, K.

Sáyil, Sayyid Asad Allah of Haydarábád, familiarly called Sháh Samajh-bújh resides now at Patna, J.

Sáyil, Myrzá Moḥammad Yár Bég of Dilly of Uzbek origin, a companion of Badzl Bég Khán, J. Was a pupil of Sháh Hátim and

subsequently of Sawdá, E. He died many years ago, K. He had first the takhalluṣ of Mon'im, D.

Sayyid, Myr Gholám Rasúl is of Agra, K. He is a Shaykh of Murádábád, P.

Sayyid, Myr Ghálib 'alyy Khán is chief Munshiy of the king of Dilly and writes Urdú and Persian poetry, D. He had formerly the takhalluṣ of Gharyb, he changed it because the king conferred the title of Sayyid alsho'arâ upon him, K. He is a native of Meerut, but was brought up at Dilly, T. He died some years ago, P.

Sayyid, Myr Imám aldyn, C.

Sayyid, Myr (Myrzá, D) Qotob aldyn (Myr Qotob 'alyy, P), familiarly called Qotob 'álam of Sikandarábád, writes sometimes Rékhtah verses, K. He is a physician, P.

Sayyid, Myr Yádgár 'alyy of Bahádurpúr in Mewát, is a young man in the army and resides at Dilly, A.

Shád a poet of Búdhánah is since some time settled at Bhópál, D.

Shád, Myr Aḥmad Hosayn, his forefathers came from the *Hijáz* to India under Shams aldyn Altmish, he resides at Shikóhábád near Meerut, P, H.

Shád, Ráy Déby Prashád of Haydarábád a pupil of Faydh, R.

Shád, Myrzá Iláhy-yár Bég (Iláh Bég, D) Kayámy a pupil of Muṣṭáfý, K.

Shád, Prashády Rám, a Brahman of Sikandarábád, is a friend of Zindah-dil, D.

Shád, Munshiy Rám Prashád, a Káyeth and a pupil of Naṣyr, is a witty young man and resides now at Dilly, R.

Shád, Sayyid Tafadhdhul Hosayn visited Dilly and met R.

Shádáb, Lálah Khushwaqt Ráy of Chánpúr Nadyah, A. He was a clever Inshá-writer, C. A pupil of Qáyim, P. In T his takhalluṣ is Shád.

Shádán, Lálá Basáwan La'l of Patna attends regularly the poetical assemblies, and is a good Inshá-writer, J. Resides at Dilly, H.

Shádán, Myr Rajab 'alyy is a pupil of Bahóry Khán Ashuftah, K. I have not seen him of late, and do not know what has become of him, H.

Sháfý, Amyn aldyn of Dilly lives now, 1196, in poverty at Patna, C. He died in 1198, V.

Shafý', Myr Moḥammad Shafý', a friend of Sawdá and Myr, lives now at Lucnow, C, V.

Shafyq, Matzhar 'ally Khán of Dilly, familiarly called Myrzá Budhan, is a pupil of Firáq and of Qásim, K.

Shághil is a pupil of Bismil, whom he surpasses, A, B, J.

Sháh, Sháh Sa'd Allah called 'ishq 'ally of Patna, a disciple of Sháh Karym Allah the successor of Sháh Arzán, is a pupil of Myr Dard, J. He is a Faqyr, and has his Takiyah near Betiah in Sárún, V. He is dead, K.

Myr Sháh 'ally Khán of Dilly was a poor young man, came to Murshidábád and went subsequently to Lucnow, and thence to the Deccan, where it is said he died, C.

Shahámat, Sháh Shahámat 'ally is a Darwys, D, resided in Oudh, P.

Shahwat, a son of Sháh Ma'cúm Mohauwis was a very obscene poet, K.

Sháhy, Sháh Quly Khán of Bághnagar (Haydarábád, C) was in the service of Taná Sháh and composed chiefly Marthiyahs, A, C.

Shahyá, Mawlawy Gholám Hosayn of Gháziyúr was in 1196 at Banáres, C. He is now Muftiy at Banáres, V.

Shahydá was an old poet, D, H.

Shahydy, Myr Karámat 'ally is of Lucnow, it is said that he is a pupil of Násikh, D. Resides mostly in the Panjáb, and comes sometimes to Dilly, P.

Shá'ir, Láláh Mathorá Dás familiarly called Mithan Lál, a Káyeth, is clever in the science of music and in mechanics, K.

Shá'ir, Myr Kamál aldyn Hosayn, familiarly called Myr Kallú, is a relation of Myr Dard and resides at Dilly, J, C. He is dead, V. He is called Myr Nácir-parast, D. He was a son of Myr Nácir aldyn Ranj and left a Dywán, K.

Shákir, Mohámmad Shákir of A'tzampúr was a friend of Mohámmad 'ally Hashmat and of Qáyim, and was skilled in astrology, A, C.

Shákir, Sháh (Myr) Shákir 'ally of Dilly is a young man who studies the Mathnawý of Jalál aldyn Rúmy and other Qúfy books under Sháh Mohámmad 'atzym, K, H, P.

Shákiy, Munshiy Jawáhir Singh of Meerut, a pupil of Gholám Mohyy aldyn 'ishq, D.

Shams, Myr Shams aldyn 'ally is familiarly called Myrzá Juman, K.

Shams, Waly Allah, a celebrated poet of the Deccan, visited Dilly under 'álamgyr and was received with distinction by the emperor, he left a Dywán in the dialect of his native country, R.



Sharaf, a poet of the Deccan, D.

Sharaf, Myr *Mohammady* of Dilly is a nephew of Nawáb Khán-dawrán, C. V. Was a mystic, K knew him, but he was dead when he wrote.

Sharaf, Myrzá Sharaf aldyn is a poet of Lucnow, D, P.

Sharaf, Shaykh Sharaf aldyn *Hosayn* (*Hasan*, K) is skilled in the Marthiyah, K. He was attached to the Qadam Sharyf near Dilly, P.

Sharáfat, Myrzá Ashraf (Sharaf, K) 'ally is of Lucnow, K. He is a grandson of Myr Mosharraf and a pupil of Mamnún, P.

Sharar, Myrzá Qádiq was a humble man, P,

Sharar, Myrzá Ghiyáth aldyn, R.

Sharar, Myrzá Ja'far was a younger brother of Myrzá *Mohammad*, who has in Persian the takhalluṣ of 'ishq, he was a soldier-like man, he went to the Deccan and died there, H, K. He died at Púnah, D.

Sharar, Myrzá Ibráhyim Bég born at Lucnow was a fair poet, E. Was a pupil of Nawázish, P.

Sharyf, Myrzá *Mohammad* Sharyf, a son of the late Myrzá Faydh who wrote two commentaries on the *فصوص الحکم*, Sharyf is a young man and a pupil of *Mohibb* Allah *Mohibb*, some years ago he left Dilly, K.

Sharyf, Myrzá *Mohammad* Sharyf is a convert to the Islám, and composes chiefly Marthiyahs, K. He is probably identical with Myrzá Sharyf Bég, familiarly called Lála Sharyf Bég, a son of Lála Dawlat Rám a Khatry mentioned by D.

Sharyf, Myrzá Sharyf Bég is of a good family and a witty poet, P.

Shawkat, Myrzá 'ally of Lucnow is a younger brother of Sabqat, he has written a small Dywán, D.

Shawkat, *Mohammad* Munyf 'ally of Bijnawr, a son of Myr Rostam 'ally who was an author and a calligraph, is a pupil of Myr Gholám 'ally 'ishrat, D. He was converted to the Christian religion at Banáres, and is now at Meerut engaged in Missionary labours, P. I have some where seen a short biography of this convert in English.

Shawq, Bhógy Lál, P.

Shawq, Faydh 'ally was a contemporary of Sawdá and had many pupils. he wrote Persian and Rékhtah poetry, D.

Shawq, Háfitz Gholám Rasúl of Dilly is a pupil of Naçyr, K, P.

Shawq, *Hasan* 'ally (*Hasan* Khán a Pathán, P, *Hasan* 'ally Khán, H) of Dilly, a pupil of Arzú, B, J. He was a soldier and in the service of Nawáb 'imád almulk, C, V. He left a Dywán, K.

Shawq, Shaykh Ilāhy-bakhsh of Agra is at present a Munshiy of Myrzā Motzaññar-bakht Bahādur at Farrokhābād, H. He is author of a Rēkhtah Dywān and of a book called قوانین سلطنت. He died in 1241, P.

Shawq, Jawhar Bég of Lucnow, a pupil of Muḥḥafy, was strong in logogriphs. He went to Mashhad, P.

Shawq, Moḥammad-bakhsh is of Kótānah and a pupil of Barkat Allah Khān Barkat, D. He was a soldier-like man, K. Gohāna?

Shawq, Mawlawy Quḍrat Allah of Rāmpūr (of مری, P, of Rāypūr, H) is the author of a Dywān and of a Tadzkirah of Rēkhtah poets, V. It is said that he composed one hundred thousand verses, T.

Shawq, Rawshan Lāl is a clever musician, and a pupil of Naḡyr, K, D.

Shawq, Shyw Gopāl, familiarly called Kākājy of Paṭna, a son of the Mahājān Sawdāgar Mal, died young, V.

Shawq, Tahamtan-jang Bahādur is an Amyr of the Deccan, K.

Shawqy, Moḥammad Faḡyḥ a son of V, he is twenty years of age, V.

Shaydá, Mawlawy Amānat Allah was in Calcutta, says Bény Nárāyan.

Shaydá, Myr Fatḥ 'alyy of Shamsābād Mhow, Myr Sóz has adopted him as his child, and Sawdá is his instructor, C, V. He was an officer at Lucnow and received 500 Rs. a month from Aḡaf aldawlah, his Dywān has about 6000 verses, K. It will be observed that I distinguish between this and the following poet on the authority of K.

Shaydá, Khwājah Hyngá, a Kashmyry of Dilly, was a pupil of Sháh Moḥammady Bē-dār, he died young, K, E.

Shaydá, Nawáb Mo'yn aldyn Khān resides at Kálpy, and is a grandson of Nawáb Gháziy aldyn Khān Nitzám, P.

Sháiyq, Myr Badr aldyn Hasan of Bareilly is a well educated man, D.

Sháiyq, Pyr Myán (Myr, K) Moḥammad of Lucnow was formerly a pupil of Myán Hāshimy and now of Jorāt, E.

Sháiyq, Moḥammad Hāshim is a pupil of Myr 'izzat Allah 'ishq, and skilled in the Marthiyah, K. He is a tailor by profession, H.

Sháiyq, Myr Hájy of Dilly, a pupil of Myr Hidáyat 'alyy Kayfý, is young, and composes chiefly Persian verses, K.

Sháiyq, Natzyr aldyn نظیر الدین of Bareilly, D. In T and P, he

has the name of *Mohammad Nadzyr aldyn* نذیر الدین *Hasan* a son of *Sháh Gholám Moly aldyn Owaysy* (Rúmy, H) Sirhindy. He speaks in the present tense of him. He is a very learned man and has composed a treatise on arithmetic and one on prosody and rhyme, it is in verse, and the first half of every verse treats on prosody and the second on rhyme, it has the title *يك بيت*. He writes chiefly Persian poetry, T.

*Sháyyiq*, *Myr Qamar 'ally* of *Patna* writes *Rékhtah* poetry, J.

*Shéftah*, *Háfítz 'abd al-Qamad*, a Panjáby of *Dilly*, was a pupil of *Bahóry Khán Ashuftah*, K.

*Shéftah*, *Ahmad Khán* of *Dilly* a pupil of *Asyr* and a friend of R.

*Shéftah*, *Sayyid Iláh-bakhsh* of *Dilly* resides since some years at *Patna*, and composes chiefly *Marthiyahs*, J.

*Shéftah*, *Myr Mohammad* resides at present at *Dilly*, but is not a native of that city, J.

*Myr Shér 'ally* of *Dilly* resides since some years at *Patna*, J.

*Shifá*, *Hakym Mohammad Hasan Khán* of *Dilly* is a young man, D.

*Shifá*, *Hakym Yár 'ally* is a good physician, A.

*Shiguftah*, *Budh Singh*, a blacksmith, is a pupil of *Bahóry Khán Ashuftah*, K.

*Shiguftah*, *Myrzá Sayf 'ally Khán* is a son of the *Nawáb Shujá' al-dawlah*, he had formerly the *takhalluq* of *Bayán*, and *Myrzá Qásim 'ally Jawán* corrected his verses, of late he has changed his *takhalluq*, E met him at *Luenow*. He left a *Dywán*, D.

*Shiguftah*, *Myrzá Shiguftah-bakht* (*Bédár-bakht*, P, H.) *Bahádur*, familiarly called *Myrzá Háyy-Qálib*, a son of *Myrzá Jawán-bakht Jahándár Sháh*, resides at *Banáres*, D.

*Shikóh*, *Mohammad Ridhá* of *Luenow* is a friend and pupil of *Myrzá Qatyl* and writes Persian poetry, E, K.

*Shikóh*, *Sayyid Shikóh 'ally* of *Saráwah*, died about twenty-five years ago, H.

*Shikyba*, *Shaykh Gholám Hosayn* is a poor man and a pupil of *Mohammad Taqyy Myr*, K. Has written a *Dywán*, D.

*Sho'á*, Prince *Mohammad Akbar* a son of *Sháh 'álam Af'áb* (hence the *takhalluq*) is the heir-apparent to the throne, D, K.

*Shohrat*, *Amыр-bakhsh Khán*, a *Kashmyry* of *Dilly*, is a pupil of *Firáq* and resides at *Dilly*, D. He has gone to the Deccan, K. He died young, P.

Shohrat, Iftikhár aldyn 'ally Khán, a brother of Wáthiq 'ally Khán, resided in A. D. 1814 at Calcutta and is mentioned by Bény Náráyan.

Shohrat, Myrzá Moḥammad 'ally of Dilly, a pupil of Yalyà Amán Jorät, is now, 1196, at Lucnow, C. He is of Lucnow, V.

Sho'lah, Amar Náth is a Kashmyry of Lucnow, P, H.

Shór, Khwájah 'atzym Khán of Dilly, a son of Khwájah Moḥam-mady Khán, is a pupil of Myrzá Ghasytá and resides at Motháry in Behár, J. He is dead, V.

Shór, George جارج بنس (?) a Christian, R.

Shór, Myrzá Maḥmúd Bég of Dilly, familiarly called Malhú Bég, was a soldier-like young man and a pupil of Sa'ádat Yár Khán Rangyn and Inshá Allah Khán, he died young, K. He was a friend of H and K.

Shórish, Gholám Akmad, a son of Moḥammad Akbar, is a young man and a pupil of Mümin Khán Ashná, P.

Shórish, Myr Mahdiy of Paṭna, a son of Myrzá Gholám Hosayn, is a clever young man, V.

Shórish, Náçir Hosayn (Khalyfah Nádir Hosayn, H, D) of Dilly is a young man, and a pupil of Thaná Allah Firáq, K. He had formerly the takhalluç of Morúwat, D.

Sho'úr, Sho'úr Akmad of Rámpúr is the father of Rawúf Akmad Rawúf, K.

Sho'úry, of Jowálápúr, D, P. Of Chándpúr, J.

Shujá', Nawáb Shujá' Quly Khán, a son of Nawáb Monyr aldawlah Nádir-jang, resides since some years in Moghulpúrah at Paṭna, J.

Shukr, Moḥammad Myrzá of Haydarábád a son of Hasan Myrzá Qaçd and a pupil of Faydh, R.

Shukr, Rádhá Kishen a Káyeth, is of Morádábád, P.

Shywan, Myr Akšan of Paṭna was a soldier by profession, he is dead, J.

Sih'r, Moḥammad Khalyl Khán of the Deccan, K.

Sikandar, Khalyfah Moḥammad 'ally (C and G call him Shaykh Sikandar, but H, who knew him, says that this is a mistake) of the Panjáb, familiarly called Khalyfah Sikandar, composes chiefly Mar-thiyahs and writes in the Marwáry and Panjáby dialects, he is the author of the story in verse of the boatman and the fish and king Dilkhwár. He considers himself as a pupil of Náçiy, C, J.

He is upwards of fifty years of age, E. On the invitation of the Nátzim of Haydarábád, he repaired to his capital. He died there and his remains were carried to Karbalá, K.

Sipáhy of Lucnow, it is said that he has been killed, K, D.

Sipáhy, Myr Imám-bakhsh died some time ago, K.

Sipáhy, Sháh Quly Khán, D, H.

Siráj, Myr Siráj aldyn of Awrangábád was a pupil of Sayyid Hamzah of the Deccan, A, B, C. He left among other poems a Mathnawý called بستان خیال, D. See page 148 *suprà*.

Siráj, Siráj aldyn 'ally different from Siráj Awrangábády, P.

Siyádat, Myr Mojáhid aldyn of Lucnow a pupil of Mamnún, D, K, H.

Sohráb, Myrzá Sohráb Bég, a Moghol, resides at Dilly, D, P.

Sokhon, Hakym Myrzá Mohammad Hosayn, a Kashmyry of Dilly, is a good physician and writes Persian and Rékhtah poetry, H, K. In H it is said that there was also a poet of this takhalluṣ at the time of Nájiy and Madhmún, and he mentions a third Sokhon who was a poet of the Deccan.

Sokhonwar, Lálah Dalwály Singh is a Munshiy of the king of Dilly, he is a young man, K, P.

Solaymán a pupil of Myr 'abd al-Hayy, A. A contemporary of Tábán, C, V.

Solaymán, Myr Murád 'ally of Dilly resides since a long time at Paṭna, now he is gone to Behár, J.

Solaymán, Solaymán Khán of Dilly a pupil of Ashraf 'ally Khán Fighán, J. Resided for some time at Paṭna, but it is not known where he now lives, V.

Solaymán, Prince Solaymán-shikóh, a great patron of poets and learned men, among his protégés are Muḥafy, Jorät, Inshá Allah Khán, &c. E. Resides mostly at Lucnow but now he lives at Agra, P. He died on the 24th of February, 1838.

Sor'at, R, who mentions him, does not know his name.

Sorúr (or Sarwar ?), Myr Faydh 'ally of Ijrārah, resides at Dilly, and is a pupil of 'izzat Allah 'ishq, D.

Sorúr (or Sarwar ?), Himáyat Allah Khán of Dilly, a Dárógah in the Dilly Palace, is a pupil of Naṣyr, D.

Sóz, Sayyid Mohammad Myr (Sayyid Mohammad, C) of Qaráwal-púrah near Dilly, a son of Dhiyá aldyn Bokháry, was skilled in archery

and other manly exercises, in 1191 he went to Lucnow, but it seems that he lived there in great poverty, he therefore went in 1212 to Murshidábád and being not successful in finding a livelihood, he returned to Lucnow and died the same year, G, V. Had formerly the takhalluḡ of Myr, now that of Sóz, he now resides at Faydhabad, J. He was a friend of E, and was upwards of seventy years of age when he wrote.

Sózán, Nawáb Mirzá Akmad 'alyy Khán Shawkat-jang of Lucnow, a son of Iftkhár aldawlah Mirzá 'alyy Khán, lives at the court of Aḡaf aldawlah, C, V, E.

Sózán, Shaykh Shams aldyn of Dilly resided at Farrokhábád, was a soldier by profession, and a pupil of Sóz, K.

Subhán, Myr 'abd al-Subhán was a pupil of Abru, D.

Sultán, Mirzá (Prince) Mohammas E'zid-bakhsh Bahádur of Dilly, familiarly called Mirzá Nyly is alive, D.

Sultán, Nawáb Naḡr Allah Khán Bahádur of Afghán origin is Jágyrdár of Rámpúr, D. He is dead, P.

Sulzán, Sultán Quly Béḡ is a soldier by profession, D.

Ta'ashshuq, Myr Sayyid Mohammas of Dilly, a descendant of 'abd al-Qádir Jylány and a relation of Myr 'izzat Allah 'ishq, he has lately taken to poetry, D, H. He is at present, 1852, Professor of Arabic in the Dilly College and may be about sixty-five years of age.

Táb, Mahtáb Ráy, P (see Tá'yib).

Tábán, Myr 'abd al-Hayy of Dilly, a handsome but profligate man, who died young of dropsy contracted by drinking, A, B. He was a friend of Sawdá and a pupil of Mohammas 'alyy Hashmat. His Dywán contains about one thousand verses, J, E.

Tabyb, Sayyid Sháh of Láhór writes Urdú with great correctness, D. [Firáq, D.

Tabyb, Walyy Mohammas is a Surgeon of Dilly, and a pupil of Taḡawwur, Sayyid Ihsán Allah a son of Hosayn Khán, a native of Pankór not far from Lucnow, may be about 25 years of age, he is a pupil of Jorát, E. According to D, the name of Taḡawwur was Sayyid Hasan Khán and according to H, Sayyid Hosayn Khán, and according to K, Sayyid Haydar 'ally, and according to P, Sayyid Haydar Hasan Khán, and according to T, Sayyid Ihsán Hosayn.

Taḡawwur, Sayyid Rajab 'alyy of Dilly, a pupil of Naḡyr has lately taken to poetry, D.

Taḡwyr is the takhalluḡ of a lady, says R, with whose circumstances I am not acquainted.

Taḡwyr, Sháh Jawád 'ally of Murshidábád, is a poor man, who has lately taken to writing poetry, D.

Taḡayyur of Dilly, a clever poet, D. Died some time ago, H. In K, P and R is the following account, his name is Gholám Moḡtafá, a son of Mawlawy Rafy 'aldyn, who was a very learned man, K, P and R speak of him as if he was alive. It is clear that he is identical with the Taḡsyn of D, and not with his Taḡayyur, who must have been dead when P wrote.

Taḡsyn, Myán Gholám Moḡtafá a son of Malawy Rafy 'aldyn has recently taken to writing poetry, and Firáq corrects his verses, D. See preceding notice.

Taḡsyn, Munshiy Hosayn 'atá Khán resides at Etáwah, H.

Taḡsyn, Myr Mohammad Hosayn Khán of Lucnow, has the title of Moraḡḡa' Raḡam, he is a good calligraph and Inshá-writer, H. His name is Myr Mohammad Hosayn 'atá Khán, he is a son of Mohammad Báqir Khán *Shawq*, he lived at the court of Abú Maṇṣúr 'ally Khán Ḡafdar-jang. He is the author of the ضوابط انگریزی and of تواریخ قاسمی in Persian and of the نوطرز مرصع which is an Urdú version of the story of the four Darwyses, T. He seems to be identical with the preceding, though H distinguishes between the two.

Tajalliyy, Sháh Tajalliyy (Sháh Tajalliyy 'ally, D, K.) of Haydarábád a Darwys, occupies himself usually with poetry, D.

Tajalliyy, familiarly called Myán Hájy, his name is Myr Mohammad Hasan, (Hosayn H, Mohsin K), he is a son of Myr Mohammad Hosayn (Hasan H) *Kalym* (D says Tálíb Hosayn *Kalym*) and a nephew of Myr Mohammad Taḡyy *Myr*, he is the author of a thick *Dywán* and of a لیلی مجنون, he is a soldier by profession and about forty years of age, E, whose friend he was. He lives now in the 'arab-saráy near Dilly, and had for some time the takhalluḡ of Hájy, D. I have heard he is dead, H. According to T the name of Tajalliyy was Myr Gholám 'ally, and the theme of the Mathnawiy is the affection for him of a Bráhmaṇ's wife whom he married. R makes a distinction between Mohammad Hosayn, familiarly called Hájy, and Myr Gholám 'ally the author of the *Laylá Majnún*.

Tajammul, of Lucnow, D, H.

Tajammul, Myr A'tzam (Mohammad 'atzym H, P) of Lucnow, a pupil of Jorát, writes chiefly Marthiyahs, D.

Tajarrud, Myr 'abd Allah of the Deccan, a pupil of Sayyid 'abd-al-Walyy 'uzlat, A, B, D.

Talab, Shaykh Tálíb 'aly of Sámánah came in the suit of Dzú-l-Fiqár aldawlah Najaf Khán to Meerut where he had his Rékhtah verses corrected by T, subsequently he entered into the English military service and rose to the post of Jamá'ahdár, T.

Táli', Lála Hindú Lál of Haydarábád, a pupil of Faydh, R.

Táli', Myr Shams aldyn of Dilly, died young, B. He was a native of the neighbourhood of Lucnow, C.

Tálíb, Myrzá Abú Tálíb, of a village near Awrangábád served in the army of Bahádur Sháh (who succeeded to the throne in 1118) and spent part of his life at Dilly, A.

Tálíb, 'ashúr Bég Khán a son of the late Dawlat Bég Khán, his ancestors were of Túrán, but he was born in Hindústán, he is a pupil of Myr Taqyy and Firáq, K.

Tálíb, Háfíz Tálíb is a poet of Rámpúr and a pupil of Mawlawy Quadrat Allah Shawq, P.

Tálíb, Shayk Tálíb 'aly of Paṭna, a brother of Gholám 'aly *Rásiḵh*, J. He was a pupil of Fidwy, he died young in 1206, and left a Dywán, V composed the following chronogram on his death, طالب علي در قرب احمد يافت جا.

Tálíb, Tálíb 'aly is a son and pupil of Myr Ghálíb 'aly Khán *Sayyid*, H, K, D.

Tálíb, Myr Tálíb 'aly of Iláhábád, a nephew of Moçyb, J.

Tálíb, Tálíb Hosayn Khán a Kashmyry of Dilly, a son of Myán 'askary *Nálán* is a dáróghah or steward to Prince Solaymán-shikóh, E, K. He is a pupil of Inshá Allah Khán, H.

Tálíb, Myán Tálíb 'aly is a Buzurg-zádah (i. e. the descendant of a celebrated man or saint) and resides at Lucnow, D.

Tamanná, 'abbás Quly Khán ('aly Khán, K) of Dilly was a Moghol by origin, D knew him, but he was dead when he wrote.

Tamanná, Myr Asad 'aly Khán of the Deccan a contemporary of Nawáb Nitzám 'aly Khán, D.

Tamanná, Myrzá Moghol Khán is a great man of Dilly, R. When I was at Dilly, in 1845, he used to hold Moshá'araks.

Tamanná, Khwájah Moḥammad 'aly of Paṭna, a son of Khwájah 'abd Allah *Táyyid*, is a friend of C. According to J, his name is Mirzá 'aly Ridhá, he mentions besides him a Tamanná of Dilly regarding



whom, he says, neither Gurdézy nor Taqyy give any information, but he learned from Myr Awlād 'alyy that this verse is by him  
 نرگستان کے نمائشے کا صحیح شوق نہیں اچ دیکھی ہیں تمنائے تمہاری آنکھیں

Tamanná, Moḥammad Isháq Khán born at Dilly was of Kashmyry origin, he went to Banáres and entered the service of Myrzá Jahándár Sháh and died there, H.

Tamkyn, Bakhtá Mal Paṇḍit was born at Dilly but his ancestors were of Kashmyr, he resides at Bareilly, H. His father was Lachmy Rám *Fidá*, K.

Tamkyn, Ḡaláh aldyn resided at Dilly and is a fertile Rékhtah poet, A, B, J. He flourished under Moḥammad-sháh, C calls him Myr Ḡaláh aldyn. T informs us that he was a great drunkard.

Tamkyn, Moḥammad Yúsof, R.

Tamkyn, Myr Thaná 'alyy is skilled in the superstition called Raml. In 1238 he came with Shawkat-jang from Farrokhábád to Dilly and D made his acquaintance.

Táná-sháh, Abú-l-*Hasan* (Sayyid Abú-l-*Hasan*) king of Golconda, after the fall of his capital, he was confined by 'álamgyr to the town, and treated with great severity. As he had been given to pleasure, he missed much the luxuries which he used to enjoy, and solicited from the Emperor to be allowed the use of the Huqqah. This indulgence was granted, and he now smoked day and night using ottar of roses and other perfumes instead of water to allow the smoke to pass through, to increase the intoxicating effects of the huqqah. At first he used daily hundreds of bottles of rose-water, but the Emperor when he heard of it, restricted him to sixteen flasks and to eight Béd-mushks and after some time he still farther reduced his allowance until Táná-sháh gave up smoking altogether, being disgusted with the stinginess of his jailer, G.

Tanhá, Shaykh 'iwadh 'alyy Khán, a son of Moḥammad Wahyd Khán b Moḥammad Sa'yid Khán b. Qáyim 'alyy Khán b. Qásim 'alyy Khán and a pupil of Muḡlafy, was a soldier by profession and is now at Dilly, D. Qásim 'alyy Khán was a native of Madynah and came with Humáyún to India and under Akbar he was honoured with a Maṇṣab. His descendants occupied posts of responsibility under the emperors. Tanhá served first in Maḡbúb 'alyy Khán's cavalry in the army of Nawáb Dzú-l-Fiqár aldawlah, after the Nawáb's death he entered the service of Jahándár Sháh and subsequently of

Iltimás Khán and then of Mahdiy 'ally Khán, and it seems he was in the service of the latter nobleman when T wrote, who made his acquaintance at Meerut.

Tanhá, Mohammad 'ysà born at Lucnow, his ancestors were of Dilly, he may be about twenty-seven years of age and is a soldier, E.

Tanhá, Sayyid Kifáyat 'ally, a son of the late Sayyid Iláhy-bakhsh, was in 1261 at Dilly and attended the Moshá'araks held in the house of Moghol Khán Tamanná, R.

Tanhá, Sa'd Allah Khán of Dilly, a pupil of Firáq, died young, D. He was of Afghán origin and my pupil, K.

Tapish, Myr Madad 'ally of Dilly, his ancestors were of Persia, is a pupil of Asyr and has written also elegant verses in Persian, R.

Tapish, Mohammad Ismá'yl, familiarly called Myrzá Ján, of Dilly, his father Yúsof Bég Khán was of Bokhárá, he is a pupil of Mohammad Yár Bég Sáyl and of Khwájah Myr Dard. C met him at Benáres in 1198, and he was then a young man and in the service of prince Jahándár Sháh, C. He subsequently came to Murshidábád and thence to Calcutta, where he was for some years imprisoned, he died after he had again obtained his liberty, V. During his imprisonment he composed a Yosúf ó Zalykhá in Rékhtah. He is now in Bengal, K. He is alive, D. Bény Naráyan says also, that he was alive when he wrote, but had left Calcutta and gone up-the-country.

Taqyy, Sayyid Mohammad Taqyy of Dilly, familiarly called Myr Ghásy, was a pupil of Fakhr aldyn and supported himself by copying books and teaching, C, D. He was a disciple of Myr Mohammad 'atzym, K.

Zarab, Jhanú Lál a Káyeth of Lucnow is a pupil of Názizish, he composes chiefly Marthiyahs and uses in them the takhalluq of Dilgyr, he is a convert to the Islám, P. Subsequently he had his verses corrected by Imám-baksh Násikh, he is now at the court of Oudh, T.

Taraqiy, Myrzá Mohammad Taqyy Khán of Faydhábád is a wealthy man, and a great admirer of poetry, D.

Tárik, Záhid Bég of Dilly a pupil of Myr 'izzat Allah 'ishq, T, D.

Tarsán, Myr Bahádur 'ally of Lucnow is a pupil of Jorät, D.

Tarz, Girdháry Lál a Káyeth of Amróhah a pupil of Qáyim, C.

Tarzy, Myr Imám 'ally is eighteen years of age and my pupil, V.

Tasalliy, Myr Shujá't 'ally of Dilly a pupil of Naçyr is alive, D.

Tasalliṽ, Lálah Tyká Rám, a son of the paymaster Gópál Ráy, is about twenty-five years of age; his ancestors came from the neighbourhood of Eṭáwah but he was born at Lucnow, he had a large collection of works of poetry, E. According to D the takhalluṽ of this poet was Taskyn. T says he is a pupil of Matyn.

Taskyn, Gangá Dás a Kashmyry Paṇḍit, D. All Hindús whose ancestors came from Kashmyr are called Paṇḍits if they are Bráhmans, and almost all Kashmyries are of that caste.

Taskyn, Myr Hosayn, descended from Myr Haydar Khán Qátil the Wazyr of Farrokh-siyar, is a pupil of Múmin Khán and a friend of P.

Taskyn, Myr Sa'ádat 'aly, a pupil of Minnat (D says of Nitzám aldyn Majnún), is a promising young man, E. He is of Bareilly, T.

Taslym, Moḥammad Kabyr Khán an Afghán of Rámpúr a pupil of Khalyfah Gholám Moḥammad 'abbásy (ʿayyáshy) Dihlawy (Bareilly, H), T, D.

Táthy, Myr Čádiq 'aly of Haydarábád, D.

Tá'yib, Háfiz 'abd Allah of Díly is a pupil of 'abd al-Raḥmán Iḥsán, D.

Tá'yib, Mahtáb Ráy is originally of Kashmyr, H.

Thábit, a poet of Haydarábád of whom D quotes a Rubá'y on Nawáb Aristú-jáh ارسطور جاہ.

Thábit, Iḷálat Khán (Ijábat Khán, P. Ijábat 'aly Khán, R) of Afghán origin, a pupil of Fidwy, lived long at Paṭna and died in 1210, V.

Thábit, Myrzá (Prince) Mo'izz aldyn Bahádur, a brother of the celebrated Myrzá Aḥsan-bakhsh, is alive, and Iḥsán usually corrects his verses, D.

Thábit, Shujá'at Allah Khán of Pánypat a pupil of Ja'far 'aly Hasrat, C. He resided at Lucnow, K.

Thaná, Myr Shams aldyn born at Paṭna was a pupil of Sháh Moshtáq Zalat, E.

Thaná, Thaná Allah Khán of Farrokhábád is Sirishtahdár in the Magistrate's court at Coel, where R met him five years before he wrote.

Thanésery, Sháh Imám-bakhsh, a Darwysh of Thanésér, is a mystic, H.

Tháqib, Myr Ghálib aldyn was a contemporary of Walyy, his poems are in the style of the ancient poets, D.

Tháqib, Sayyid Shams aldyn was a Darwysh of Dilly and a pupil of A'brú, D.

Tháqib, Shiháb aldyn a pupil of A'brú, A saw him in 1164. He resided at Dilly, C. He was of Lóhára, T.

Tharwat, Sayyid Darwysh 'alyy was a queer man, P.

Tharwat, Mufty Gholám Makhdúm of Phulwáry, a son of Mawlawy Jamál aldyn and a pupil of Mawlawy Áyat Allah *Jawhary*, was first a poor man, but obtained forty thousand Rupees by inheritance, he was a learned Mawlawy and resided at Paṭna, he is dead, V.

Tharwat, Myrzá Moḥammad Ğádiq of Lucnow was usually called Aghá Tharwat, he was tutor in the house of Rájah Tikét Ráy, D.

Thurayyá Sháh is the name of a poetess, T.

Tifl, Myrzá (Prince) 'abd al-Moqtadir a grandson of Sháh 'álam, K. He is the author of three Dywáns, H.

Tómás, John Thomas a native of Dilly, and a son of Mr. George, who was familiarly called Jiház Ğázib, is a soldier-like man, D, H, K.

Toráb, Mawlawy Toráb 'alyy, a very pious man, is now about fifty years of age, he resided formerly at Dilly, I do not know where he now is, R.

Torrah, Torrah-báz Khán of Benáres, P.

Túr, a poet of Lucnow is a pupil of Moḥammad Ridhá Barq and of Násikh, P.

Tzafar, Myrzá Abú Tzafar, king of Dilly, is the author of a Dywán, which in reality has been composed by Dzawq.

Tzáhir, Myr Luṭf' 'alyy, a son of Myr Moḥammad Báqir Tzohúr a pupil of *Hasrat*, pays now less attention to poetry than to music, J.

Tzáhir, Khwájah Moḥammad Khán, a pupil of Myrzá Matzhar, died probably after the invasion of Nádir Sháh, B. He was a son-in-law of 'alyy Nawáz Khán and came for his sake to Paṭna. He died young, J.

Tzáhir, Myr Moḥammady of Dilly resides since some years at Agra, where he practises medicine, D, K.

Tzahyr, Naḡyr aldyn, a pupil of Mobtalá, is a good Persian scholar, he lately intended to go to Najaf but remained in the Deccan, I have no news of him, says his instructor, T.

Tzaryf, Khodá Wirdy Khán (Khodá Burdy Khán, D, K) is a brother of Sa'ádat Yár Khán Raugyn, and had formerly the takballuq of Bé-táb, he is a soldier-like young man and his brother revises his verses, K. See Bé-táb p. 215.

Tzohúr, Bady' aldyn Haydar the second son of T.

Tzohúr, Myr Moammad Báqir, a pupil of Myrzá Matzhar, had formerly the takhalluḡ of Hazyn, he adopted the takhalluḡ of Tzohúr when he went from Paṭna to Jahángyrynagar, he wrote a Sáqiynámah and a Dywán, he died under Aẓmad Sháh, J.

Tzohúr, Lálah Shéó Singh resides at Agra and imitates Yaqyn, B. Flourished under Aẓmad Sháh, C.

Tzohúr, Tzohúr Allah was a contemporary of Moammad Sháh, D.

Tzohúr, Tzohúr Allah Khán a son of Dalýl Allah Khán of Bedá-lun (?) obtained the title of Khán from Myrzá Jawán-bakht. He was an exceedingly pleasant companion, and made at Lucnow the acquaintance of most poets, as Jorät, Inshá-Allah Khán. He made the pilgrimage to Najaf and lived some years at the court of Persia; the Sháh conferred the title of Sa'dy of India upon him. He lives now in his home, T. He may be identical with the preceding, but the verses quoted are not the same.

Tzohúr, Háfiz Tzohúr Allah Bég is a young man of Dilly, his ancestors were of Túrán, D, H.

Ufat a poet of Motzaffárnagar, H.

Ufat, Moammad Ufat a native of the neighbourhood of Haydarábád, H. He is probably identical with Moammad 'othmán Ufat mentioned in the *Çubhe Waṭn*, p. 32.

Ufat, Ráy Mangal Sên of the Káyeth caste was a native of Paṭna and held for some time an office at Dilly. He was a pupil of Jorät, H.

'umdah, Sytá Rám a Kashmyry is a pupil of Yaqyn, B. He was a contemporary of Arzú, C.

'umdat almulk a son of Nawáb Moammad 'alyy Khán, D.

Umméd, a poet of Haydarábád of whom nothing farther is known, H, D.

Umméd, Myrzá Moammad Ridhá had the title of Qazalbásh Khán. He was a native of Persia and a pupil of Táhir Waḡyd, he came under Bahádur Sháh to India and obtained rank and title, and died in 1159. He left a celebrated Persian Dywán and a few Rékhtah verses, A, M, C, H.

Umméd, Umméd 'alyy, a son of Nawáb Khánjahán, resides now at Hooghly says Bény Naráyan.

Ummy, Rawshan Bég of Dilly, a pupil of Naçyr, is a young man of considerable poetical talents, H. He died young, P.

'umr, Mo'atabar Khán of the Deccan was a man of rank and a pupil of Walyy, B, C.

U'stád, Shaykh Mo'hammad-bakhsh of Bareilly, R.

'uzlat, Sayyid 'abd al-Walyy, a son of Sa'd Allah who was a very learned and pious man and in whom Awrang-zéb had very great confidence, was born at Súrat, but his family was according to B of Bareilly, he was a good Arabic and Persian scholar and was alive in 1165, B. According to C and G the family of 'uzlat was from a place near Lucnow, after his father's death 'uzlat went to Dilly, where he made the acquaintance of many men of letters, and it was there that he received the first impulse to devote himself to Rêkhtah poetry. From Dilly he went to Murshidábád and was supported by 'alyy Wiridy Khán. Having committed himself, owing to the levity of his disposition, he left Murshidábád after the death of his patron and went to the Deccan where he died, he left a Dywán, C, G.

Wáçif, Hasan-bakhsh a relation and pupil of H.

Wáçil, Mo'hammad Wáçil (Myán Wáçil Khán, D) was head porter in the palace, he was descended from Ráymán, D. He is dead, K. Mo'hammad Wáçil of Badáwn is a fair poet, D.

Wáçil, (Gholám, J) Mo'hyy aldyn Mo'hammad of Belgrám, it is said that he has written a Rekhtah Dywán which has about one thousand verses, J, V.

Waçl, Myrzá Isháq, a son of Hájý Ibráhyim and a grandson of Aqá Qadyr Ispahány, resides since some time at Lucnow and is a pupil of Sháh Malúl, he composes chiefly Marthiyahs, C, V.

Wadád, Myrzá Dáwúd a witty poet, D.

Wafá, Myrzá (Mawlawy, C, D) 'abd al'alyy a Kashmýry of Dilly where he resides and supports himself by teaching, he is a pupil of Naçyr, D, K.

Wafá, Lála Nawal Ráy is a young man, A. He is a younger brother of Goláb Ráy Dywán of Najyb aldawlah Najyb Khán, C, J, V. He was Náyib or deputy governor of Oudh at the time of Çafdar-jang who died in 1167.

Waždat, Jam'yyat Ráy a Káyeth of Meerut where he is a writer in a public office, H, P.

Wahm, Myr Mo'hammad 'alyy of Dilly, a son or grandson of Myr Mo'hammad Naqyy (Taqqy, V, D) *Khayál* the author of the *مستان خیال* resides now at Lucnow, and has an appointment under A'çaf aldawlah, C, E, V, K.

Wahshat, Myr Abú-l-*Hasan* of Mynú near Dilly was a grandson of Tyr-andáz Khán and a pupil of Sawdá, he was dead in 1168, A, C. V says "It appears from the Tadzkirah of Myr Gholám *Hasan* and from the Gulzáre Ibráhym that Abú-l-*Hasan Wahshat* is identical with *Mohammad Hasan Hasan* though Myr *Mohammad Taqyy* makes a distinct person of *Wahshat* in his Tadzkirah. It is possible that he had both the takhalluḡ of *Wahshat* and *Hasan* and the name of Abú-l-*Hasan* and *Mohammad Hasan*."

Wahshat, Myr Bahádur 'alyy was at the court of the late Nawáb Shujá' aldawlah, it is said that he composed the بارع ماسه in the style of the تجته كناني, C.

Wahshat, Gholám 'alyy Khán of Murádábád, a son of Myr Farhat Allah Khán and a pupil of Mümin, holds at present an appointment under the English government at Bulandshahr, P.

Wahshy, Myr Bakhshy of Dilly resides since some years at Patna, J.

Wahyd, Mawlawy 'abd al-Rawúf of Calcutta is a good Persian scholar, R.

Wahyd, Hakym *Mohammad Wahyd* aldyn Khán of Badáwn is a well educated man and physician to the Rájah of Bhartpúr, R.

Wájid a mystical poet, D.

Wajyh, Nawáb Wajyh aldyn Khán Mobáarak-jang, (Mobádir-jang, K, perhaps Mobáriz-jang), a pupil of Fákhir Makyn, uses in Persian the takhalluḡ of Baryn (see p. 162), he is the author of a Rékhtah Mathnawý of twelve thousand verses, V. Most of his Ghazals are in Persian, K, D.

Wálih a Hindú of Faydhábád, P.

Wálih, Marhamat Khán a Kashmyry of Dilly was in the English service at Lucnow and Dilly, and used in his Persian compositions the takhalluḡ of Tháqib, he died some years ago, H, K, D, P.

Wálih, Myr Mobáarak 'alyy of Dilly a son of Sháh Qudrat Allah Qudrat, is a man of no learning, he resides at Murshidábád, C, J, V.

Wálib, *Mohammad Akbar* of Dilly was a contemporary of *Mohammad Sháh*, D, K.

Wálib, *Mohammad Khán* was in the service of prince Jahándár Sháh, V. He is probably identical with the Wálih of whom D says that he came in 1239 to Dilly.

Wáliy, Munshiy *Mohammad Wáliy* of Pandúa resides now at Hooghly says Bény Naráyan.

Walyy, Myrzá Moḥammad Walyy (Myrzá Walyy Moḥammad, P) of Dilly a nephew of Sháh Asrár Allah is now, 1194, at Murshidábád, he is a fertile poet and has written a Dywán, C, J. He was a friend of Salym and died young, V.

Walyy, Sháh Walyy Allah (Moḥammad Walyy, J, D) of Gujráť was a descendant of the Saint Sháh Wajyh aldyn Gujráťy, about the year 1112 he visited Dilly in company with Abú-l-Ma'áníy, and it was there that he began at the suggestion of Shaykh (Sháh, D) Sa'd Allah *Gulshan* to write Rékhtah poetry, A. ✓

Wáqif, Myrzá Hasan-bakhsh Khán of Dilly, a son of Tarbyyat Khán, is a teacher in the palace, D.

Wáqif, Sháh Wáqif of Dilly is a Darwysh and has some school learning, he was put into jail by the Nawáb Shujá' aldawlah on the suspicion of having cursed the army, but now, 1194, he is free and resides at Lucnow, C. He died several years ago, K.

Wáarith, Háyy Sháh Moḥammad Wáarith of Iláhábád a pupil of Moçyb whom he accompanied to Makkah, after his death he returned to India, J. He is probably identical with the following.

Wáarith, Moḥammad Wáarith of Iláhábád where C saw him, he was a man of some education. He wrote Persian and Rékhtah poetry, V.

Wáarith, Sháh Wáarith aldyn of Dilly is a Qúfy Shaykh, and holds on the 14th of every month meetings in his house at which they sing, &c., he is an exquisite calligraph and a teacher of this art, D, K.

Wazyr, Khwájah Wazyr of Lucnow is a pupil of Násikh, P. He is the author of the دستور العمل, R.

Wazyr, Wazyr 'alyy Khán an adoptive son of Aṣaf aldawlah, his attempt to possess himself of the throne of Oudh (in 1212) is well known, P. He died at Calcutta. In Bény Naráyan he has the takhalluḡ of Wazryy.

Wiḡál, Naçr Allah Khán of Dilly, a son of Thaná Allah Khán Firáq, is a good physician, D, P. In 1266 he was in the service of the Nawáb of Jhajar on a salary of 150 Rupees a month, R.

Wilá, Matzhar 'alyy Khán, familiarly called Myrzá Luťf 'alyy (Myrzá Luťf Allah, K), a son of Solaymán 'alyy Khán *Wulád* who was familiarly called Moḥammad Zamán and was a good Persian poet. is a young man and a pupil of Tapish and of E. It is said that he went to Calcutta and is in the English service, K. He was



a pupil of Mamnún, P. Bény Naráyan states that his name is Mýrzá Lutf'ályy and that he is familiarly called Matzhar 'alyy Khán.

Wiláyat, Myr Wiláyat Allah Khán of Dilly elder brother of Moktasham Khán *Hashmat*, was a brave and generous man and a contemporary of Qafdar-jang, J, V. He died under Shujá' aldawlah at an advanced age, C.

Wiláyat, Wiláyat Sháh a Darwysh of Dilly who went some years ago to the east, D. He resides at Coel, K.

Wos'at, Mostaqym Khán of Rámpúr is a new poet and a pupil of Shawq, V.

Yád, Myr Gholám Hosayn of Súnypat a relation of Mawlawy 'abd al'azyz and a disciple of Fakhr aldyn, and in poetry a pupil of Firáq. He died young, K, D.

Yád, Myr Mohammad Hosayn a son of 'ábid 'alyy Khán and a brother of Mokhliç 'alyy Khán and a pupil of Hasrat resides at Murshidábád, J.

Yahyà, Munshiy Yahyà Khán had first an appointment of trust at the court of Dilly, after the fall of that city he went to Bhartpúr, where he obtained a comfortable appointment, he is dead, D, K. He was a clever Inshá-writer, H.

Yahyáy, Mohammad Mohyy aldyn, a son of Sháh Mohammad Músà and a brother of Bé-táb, is a young man, writes Persian and Rékhtah poetry, he has adopted the above takhalluç in honour of Sháh Khúb Allah of Iláhábád whose name was Mohammad Yahyà, at present he is Qádhiy of Sayyidpúr near Gháziypúr, J.

Yakdil, Myr 'izzat Allah of Dilly flourished under Mohammad Sháh and composed chiefly Manqabats, J.

Yakdil, Diláwar Khán, a brother of Moçtafà Khán Yakrang, had for some time the takhalluç of Hamrang and also of Bérang, K.

Yakrang, Lálah Bishen Dás is a Káyeth of Saháranpúr, D.

Yakrang, Moçtafà (Quly) Khán (Gholám Moçtafà Khán, K) of Dilly held a Mançab under Mohammad Sháh and was a contemporary of Ábrú, his Dywán contains about 500 verses, A, B, C, G. He was a pupil of Matzhar, K.

Yakrú, 'abd al-Wahháb is a pupil of Ábrú, B, C.

Yaksú, Lála Fat'h Chand, a Káyeth of Mogholpúrah close to Dilly, was a good poet. D.

Yaktá, Khwájah Mo'yn aldyn Khán is a nobleman of Dilly, R.

Yá'qúb, Myr Yá'qúb 'ally of Dilly was a friend of Fakhr aldyn, many years ago he went to the east, and it is not known what has become of him, K.

Yaqyn, In'am Allah Khán of Dilly, a son of Atzhar aldyn Khán Bahádur Mobárah-jang, a grandson of the Majaddid or Reformer of the second year thousand, and a pupil of Matzhar, B, J. Matzhar was so fond of him that he wrote most of his poetry in his name, he was killed at the age of about twenty-five during the reign of Ahmad Sháh by his own father, because he brought disgrace on his family, C, E, G. His Dýwán is very celebrated, J.

Yár, Myr Ahmad of Dilly, a son of Sháh Iláh-yár and a pupil of Myr, flourished under Ahmad Sháh and composed sometimes Rékhtah poetry, C, V.

Yár, Myr Haydar 'ally of Dilly, a son of the late Nawáb Ma'cúm Khán, and a brother of Nawáb Asad Allah Khán Sayyid almulk, resides now at Murshidábád, J. He is probably identical with the preceding Yár.

Yás, Myán Bánú of Haydarábád a pupil of Faydh, R.

Yás, Hasan 'ally Khán, it is said that he lives now at Luenow and is a pupil of Hasrat, C, V.

Yás, Hakym Ikrám Allah resides of late at Dilly, R.

Yás, Khayr aldyn of Dilly, a pupil of Mümin, has given up poetry and devotes himself to medicine, P.

Ymá, Myr Hosayn 'ally Khán of Haydarábád a contemporary of Ymán, D.

Ymán, Shyr Mohammad Khán of Haydarábád, it is said that he is a very great man, K, D. Besides this another Ymán is mentioned by D, but he says that he does not know his name.

Yúnos, familiarly called Hakym Yúnos flourished probably under Akbar, C, J. He composed chiefly Persian poetry, D.

Yúsof, Nawáb Amjad 'ally Khán is a native of Dewy near Fatáhpúr Hanswa, R. [ verses, H.

Sháh Yúsof was a Darwysh who composed sometimes Rékhtah

Yúsof, Myr Yúsof 'ally of Dilly is of a good family and a disciple of Fath 'ally Khán Hosayny, he composes sometimes poetry, D. He is a young man and a pupil of Sayyid Fath 'ally Chisty, K. He is a pupil of 'izzat Allah 'ishq, H. He is evidently different from Yúsof 'ally Khán of Patna.

Yúsof, Yúsof 'alyy Khán of Paṭna a nephew of Aḡálat Khán *Thábit* was formerly Thánaḥdar under the English Government, but he has given up his appointment; V, whose pupil he was.

Zamán a poet of the Deccan, H.

Zamán, Sayyid Moḥammad Zamán of Amróhah a talented young man and an acquaintance of E. Died some time ago, K, H.

Zár, Bahádur Bég Khán was a soldier by profession, J.

Zár, Burhán aldyn Khán of Dilly, a calligraph in the service of the Emperor, has some knowledge of Arabic and Persian and writes Persian and Urdú poetry, K, H.

Zár, Myr Jywan a Kasmyry born at Dilly, he is upwards of thirty years of age, E.

Zár, Myr Matzhar 'alyy of Dilly, a pupil of Mawlawy Sháh Hafyzt Allah, is in the service of Nawáb Myrzá Aḥmad 'alyy Khán at Faydhábád, C, E, V, D. He resides at Lucnow, K.

Zár, Moḡhol Bég a friend of Myr Moḥammad Taqyy, A, C.

Zár, Myrzá Sangyn is a relation of Nawáb Monyr aldawlah, J. He is a pupil of Fidwy and resides now at Murshidábád, V.

Záry, Sópan of Paṭna a pupil of Myr Moḥammady Ridhá, died in Bengal, V.

Zindah-dil, Harsaháy Misr, a Bráḥman, is a physician at Sikan-darábád, D.

Zór, Dawúd Bég of Dilly, a young man, is a brother and a pupil of Myrzá Malhú Bég Shór, K, D.

Zynat is the takhalluḡ of a dancing woman of Dilly, P.

Zýrak, Jay Sukh Ráy, a Káyeth of Dilly, about twenty years of age, knows Arabic, H.

## THE SECOND CHAPTER.

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### WORKS OF PERSIAN POETS.

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(63) ترجمہ، تکلمہ عکبری (P.)

A translation of Yáfi'y's Legends of Qádirian saints (see Cúfism) into Persian verses by 'abdy made in India under Sháhjahán in 1051.

The author is not mentioned in Tadzkirahs, he himself informs us that at the age of fourteen he was laid up with fever and his life was despaired of. He fell into a sleep in which 'abd al-Qádir appeared to him and promised him recovery. From the moment he awoke, the fever left him and he rapidly gained strength and henceforth he devoted himself entirely to the service of that saint.

The book is divided into 105 chapters حکایت each containing the history of a saint. Beginning

کن به بسم الله ای جان ابتدا بس بحمد حق زبان را برکشا

Asiatic Soc. No. 324, a splendid copy about 200 pp. of 11 lines.

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(64) دیوان ابجدی (P.)

The Dywán of Abjady. His name was Myr Moḥammad Ismá'yī Khán. He was tutor of the late Nawáb 'umdat alomarà of the Karnatic, who made him a present of 6,700 Rupees on the completion of the Anwar-námah

in A. H. 1174, and in 1189 he bestowed upon him the title of king of poets (*Qubhe Watan*, p. 27).

Contents: Ghazals about 130 pp. of twelve bayts alphabetically arranged; and sixteen Rubá'ys. Bg

ای نام تو مفتاح در نطق و بیانها حمد تو بود آب تر خوشک زبانها

As. Soc. No. 706, 8vo. revised by the author.

(65)

انور نامه

(P.)

The Anwar-book by Abjady, a Mathnawý containing an account of the exploits of Nawáb Anwar Khán, the father of the patron of the author. It has upwards of 7,500 verses. Beginning

خدایا توئی شاه فرمان روا توئی افریننده ما سوا

As. Soc. No. 1312, 4to. 174 pp. a good copy written in 1176.

(66)

دیوان ابو الفرج روزنی

(P.)

The Dywán of Abú-l-Faraj, according to 'awfy his name was Abú-l-Faraj b. Mas'úd Rúny, he was a native of Láhór, and a panegyrist of Sultán Ibráhým (succeeded in 451, and died 481) the grandson of Sultán Mahmúd of Ghaznah. Anwary carefully studied and imitated his Dywán. This statement is borne out by the contents of the Dywán, most Qačydahs being in praise of Sultán Ibráhým. Dawlat-sháh mentions Abú-l-Faraj Sajry or Sajzy (on this name see Wálih and the *Atishkadah*, p. 114, it is usually but erroneously, spelled سنجرى), and relates of him that he was attached to the court of Amyr Abú 'alyy Symgúr, who was governor of the Sámánides

over Khorásán. When the family of Soboktogyn made war against this province, he was requested by the Symgúr family to write satyres against them. After the conquest of Khorásán Maḥmúd (succeeded in 387 and died in 421) intended to take revenge on him, but at the intercession of 'onçory (died in 441), the grateful pupil of Abú-l-Faraj, he not only spared his life, but treated him with great consideration. The dates show that these are two different persons yet they are constantly confounded. The verses quoted by Dawlat-sháh of Abú-l-Faraj are not found in this Dywán but those quoted by 'awfy are found in it. One copy begins:—

نظام عالم و خورشید ملک و ذات هنر  
نصیرالدولت و پشت هدی و زوی ظفر

In the other copy (No. 1360) this is the commencement of the third Qaçydah, the first begins in it:—

سپهر دولت و دین آفتاب هفت اقلیم ابوالمظفر شاه مظفر ابراعیم

As. Soc. of Bengal, two copies, which differ slightly from each other, one, No. 510, was copied in 1078, 8vo. 110 pp. of 17 lines; the other, No. 1157, 12mo. about 100 pp. of 15 lines.

(67) رباعیات ابو سعید ابو الخیر (P.)

Tetrashichs of Abú Sa'yde Abú-l-Khayr. His full name is Abú Sa'yd Fadhl Allah a son of Abú-l-Khayr, he was a great Çufy of Mahnah, his spiritual guide was Abú-l-Fadhl Loqmán of Sarakhs (on whom see Jâmy, *Naf. aluns* No. 361). He devoted himself to ascetic exercises, led a very austere life and spent fourteen years in the wilderness, he died at the age of forty-four

in A. H. 440 (Jámy, *Nafahát aluns*, No. 365; Wálih, No. 2).

Beginning

دنیا جم را و قیصر و خاقان را      تسبیح ملک را و صفا رضوان را  
دوزخ بد را بهشت مرغینان را      جانان مارا و جان ما جانان را

As. Soc. No. 1398, a splendid copy written fancifully in Shikashtah, 50 pp. of 10 bayts in all 250 Rubá'ys, these of course are not all the Rubá'ys of this poet. In the *Móty Maḥall* is a commentary (8vo. 10 pp. of 20 lines) by an anonymous author on the following Rubá'y which is not found in the above collection.

حورا بنظاره نگارم صف زد      رضوان ز تعجب کف خود بر کف زد  
آن خال سیه بر آن رخاں مطرف زد      ابدال ز بیم جنگ در مصحف زد

Beginning of the commentary:

الحمد لله فیاض الحكم والمواهب      وموصل الطالبین الى المطالب

(68)

دیوان آصفی

(P.)

The Dywán of Aṣṣafy. His father Moqym aldyn Ni'mat Allah was the Aṣṣaf (Wazyr) of Sultán Abú Sa'yid Myrzá. Aṣṣafy was in great favour with Sultán Hosayn Myrzá and possessed an astonishing memory and fine talents; but he was excessively vain, and wasted his time in adorning himself. He was a pupil of Jámy and a friend of 'alyy Shyr, and died at Herát at the age of seventy, in 928. Iláhy says, that he made the following Rubá'y on his own death, when he felt it was approaching.

سای که رخ آصفی بهفتاد نهاد      هفتاد تمام کرد و از پای افتاد  
شد در هفتاد و مصرع تاریخست      پیموده را بقا بکام هفتاد

I have not found this Rubá'y in any of the copies of the Dywán which I examined, but not all copies do contain his Rubá'ys. Arzú does not consider it genuine.

He composed a Mathnawý in the measure of the Makhzane asrár and Qaḥydahs in praise of the Imáms, but it is particularly his elegant Ghazals which brought him to celebrity (Iláhy; Taqyy Káshy No. 170; Dawlat-sháh *Append.* Khoshgú Vol. II. No. 39; *Habyb alsiyar*).

His Dywán consists almost exclusively of Ghazals and a few Rubá'ys. Beginning

ساز اباد خدايا دل ويرانى را يا مده مهر بتان هديچ مسلمانى را

Móty Maḥall, two copies, both very beautiful, 196 pp. 11 lines; Tópkhánah 90 pp. As. Soc. No 1360 an inferior copy of A. H. 1085; two good copies are in my private collection.

(69)

مهر و مشتري

(P.)

The Sun and Jupiter, a romantic poem by Shams aldyn Moḥammad 'aḥḥár. The takhalluḥ of the poet عصار means an oil-presser, he chose it because he followed in his early years this profession. He was a native of Tabryz, and died in A. H. 784. He left besides this poem some Qaḥydahs or panegyrics.

This poem was completed at Tabryz at 11 o'clock A. M. the 10th of Shawwál, but on the year the copies differ. Hammer *Schoene Redek. Pers.* p. 254 and one Lucnow copy have A. H. 778. Another Lucnow copy has 748, and the copy of the Asiatic Society has 788. The author who seems to have been an astrologer as well as a poet, gives us the constellation of the moment of the birth of this production of his genius, and it appears from it, that the sun was in the Pisces, that is to say, it was February. Now the 10th of Shawwál A. H. 778 coincides with the 20th of Feb. A. D. 1377. This therefore seems to be the correct date. (Sir G. Ouseley *Notices of Pers. Poets*



p. 201, Baron Hammer *loco cit.* and Peiper, *Comm. de Mihri et Musht. amoribus* Berl. 1839, have given very full accounts of this poem; see also *Kholâçat alash'âr* No. 177.)

Beginning

بنام پادشاهی عالم عشق      که نام اوست نقش خاتم عشق

Móty Mahall, a splendid copy, 422 pp. of 12 lines; *Ibidem*, 314 pp. of 14 lines; As. Soc. No. 1492, 12mo. The poem contains 5320 verses.

(P.)      مثنوی ناهید واختر تصنیف اچھی صاحب (70)

Venus and the Star, a poem by the prince Baland-akhtar, who was familiarly called Achchhé Çáhib, and who therefore chose Achchhé as his takhalluç, he was a brother of the Emperor Moḥammad Sháh, and composed this poem in 1139. The title and date are contained in the following verses :

چو پایان یافت این شوریده دفتر      نهادم نام آن ناهید واختر  
ازین ابیات پردرد ای سخندان      شماری کن طلب از دردمندان  
ز تایش ازین غمگین ناشاد      چه میدرسي غم و اندوه و بیداد

The contents of every chapter are expressed in a distich of the same metre as the rest of the poem.      Bg.

این خامه که چون برق بفکر تگ و تاز است  
صد شکر که از فضل خدا حمد طراز است

Móty Mahall, 26 pp. 13 lines a fine copy.

(P.)      قافنامه تصنیف عامی (71)

The Qáf-námah by Gholám Sarwar 'áçiy; it consists of Ghazals, all the verses of which end in qáf, hence the name. Another peculiarity is, that the first letter of every verse of the first Ghazal is alif, of the second Ghazal b. &c., there is one Ghazal for every letter of the alphabet.      Bg.

ای جهان افروزین یگانه و طاق از همه قیدها علی الاطلاق

Lithographed, Lucnow, Masyháy press, 1261 and Moçtafâ press 1264, 14 pp. on the margin is the Chirágh námah.

(72)

دیوان ادهم

(P.)

The Dywán of Myrzá Ibráhyim *Adham*, he died or was put to death in prison in 1060, (*vide* pp. 99, 117, 109, 149, *suprà*, see also *Kholáç. alafkár*).

Contents: Qaçydahs in praise of the Imáms; Mo-khammahs, 18 pp. of 15 bayts.

گل بباغ آمد و شد مرغ چمن نغمه سرا  
شکرله که رسیدیم باین برگ و نوا

A Mathnawý called Companion of the pilgrims رفيق, being an imitation of the Makhzanë Asrâr, and a Sáqiynámah, 41 pp. 15 bayts.

Bg. بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم راه حدیثست بسوئی قدیم

Ghazals, 32 pp. 13 bayts and about 100 Rubá'ys. Bg.

اول دیوان بنام اول اشیا منشی نثر بنات و نظم ثریا

Móty Mahall a fair copy 12mo. As. Soc. No. 672, 8vo. 120 pp. of 13 bayts.

(73)

قصاید ادیب صابر

(P.)

The Qaçydahs of Shiháb aldyn b. Majd aldyn Isma'yil *Adyb Çábir*. Some say he was a native of Tirmidz, and was brought up at Bokhárâ, but the better established opinion seems to be, that he was born at Bokhárâ and brought up in Khorásân. He studied at Herát and acquired a considerable knowledge of Arabic grammar

and most sciences. His first patron was the Sayyid Abú Ja'far 'alyy b. *Hosayn Qodámah Músawy*, who resided at *Nayshápúr*, and was so much respected that *Sultán Sanjar* called him his brother. *Adyb Çábir* resided long in his house at *Nayshápúr*, and was introduced by him to the *Sultán Sanjar* and the nobles of his court. He gained the confidence of the *Sultán* and when *Atsyz* raised in *Khwárizm* the standard of revolt against *Sanjar*, he sent *Adyb* as a spy to the court of *Atsyz* that he might continually keep him informed of the intentions of his enemy. It so happened that *Atsyz* dispatched an assassin who was to murder *Sanjar* on Friday. *Adyb* sent the intelligence of the plot and portrait of the assassin in advance. The plot was thus frustrated, but *Adyb* paid with his life for his fidelity to his former patron. *Atsyz* ordered that his hands and feet be tied, and that he be thrown into the *Oxus*. This happened in 546.

*Adyb* is one of the greatest of the early Persian poets, his merits are acknowledged by such high authorities as *Jabaly*, *Anwary* and *Hakym Súzany*. *Rashyd aldyn Watwát* and *Adyb* were contemporaries and very nearly equal as poets. There existed therefore a great jealousy between them, and they wrote satyres against each other. *Rashyd aldyn* seems to have higher talents, but *Adyb* is more of a scholar, and his poems are more polished. *Adyb's Dywán* was very rare at the time of *Taqyy Káshy* and the copy which he saw contained only 1000 verses, and was much injured. (*Dawlat-sháh*, 2,17; *Taqyy Káshy* No. 10).

This *Dywán* consists of *Qacydahs*, most of which are in praise of *Nitzám al-Khiláfat Majd aldyn*, at the end are a few *Rubá'ys*, &c.

Bg.

ای زمین را در رخت چون آسمان فرو بها  
بوسه را از لبست ملک جهان زیبد بها

Móty Mažall, 136 pp. of 17 lines, the MS. is of some age, and contains apparently merely selections from the Dywán.

(74)

دیوان آذری

(P.)

The Dywán of Ādzory.

The name of this poet was Jalál aldyn *Hamzah* (or 'alyy *Hamzah*) b. 'alyy Malik *Túsy* Bayhaqy. He adopted the takhalluṣ of Ādzory because he was born in the month of Ādzor, November. His father was a man of importance at Isfaráyn, according to others at Bayhaq-Sabzwár, and in his early years Ādzory sang Qaṣydahs in praise of princes, among them is one in praise of Sháhrokh, which is celebrated; subsequently he relinquished the vanities of this world, and became a Čúfy. His spiritual guide was the poet Ni'mat Allah (see below). He performed twice the pilgrimage and remained two years at Makkah, and wrote there a work containing an account of the Ka'bah and the ceremonies to be performed by the pilgrims, under the title of *سعی الصفاء*. Subsequently he went to India and was received with the greatest respect by *Aḥmad-sháh Walyy* (reigned from A. D. 1422 to 1435) of the dynasty of Kalbarga. He gave him a lakh of dirhams (according to Iláhy 10,000 dirhams) but Ādzory refused to accept them, and returned to Persia. On a subsequent occasion when *Mohammad Báysanghor* poured a bag of gold out before him he equally declined it, but *Mojáhid Hindy*, a very learned man who was present on the occasion, was less disinterested, and took a handful of gold mohurs and finally obtained the whole. Ādzory died at Isfaráyn in A. H. 866, at the

age of eighty-two years. His tomb is at Isfaráyn, and was at the time of Dawlat-sháh so sacred, that convicts found an asylum there from the hands of justice.

He left a Dywán of 30,000 verses and several other works in prose and verse; the following two are mentioned by Dawlat-sháh, the Imperial *Toghrá* همایون, and *Curiosities* عجائب الغرائب. (This is probably a mistake for عجائب الدنيا). In the Khizánah 'ámirah is the following account of the works of Ādzory. "I have seen a Mathnawý of Ādzory which has the title of ثمرات *Fruits*. It consists of four books, each of which has a separate title. The first is called المكري طامه (?); the second عجائب الدنيا; the third عجائب العلي; and the fourth الصفا السعي. It is a mystical and ethical work;" I take a verse from it:

خودآه باشي كه زمره تقلید بصناعت كنند مروراريد

(Hammer *Shoene Redek. Pers.* p. 300; Dawlat-sháh, 6; Taqyy Káshy No. 110. *Haft Iqlym* fol. 101.)

The Lucnow copy of his Dywán contains Qačydaḥs 50 pp. of 15 lines. They begin:

اغازسخن به كه كند مردم دانا برنام خداوند تبارك وتعالى

Ghazals, 120 pages, of 13 lines, and some satyres, Rubá'ys, &c. The Ghazals begin:

گر كند بدرقه لطف تو همراهی ما چرخ بردوش كند غاشیه شاهی ما

Móty Mažall, an indifferent and imperfect copy; As. Soc. No. 701, a good copy written in 1032, the Ghazals begin in it زهي ضمير تو ز اژه  
سر كائنات آگه

(75)

جواهر الاسرار

(P.)

Gems of mysteries by Ādzory, died 866. The author informs us in the preface, that this is an abstract, made in 840, of a work which he had compiled in 830. It

consisted of four chapters and had the title مفاتيح الاسرار *Keys to mysteries*, and contained mystical explanations of some verses of the Qorân, of some traditions, of sayings of Cufies, and of verses of celebrated poets, more particularly of Khâqâny. This is a most useful book for understanding Persian poetry. Dawlat-shâh says of it جواهر الاسرار مجموعه ايست از نوادر وامثال وشرح ابیات مشکله وغير ذلک Bg.

يا مفتاح الابواب افصح باب قلبي وقلوب المسلمين وانت خير الفاتحين

Móty Maḥall, small folio, 470 pp. 23 lines, copied in 1037. At the beginning is a table of contents.

(76)

ديوان آفرين

(P.)

The Dywân of Shâh Faqr Allah *A'faryn* of Lâhór. He was of the Jóbah, which is a division of the Gújar caste and died in 1154, *Hâkim* (see page 144 *suprà*) made the following chronogram on his death رفت بقاء معنی, *Móty Maḥall*, 106 pp. 15 lines, the copy is incomplete and ends in Nûn.

دل قبله نماز نیاز دوام ما گوداندر رخ از د جهان شد سلام ما

Móty Maḥall, 106 pp. 15 lines, the copy is incomplete and ends in Nûn.

(77)

قصه هیر و رانجه

(P.)

The story of Hyr and Rânjhâ being a Mathnawî, by A'faryn, Azád informs us that he was engaged in composing this poem in 1143 when Azád passed through Lâhór.

Bg. بزم چمن ساز ناز و نیاز که خار نیازش بود سرو ناز

Tópkhánah large 8vo. 212 pp of 24 lines.

(78) مثنوي افغان (P.)

A Mathnawý of Afghán (see p. 197 *suprà*). He gives us the date, 1174, when he wrote the following verse:

به هفتاد صد چار بالا هزار روان كردم اين چشمه آب گوار

The Mathnawý contains a description of India, an account of the war between the Mahrattas and *Aḥmad-sháh Abdály*, the praises of *Sháh 'álam*, &c. in 1470 verses. Bg.

خدایا بقدرت خدای تراست بکار دو عالم کیایی تراست

*Faráh-bakhsh*, a splendid copy, 8vo.

(79) دیوان آفتاب (P.)

The *Dyván* of *A'ftáb*. This is the *takhalluṣ* of the emperor *Sháh-'álam* who reigned from A. H. 1173 to 1201. It contains Ghazals 120 pp. 12 lines. Bg.

الهي از كرم چون بادشاهي داده مازا  
مطيع حكم ما از لطف كن اقليم ديارا

*Tópkhánah*, a fine copy written during the reign of the author. Another copy is in the *Móty Mahall*, 288 pp. 10 lines. It begins

خداوند برافروزان بنورخود چرا غم را لبالب از شراب صوفت گردان ایاغم را

It was written in 1206, and contains an excellent portrait of *Sháh 'álam*.

(80) دیوان اگلہ (P)

The *Dyván* of *Mawlawy Mohammad Báqir Náyitý A'gáh*. His parents were of *Byjápúr*, and he was born at *E'lwár* in 1158. Though he did not receive much instruction, he acquired a knowledge of most sciences and

نقشہ ہمایون

wrote on various subjects in the Arabic, Persian, and *Hindástány* languages. He died on the 14th Dzú-l-hajj, 1220 or 1221 (*Čubhe Watn*, p. 10).

Contents: Ghazals 180 pp. of 11 bayts; Fards and chronograms 15 pp. among the latter there is one for 1181 on the death of his Pyr Abú-l-*Hasan*, and one for 1203 on the death of Fakhry; Rubá'ys in praise of the Imáms 52 pp. of 12 bayts. Bg.

الهي مطلع صبح تجلي كن دل مارا  
چمن زاركل وادي ايمن كن دل مارا

Tópkhánah, a good copy, 74 pp. 24 lines, it contains merely Ghazals; private collection 12mo. 250 pp. At the end of this copy is a small treatise called *السحر الحلال في ذكر الهلال* in which verses, similes, &c. on the new moon are collected from various poets, 48 pp. 12 lines. Bg.

هلاي زبان با اينهمه آينه داري روش بيانها

(81)

ديوان ادلي خراساني

(P.)

The Dywán of Ahly Khorásány. He was of Tarshyz, and his name was Sharm (?) His father was a very religious man and was familiarly called Balpaky Sádah بليكي ساد. Ahly came early to Herát and supported himself by writing for tanners and shoemakers. Through the interest of Khwájah 'abd al-*Hayy* Zargar he was appointed Nátzir of the mint. Being anxious to see the royal prince Farydún *Hosayn* Myrzá, for whom he entertained a great admiration, he asked for admittance into a garden in which he was sitting, but Sultán-bakht a black slave refused it to him. He wrote some verses which contain an allusion to the name of the door-keeper on a piece of paper, covered it with wax and



attached it to an apple which he passed through the water course into the garden. The prince read the verses and granted him an audience. After the fall of the house of Myrzá Sultán *Hosayn* (died in 911) he went first to Mashhad where he composed *Qaṣyda*hs in praise of the *Imáms*, then he came in great poverty to Káshán and was reduced to begging, and finally he proceeded to Tabryz where he supported himself by teaching archery. He died at Tabryz in 934, Khwájah Khalyl Allah Zargar made the following chronogram on his death:—

اهلي مرد نام نكويش بماند و بس

His erotic poems are distinguished by their heart-felt fervency. Taqvy Káshy has seen a *Dywán* of about 3000 verses of his. (Bland, *A century of Pers. Ghazals*; Sámy No. 224; Taqvy Káshy No. 196.)

Ahly Khorásány must not be confounded with Ahly Túrány, a Chaghatáy nobleman of a profligate character who lived at the court of Sultán *Hosayn* Myrzá and died in 901 or 902 (Sámy No. 625; Khoshgú II. No. 4).

The *Dywán* of Ahly Khorásány contains merely *Ghazals*. Bg.

دو چشم فرش آن منزل كه سازي جلوه گاه آنجا  
بهرجا پا نهی خواهم كه باشم خاكراه آنجا

Móty Mahall, Svo. 60 pp. 15 lines, a fair copy.

(82)

ديوان اهلي شيرازي

(P.)

The *Dywán* of Ahly of Shyráz. He was a friend of the philosopher Dawwány who had a high opinion of him, both on account of the soundness of his judgment and his acquirements. He wrote a *Qaṣyda*h in imitation of

Salmán's celebrated poem and sent it to Myr 'alyy Shyr to Herát who was surrounded by the greatest poets of the age, and they all declared, among them Jámy—that he had surpassed Salmán, whereas all other poets who had imitated it, had failed to equal him. When his renown had spread through 'iráq, Khorásán and Adzarbáyján, he went to Tabryz and after a stay of two years in that city he made the pilgrimage to Makkah and returned to Shyráz and lived in retirement to his death, which overtook him at an advanced age in 942. Agreeably to his wish he was interred in the Maçallá on the side of *Háfiz* and Sa'd Gul.

Ahly Shyrázy has not been surpassed in ingenuity of versification, his *Sikre halál* is considered inimitable in this respect. (Bland, *A century of Pers. Ghazals*; Taqyy Káshy No. 210; Iláhy).

Contents: Qačydahs in praise of the divinity, of the Imáms, of Myr 'alyy Shyr, Amyr Najm aldyn, &c. Two of these Qačydahs are particularly celebrated, one in praise of Sulzán Ya'qúb and one in praise of Sháh Ismáyl. 136 pp. 23 lines. Beginning of the Qačydahs:

الهي بسر دفتر حكمت الله بني آدم ائینه قدرت الله

Qif'ahs, chronograms, Mokhammas', &c. Specimen

دریغا ازان غنچه باغ دل که مقصود ما بود خوش زود رفت  
چو مقصود شد گر کسی سال فوت بپرسد بگوئید مقصود رفت

Ghazals about 400 pp. 21 lines. Beginning

ای حیرت صفات تو بند زبان ما انگشت حیرت است زبان و دهان ما

Móty Mahall, a good copy, small folio.

## (83) سحر حلال تصنیف اهلی شیرازی (P.)

Lawful sorcery by Ahly of Shyráz. The author says in the preface that one day he heard that two poems of Ká-tiby, one called مجمع البکرین and the other تجنیسات were much praised, because the former (as the name indicates) may be read in two different metres and the latter on account of the occurrence of words which consist of the same letters but have different meanings. This induced Ahly to compose a poem which combines these two properties. It may be read in the metre فاعلاتن فاعلاتن فاعلن or in the metre مفتعلن مفتعلن فاعلن. Moreover it has a double rhyme.

After a short preface in prose the poem begins :

این همه عالم بر توبی شکوه رفعت خاک در تو پیش کوه

Móty Mahall, 23 pp. of 24 bayts, a good copy. Mr. Bland, has promised an edition of this poem.

## (84) رباعیات اهلی شیرازی (P.)

Rubá'ys of Ahly Shyrázy. This collection contains 98 or 101 Rubá'ys, one on every card of a pack. He composed them in one night and wrote each Rubá'y on a separate slip of paper, and so well are the cards described in them that you could play with the slips. Beginning (after a short preface in prose):

ای سرو سہی خالک رخت گاہ غلام کی صورت مہ بود چو حسن تو تمام  
ہر کسی کہ ترا بندہ بود بادشہ است در بندگی تو بادشاہ است غلام

A splendid copy is in the Móty Mahall and one in the Tópkhánah.

## (85) شمع و پروانه تصنیف اهلی شیرازی (P.)

The Candle and the Moth, a poem by Ahly Shyrázy. It was composed in 911 and has 1001 verses as stated in these lines :

چو از تعداد بروفق مراد است بنام حق هزار و یک فداست  
سخن کز بر تاریخش کدم کم بود تم الكتاب الله اعلم  
بنام انک مارا از عنایت دهد پروانه شمع هدایت

Tópkhárah, a very fine copy.

## (86) ساقی نامه اهلی شیرازی (P.)

Sáqi-y-námah of Ahly Shyrázy consisting of 110 Rubá'ys more or less. It begins after a short preface in prose :

ساقی قدحی که کار ساز است خدا مشکن بت ما بوالهوسان بهر خدا  
ما ماهی مرده ایم و تو آب حیات مارا بوصول خود رسان بهر خدا

Móty Mahall, 84 pp. of 16 bayts, this copy contains besides the Sáqi-y-námah other Rubá'ys of the same author and the Rubá'ys on the pack of cards, it was written in 1113.

## (87) مثنوی اهلی (P.)

A Mathnawý ascribed to Ahly. It does not appear which Ahly is meant. It treats on morals. Beginning

بنام خداوند لوح و قلم که بر نیستی زد ز هستی رقم

Tópkhárah, 32 pp. 12 lines, written in Naskhy.

## (88) دیوان احمد جام (P.)

The Dywán of Abú Naçr Aḥmad usually called Zandah Fyl زنده فیل a son of Aby-l-Hasan Námaçy. He was

descended from Jaryr b. 'abd Allah Bajaly and having been born at Jám, he is usually called Aẓmade Jám. His early education was so much neglected that he knew neither to read nor to write. At the age of twenty-two he turned an ascetic, and after he had spent sixteen years in solitude on a mountain where it would appear he applied himself to study, he again mixed with the world. He was born in 441 and died in 536. He was in every respect a most fertile and successful man. He prevailed on sixty thousand persons to do repentance, he had no less than thirty-nine sons and three daughters, of whom three daughters and fourteen sons survived him and turned holy men and great authors, forty of his disciples became celebrated saints, and he left fourteen mystical and ascetical works, among them are :—

Lamp of the Pilgrims through life سراج السائرين

Samarqandian Essay رسالة سمرقندی

Companion of the Penitent انیس التائبین

Key of Salvation مفتاح النجات

Seas of Truth بحار الحقیقة

His son Tzahyr aldyn 'ysà is the author of a book called رموز الحقایق on mysticism.

The Dywán consists chiefly of Ghazals in which he praises various persons, and a few Qačydahs and Rubá'ys.

Beginning ای یاد تو در دل و زبانها افتاده چو روح در روانها

It contains also a Mathnawý of about 100 bayts in praise of Aẓmade Jám, it is probably the composition of one of his disciples.

Beginning

هست جام شوق یارم روز و شب زان خمار اندر خمارم روز و شب

Móty Makall. There is a copy of a Dywán of Aẓmad in the Tópkhánah, written in 1080, and one in the As. Soc. No. 757 which begins :

ای جمالت قابشی در انس و جان انداخته  
پرتو روی تو نوری در جهان انداخته

It contains mystical Ghazals which are not alphabetically arranged and a Mathnawý of 93 bayts, it begins *هست جام شوق یارم روز و شب*. The verses quoted of *Aḥmade Jám* in the *Atishkadah* and in *Khoshgú's Tadzkirah* are not found in this *Dywán*, but there is a Ghazal in it, which very closely resembles a fragment of the *Qaṣṣdah* quoted by *Khoshgú*, it begins: *گوهر عشقت ز کانی دیگر است*. Small 8vo. about 290 pp. of 14 bayts, lettered *دیوان احمد جام*.

(89) کلیات خواجه احمد جعفری احمدی (P.)

Complete poetical works of the *Khawájah Aḥmad Ja'fary* whose *takhalluṣ* was *Aḥmady*.

Contents: A preface in prose 4 pp. *Qaṣṣdahs* in praise of the *Imáms* 42 pp. 23 bayts. Beginning

*نفس نفس که بحمد خدا سخن رانم ملک برد بفلک بهر هدیه دیوانم*

Ghazals about 100 pp. 22 bayts. Beginning

*ای مد بسمل بود سر نوشت ما آغاز حمد تست بجلد سرشت ما*

*Rubá'ys, &c.* 40 pp.

*Tópkhánah*, the copy is defective in the middle.

(90) دیوان ظفر خان احسن (P.)

The *Dywán* of *Tzafar Khán Myrzá Aḥsan Allah Aḥsan* who died in 1073 or 1083. *A'rzú* relates on the authority of *Sarkhosh* (the passage is wanting in one of my copies of *Sarkhosh*, but it is in Mr. Hall's copy), that *Aḥsan* had an album of the poets with whom he was acquainted as *Çayib*, *Qodsy*, *Kalym*, *Salym*, *Dánish*, *Myr Çaydy*, *Sálik Yazdy*, *Sálik Qazwyny*, &c. it contained portraits

of these poets and some of their verses written in their own hand. Sarkhosh says that he saw the leaf containing on one side the portrait and on the other the verses of Kalym in possession of Sháh 'ayán a devotee, (see pp. 109, 118, 117, and 149.)

He gives us in the preface to this Dywán the date, 1032, when he began his poetical labours in the following Rubá'y :

از طبع ظفرخان چو گل نظم دمید و زیادهٔ فکر اوئین جرعه کشید  
تاریخ شروع خواستم گفت خرد نوبارهٔ زبستان فکر احسن چید

Contents : A preface of 18 pp. 11 lines ;—Ghazals 288 pp. 11 bayts. Rubá'ys 32 pp. Beginning of Ghazals :

چو گردد شرمساری در قیامت عذر خواه ما  
بسوزد خرمن عصیان خلق از برق آه ما

A Mathnawý in praise of Láhór, the Panjáb, Kashmyr, Agra, &c. 60 pp. Beginning

بنام آنکه گل هم بلبل اوست به بستان لالهٔ سرخوش از مل اوست

Móty Maḥall, beautifully written. In the Asiatic Society No. 1441 is a copy of the Dywán of Aḥsan in which the initial verse of the Lucnow copy is not found, but it contains the verses quoted by Sarkhosh, it may be a second Dywán of the same poet. It has about 250 pp. 11 bayts, and begins :

آهم بحشر سوخت لب عذر خواه را وز نامهٔ شست میل سرشکم گناه را

In the same volume is a Mathnawý with the title میخانهٔ راز it fills 26 pp. of 13 bayts and treats on various subjects. It is preceded by a short preface in prose, in which the author praises his own poem. Beginning of the Mathnawý :

ستایش کدم داور پاک را که از زیادهٔ داد ابرو تاز را

## (91) دیوان آهی (P.)

The Dywán of A'hy. He was a chief of the Ulús which is one of the Chighatáy hordes, and he had originally the takhalluċ of Nargisy but changed it into Ahy when he found that another poet of his time had adopted it. He was on terms of great intimacy with the prince Gharyb Myrzá a son of Sultán Hosayn Myrzá and dedicated his Dywán to him. He died in A. H. 927. (*Kholácat alash'ár*; *A'tishkadah* p. 20).

The Dywán consists of Ghazals and four Rubá'ys. Bg.  
 ای مدخجالت از گل روی تو لاله را ماند غزال چشم تو چشم غزاله را  
 Móty Maħall, a fine copy, 8vo. it contains evidently merely extracts.

## (92) دیوان میر طاهر علوی (P.)

The Dywán of Myr T'áhir 'alawy (usually pronounced 'olwy) who died in Kashmyr previous to 1136, (see pp. 100, 126.)

Contents: Qaċydahs 79 pp. 19 lines. Beginning

از هر دو دیده مطلع دیوان حیرتم بسم الله از نگاه پریشان حیرتم

Ghazals and a few Rubá'ys 482 pp. 17 bayts. Bg.

ثبت نامت کرد تا کلام قضا جریان ما مشرق صبح ازل شد مطلع دیوان ما

Móty Maħall a very well written copy in 8vo.; another copy in the same collection contains only Ghazals, 52 pp. of 10 bayts, and Rubá'ys, 10 pp. 8 verses and in the fly page is written دیوان رشید خان علوی Rashyd Khán may have been the title conferred upon him by 'alamgyr, this copy begins:

مد آه گرم ما بسم الله دیوان ما های های گریه هوی صفحه عنوان ما

There is also a splendid copy inscribed Khullyyáte 'alawy in the Móty Maħall, containing Ghazals 538 pp. of 25 bayts, the margin being covered with text, and Rubá'ys 47 pp. 18 bayts. It begins:



زنگ غفلت برد بادش از دل حیران ما گشت خورشید جمالش مطاع دیوان ما

The verses quoted in Wálih of Myr Moḥammad Tāhir Kāshāny 'alawy and of Mo'tamid almolúk 'olwy Khán Myrzá Moḥammad Hāshim being not found in it, it cannot be safely ascribed to either of these two poets.

(93) (P.) مثنوي علوي

The mystical Mathnawī of 'alawy containing the story of the blacksmith and the cotton-cleaner قصه حداد و حلاج in about 1300 verses. The author mentions Jalāl Asyr as his contemporary. The book is lettered حداد و حلاج the author is thereby identified with Myr Tāhir 'olwy.

Bg. بنگام آنک داد از رشته آه چو عقد سبجه دلهارا بهم راه

Tópkhānah, 120 pp. of 11 lines, a good copy.

(94) (P.) خوان نعمت تصنیف نعمتخان عالي

The Table of Delicacies being the complete poetical works of Ni'mat Khán 'āliy of Shyráz, who died in 1121, see pp. 127, 151. It appears from the preface which is in prose, that his name was originally Núr aldyn Moḥammad, and that he received the title of Ni'mat Khán in 1104, later he received that of Dānishmand Khán. 'āliy is particularly strong in the satire, and indeed the hyperbolic style of the modern school of Persian poetry is suited only to the satire and parody.

Contents: Preface in prose 30 pp. of 13 lines. Bg.

تیار افزای نقد سخن اسیر یست که چون فلزات معدن لفظ

Ghazals 234 pp. of 12 bayts; and Qit'ahs, chronograms, Mo'ammás, &c. 42 pp. Beginning

تمامی یابد از مصراع بسم الله دیوانها  
ببین کز مد این ابرو است زیب روی عنوانها

Móty Makall, a good copy. In a MS. in the Farak-bakhsh inscribed Dywán of 'áliy is in addition to the above poems a Mathnawý of 180 pp. of 16 bayts which begins:

حمد وشكراورا كه هرچه هست ازوست دام هستي حلقه دارازها وهوست

In the Asiatic Society, No. 583, is a copy which in addition to the Dywán and Mathnawý, contains the *حسن وعشق* which will be mentioned in the third chapter.

(95)

دیوان ناصرعلي

(P.)

The Dywán of Nâcîr 'alyy Sirhindy (I believe Sahrandy in p. 201 is a mistake) who died at Dilly in 1108, (see pp. 201, 113, 151, 126.) Beginning

الهي شوخی برق تجلي ده زبانم را  
قبول خاطر موسی کلامان کن بیانم را

Lithographed, Lucnow in the press of Hasan Radhawý, s. a. (circa 1262) 104 pp. of Ghazals and 8 pp. of Rubá'ys with glosses by Maqtúl and others, also in the Mortadhawý press, 1263.

(96)

مثنوي ناصرعلي

(P.)

The Mathnawý of Nâcîr 'alyy. It contains about 840 verses and begins:

الهي ذره دردی بجان ریز شر در پنبه زار استخوان ریز

Móty Makall, 48 pp. of 22 bayts; Tópkhálah; As. Soc. 56 pp. of 15 bayts.

## (97) دیوان اماني (P.)

The Dywán of Amán Allah *Amány* who died in 1044 (see pp. 109, 118, 116.) He praises Sháhjahán.

Contents: Introduction in prose. Beginning

سبحان الله شگفت گوهری از معدن قدس

Ghazals 153 pp. of 12 bayts, Tarjy'bands, Rubá'ys and Qačydahs 40 pp. Beginning.

ای ذات تواز کثرت افراد مبرا موجی کششی تا که شوم قطره بدریا

A Mathnawy 18 pp. 19 lines. Beginning

بده ساقی ان باده خوشگوار که غم لشکر اراست از هر کنار

Copies are frequent, M. M. 8vo. 204 pp. of 23 bayts; Tópkhánah 12mo. very splendid, containing Ghazals 180 pp. of 8 bayts, Rubá'ys 50 pp. of six bayts, Tarjy'bands, a Mathnawy, &c. 80 pp.

## (98) دیوان امین (P.)

The Dywán of Sháh Mo/hammad Amyn aldyn whose takhalluç was Amyn. There occurs a chronogram in his Dywán on the building of a house for 1127, viz. میکان رفیع است و عالی محل indicating the time when he flourished.

Contents: Ghazals about 80 pp. 22 bayts, Rubá'ys, &c. 9 pp. Beginning

خوانده ام تا ورق نسخه شیدای را همه دراب زدم دفتر دانای را

Tópkhánah, a fair copy, it is stated in the postscript that the copy was written in 1140 at the request of the author بموجب استفسار شاه محمد امین

(99)

کلیات انوری

(P.)

Complete poetical works of *Awḥad aldyn 'alyy Anwary* the greatest *Qaṣydah* writer of the Persians. He was born in a village close to Mahnah in the plains of Kháwarán in the country of Abyward and he therefore chose first Kháwary on his takhalluṣ. He seems to have been proud of his native country, for he used to say that it had produced three great men and that he was the fourth. These three men are Abú Sa'yḍ (see p. 309 *suprà*); As'ade Mahnah, a very learned man and a contemporary of Imám Ghazzály, with whom he used to hold disputations, and Khwájah Abú 'alyy Ahmad Shádán Kháwarány the Wazyr of Toghril Bég b. Mikáyyl Seljúqy. A friend of his, 'omárah, who used to revise his verses prevailed upon him to change his takhalluṣ into Anwary, under which he has become celebrated. He was originally a pupil of the Maṇṣúrriyah Madrasah at T'ús and very poor. The following occurrence prevailed upon him to exchange the study of divinity for the profession of a panegyrist. One day while he was sitting at the entrance of the Madrasah he saw a person passing by mounted on a splendidly caparisoned horse and accompanied by a numerous suit of slaves. The poor student asked who this great man was, and he was told that he was a poet. He wrote that very night a *Qaṣydah* in praise of Sultán Sanjar and presented it the following morning. The Sultán being a man of very great taste recognised the man of genius in him and took him into his service. Sultán Sanjar died on Friday the 11th Raby' I. 552. Anwary was very strong in astrology and compiled several books on it among them, one called *مغید* or the

useful book. In 581 it so happened that there was a conjunction of all the seven planets in the sign of Libra, Anwary predicted a storm which would eradicate trees and destroy almost every building, so frightened were people at the approach of this partial destruction of the globe, that they built rooms under ground to live in. When the fatal day arrived it was perfectly calm and there was the whole year so little wind that the people were unable to winnow their corn. He died at Balkh in 586 and his tomb is on the side of that of the saint Ahmad Hadrwayh. Dawlat-sháh places his death in 556 and the author of the *Ātishkadah* in 656. Taqyy Awlady has seen 12,000 verses of Anwary. Āzād saw a copy of the *Dywán* of Anwary which was written in 676 by Abú Bakr b. 'othmán 'alyy, along with it, some of them written in the same hand, were the *Dywáns* of Abú-l-Faraj Rúny, Qádhíy Shams aldyn *Tabsy*, Tzahyr Faryáby, Shaykh 'abd al'azyz Labnány and Náçir Khosraw.

Contents: *Qaçyda*hs and *Qif'ah*s 364 pp. of 25 bayts:

Bg. مقتدری نه بآلت بقدرت مطلق کند شکل بخاری چو گنبد ازرق

Ghazals not alphabetically arranged 72 pp. 22 bayts and *Rubá'y*s 23 pp. of 16 bayts. Beginning of Ghazals:

نوگردوست داری مرا گرداری مدم همچنان ترشتر دوستداری

*Móty Maḥall*, a most precious MS. written in 692; As. Soc. 150, a fine old copy in folio; *Ibidem* 517, and 1246 (incomplete).

(100)

شرح دیوان انوری

(P.)

A commentary on the *Dywán* of Anwary by Abú-l-*Hasan*, (*vide* p. 93 *suprà*). The commentator states

in a short preface that he confined his exegetic labours to difficult verses, but that he also explained the meaning of rare words occurring in easy verses.

سپاسی که از روی گواهی خرد بر ذمه جمله افراد

The first verse on which he comments is ;

بجز این چه جوانی و جمالست جهانرا  
وین حال که نوگشت زمین را و زمان را

Móty Makall, Svo. 180 pp. 15 lines; in the As. Soc. No. 1047 (about 150 pp. 20 lines) is a commentary on Anwary which begins with the same verse but has no preface, the remarks on the verse begin :  
جمره بدابر مشهور بخاریست که در آخر زمستان :

In the Tópkhánah (56 pp. 17 lines) is a commentary on the Qit'ahs of Anwary by Abú-l-Hasan Hosayny Farahány, it begins :

ای نام تو قالب عبارت را روح در راه تو پای عقل و دانش مجروح

(101)

دیوان انیسی

(P.)

The Dywán of Ansy. His name is variously spelt Yúl Quly Bég, Yúál Quly Bég and Lawlaqy, the first spelling is no doubt correct. It is said that he received the takhalluḡ of Ansy "companion" from the circumstance that he was the intimate friend and constant companion of prince Ibráhym Myrzá *Jáh*, a grandson of Sháh Isma'yl. He was first librarian of 'alyy Quly Khán governor of Herát under the Çafawides, he enjoyed at Herát the society of Shikyby of Ispahan, Myr Moghyç, Mahwy Hamadány and other poets of note. When 'abd Allah Khan Uzbak took Herát after a year's siege, he had a proclamation made in his army that the life of Ansy be spared, and he treated him with great respect and took him to Má-wará-l-nahr. Unfortunately however

all his papers were lost at the capture of the town, among them was a rough copy of a Mathnawý in the metre of Shyryn Khosraw. At the invitation of the Khánkhánán, he came to India and was appointed paymaster of the forces, subsequently he was still farther promoted and received a salary of fifty thousand Rupees and a Jágyr. Ansysy was as much distinguished as a gallant soldier as he was as a poet. All poems of his which are preserved, were composed by him in India. He died at Burhánpúr in 1014 or 1015. He left among other poems *محمود و اباز* in the metre of Khosraw ó Shyryn. (*Máthir Rahmy*; and Khoshgú, see also pp. 118, 45, 56 *suprà*).

Contents: Qačydahs, Ghazals, and at the end a short Mathnawý. Beginning of the Qačydahs:

بشگفت گل تازه گلستان ارم را شمعی دیگر افروخت شبستان کرم را

Beginning of Ghazals:

بی تو جایگه کنم بر سر خود خاک اینجا

Móty Mažall, Svo. 122 pp. of 14 bayts.

(102)

مثنوی عارف

(P.)

The Mathnawý of 'árif, he may be identical with the poet mentioned in page 156 *suprà*.

The poem is in praise of the Imáms, on morals, &c.

Bg. بعد حمد ذات پاک ذو الجلال انكه امد در تدایش عقل لال  
Private collection B, 90 pp. of 17 verses, copied in 1183 apparently under the eye of the author. There is another Mathnawý by 'árif (whether the same 'árif or another I have no means to ascertain). It contains apophthegms, logographs, &c. At the end are added some Qačydahs in praise of the Imáms. Beginning of the Mathnawý:

الهی قطره از باده تودید (؟) بکاسم ریز و گردان مست توحید

(103)

شاهد عرشي

(P.)

The Object of love by Myr Mohammad Mümin 'arshy.  
The date 1069, when he composed this poem is contained  
in the following verse :

پ. ۴۵۶

قاریخ تمامش زخردِ جستم گفت باحسن ازل شاهد عرشي زیبا

Arzú gives the following notice of him. "He was a brother of Myr Çálih *Kashfy* and a son of Myr 'abd Allah Mushkyn-qalam *Hosayny*, who was a celebrated calligraph under Jahángyr. Both brothers were poets, calligraphs and men of learning. Myr Çálih is the author of the panegyric on 'alyy called *مذاقب مرتضوي*. They are altogether a talented and distinguished family. They came originally from Persia, but since the reign of Jahángyr they inhabited Agra, I believe there are still descendants of this family extant. Myr 'arshy was a panegyrist of Mohammad Dárá-shikóh the eldest son of Sháh-jahán. I have seen his Dywán, it is very simple, but it aims at high things and, it must be allowed, it contains fine thoughts. This 'arshy must be distinguished from the one mentioned above."

The author informs us that he diligently studied the Mathnawý of Jalál aldyn Rúmy and that this is an imitation of it.

Beginning

حمد آرایم بدام ذو الجلال قال را افروزم از انوار حال

Móty Mahall, 184 pp. of 16 lines a splendid copy ; private collection, 262 pp. of 12 bayts, a fine copy.



## (104) نسخه مهر و وفا (P.)

Love and Faith, a Mathnawý by Myr 'arshy composed in 1053, the title is a chronogram.

Like the preceding it treats on mysticism.

Bg. بنام آنكه مهر افروز جانست وفا اموز جان عاشقانست

Tópkhánah, about 500 pp. of 12 bayts.

## (105) دیوان عرشي (P.)

The Dywán of Myr 'arshy.

Contents : a preface in prose of 12 pp. 15 lines.

Bg. نذر ارایش دیباجه دیوان ثنا بنام مقدمست

Ghazals 150 pp. 15 bayts.

Beginning

كفر را گیدی بهار جلوه اش بستان ما  
تن نهالی گردد و دل غنچه و گل جان ما

Tópkhánah, copied in 1089. In the As. Soc. No. 1354 is a very clearly written old volume in which all the works of Myr 'arshy are collected, it contains a preface in prose as described above, Ghazals about 200 pp. of 22 lines, beginning ای بود ذات صمد زاندا و انتها the Ghazal with which the Lucnow copy commences is in this copy the third; Qaḡydaḥs about 100 pp. beginning دل بود ائینه و ائینه- beginning  
دان او جهان Rubá'ys 7 pp. Beginning

ای آنكه نرونی از درون و برون معمور ز حسن تست بیرون و درون  
مجنون شد بر جلوه لیلی مقنون مجنون ترا هزار لیلی مجنون

## (106) دیوان ارسلان (P.)

The Dywán of Qásim Arslán of Mashhad or Tús, he was descended from Arslán Jádżib a general of Mahmúde

Soboqtogyn, he came to India and was in great favour with Akbar, he died 995 (pp. 62 and 47 *suprà*).

Contents: Qačydaḥs about 150 bayts.

Bg. بهر حمد پادشاه انس و جان به نه بسمله آرم بر زبان

Ghazals about 2000 verses.

Beginning

ساقیِ عکس می شده روشن ضمیر ما  
جامی بده که عارف جام است پیر ما

At the end are Qit'ahs, chronograms for 972, 977, 982, &c. and Rubá'ys, &c.

As. Soc. No. 685 8vo. 184 pp. 11 bayts, a very carefully written old copy.

(107) انتخاب از دیوان آرزو (P.)

Selections from the Dywán of Arzú who died in 1169 (see page 102).

Arzú has written about 31,000 Persian verses. Among his poetical works is a Mathnawý called شور عشق which is an imitation of Maḥmúd ó Ayáz, a Mathnawý called جوش و خروش, a Sáqiý-námah called عالم آب, a Dywán in which he imitates Fighány, and one in which he imitates Salým containing to every poem of theirs a new one of the same rhyme and metre, he also imitated Athar. These selections contain about one-tenth of his complete poetical works:

ای بسمله نام تو هر لوح زبان را حمد تو بود فاتحه قران بیان را

Tópkhánah, about 500 pp. of 21 bayts.

(108) دیوان آرزو (P.)

A Dywán of Arzú (d. 1169)—in which he imitates Shafy'ayiy Athar giving a counterpart to every one of

his poems. A'rzú informs us in his *Tadzkirah*, *roce* Athar, that these poems formed first a separate *Dywán* as they do in this copy, but subsequently he incorporated them in his large *Dywán*.

It contains Ghazals 88 pp. 15 lines; Rubá'ys, poetical stories, Qačydaḥs, &c. 60 pp. 17 lines. Beginning

چه پروری بغدی سمین تن خود را نداده است کسی زور دشمن خود را

Móty Maḥall, 224 pp. of 17 bayts.

(109)

ویس و رامین

(P.)

The Love Adventures of Ways and king Rámyn, a romantic poem by Fakhr aldyn As'ad Jorjány; who flourished under the Seljúq princes, (Moḥammad 'awfy 10, 25 folio 129. Wálih and Abú Talib mention him under Fakhr aldyn).

The book was originally in the Pahlawy language, one day when the poet was with the royal army which was marching towards Hamadán 'amyd aldyn Abú-l-Fatḥ, a high officer of the king requested him to translate it into Pársy verses, and it was at his request that he wrote this epos. The style is simple and the language but little mixed with Arabic words, though the author does not pedantically avoid their use. Beginning

سپاس و شکر را زیبا مر آنست که در ملکش سرای جاودانست

As. Soc. No. 1166, 12mo. about 500 pp. of 16 bayts—old, clear and correct, but much worm-eaten and several pages wanting, among these the one which contains the heading of the dedication to the king; it is likely that his name was contained in the heading.

## (110) عیش و طرب تصنیف عاشق (P.)

Enjoyment and merriment, a Mathnawý by Shaykh Nár aldyn Moḥammad 'áshiq. It was composed in 1079.

بود هفتاد و نه افزون بر هزار کین کلک شد کزنده در فصل بهار

The Mathnawý contains tales, and seems to be an imitation of that of Jalál aldyn Rúmy, at the end are added thirteen Ghazals and a few Rubá'ys. It begins:

الصلا ای عاشق زار الصلا الصلا ای مست دیدار الصلا

Móty Mahall, 134 pp. of 15 bayts, this copy was written by 'ináyat Allah, a son of the author, in 1141.

## (111) کلیات آشنا (P.)

Complete poetical works of Myrzá Moḥammad Tahir who had the title of 'ináyat Khán and the takhalluṣ of A'shuá, he was a son of Aḥsan (see No. 89) and died in 1077 (?) (see pp. 109, 118, 116.)

Contents: Qaṣydahs in praise of the prophet, the Imáms, Sháhjahán and Dará-shikóh, 56 pp. of 28 bayts.

Beginning اگر جمال پری روی من ببیند حور  
شود زغایت انصاف معترف بقصور

A few Qit'ahs, Tarjy'bands, a Sáqiyy-námah containing a description of Dilly, a description of a warm-bath, stories, &c. 240 pp.; Ghazals (incomplete) 150 pp. Fards and Rubá'ys about 100 pp.; among the latter occurs a chronogram for 1073, viz. مبارك باد این ائینه. The Ghazals begin:

ای بمرتاج زتوحید توهر دیوانرا حمد تو دولت اندیشه سرگردانرا

Tópkhánah, an old copy but injured, there is a copy of a Dywán of Ashná in the same collection which begins with a Mathnawý in praise of Kashmyr and contains also a few Qačydahs, Ghazals, Haftbands, &c. 65 pp. 14 lines Bg. بهار آمد دلا ساغر بکف گیر

In the Mótý Mažall is a copy of the Dywán which contains Qačydahs, Qit'ahs, and the Mathnawý in praise of Kashmyr about 100 pp. of 19 lines. Beginning of Qačydahs :

بار شد فصل بهار و طرب آمد بوجود غنچه از فیض هرا لب به تبسم نکشود

Ghazals 122 pp. of 13 bayts; Rubá'ys 25 pp. 10 bayts. Beginning of Ghazals : بچشم زار ما کوئی زبو جان میشود پیدا

(112)

کلیات اشرف

(P.)

Complete poetical works of Myrzá Moḥammad Sa'yid *Ashraf* of Mázanderán (of Ispahán?) a son of Mollá Moḥammad Čáni', who is the author of a commentary on the Káfíyah. This witty and amusing poet was by his mother the grandson of Moḥammad Taqyy Majlisý. He came to India and was appointed to instruct Zéb alnisá Bégam. After he had visited his native country he returned to India and found a patron in a son of Bahádur Sháh who fell at Paṭna in battle. Ashraf died at Monghyr on his way to Makkah at an advanced age, his descendants are still in Bengal. Abú T'alib, from whom this notice has been taken, has seen about 4000 verses of his. (See also pp. 110, 118.)

Contents : Qačydahs, (one is in praise of the poet Čáyib) 180 pp. 17 lines, in another copy are 159 pp. 20 lines.

Bg. نیست جز دام خدا مطاع دیوان ثنا (بقا)  
مطلعی نیست بعالم به ارین نام خدا

Ghazals 110 pp. 17 lines; Rubá'ys 102 pp. Mažla's 22 pp. Beginning of Ghazals :

جزئی و ولی بحق راه مدان خدای را از در معرفت درآ عالم کبریای را

A Mathnawý on Fate and Predestination *نظام* in imitation of a Mathnawý of Mohámmad Quly *Salym* which has the same title, and some other short Mathnawies.

Beginning *شذیدم روزی از روشن روانی*

Tópkhánah, a good copy, there is another copy in the same collection which contains about 100 pp. 17 lines of Mafla's in alphabetical order, preceded by a Qaḡdah which begins :

نوبهار آمد که باید گرمی بازار گل      شعله آتش دماند چون درخت نار گل

After the Mafla's follow several Mathnawies, the first, 38 pp. 15 bayts, begins : *دلآمزده نادت که نوروز شد      چو می نوی گل عشرت اندوز شد* :

The other Mathnawies fill about 100 pp. 166 lines. One copy of this Dywán in the Faraḥ-bakhsh has a short preface, it begins :

*چه شکر کویمش انرا که واهب الذممت*

There is also a copy in the Móty Makall and one in the Asiatic Society, No. 1155, Qaḡdahs 198 pp. 14 bayts not alphabetically arranged, Ghazals alphabetically arranged, and Fards and Rubá'ys, 112 pp.

(113)

دیوان اشرف

(P.)

The Dywán of Darwysz Ashraf who flourished under Baysongor's son (see p. 71 *suprà*.)

Contents: three short Qaḡdahs on the *tawḡyd*, Ghazals 200 pp. of 10 bayts and a few Qit'ahs. Beginning of Ghazals :

*سعی کن باشد که باشی اشفا      لیس للانسان الا ما سعی*

Faraḥ-bakhsh, a splendid copy ; my own collection a very beautiful MS. of some age.

## (114) معدن فیض تصنیف اشرف (P.)

The Mines of Grace being a Mathnawý by *Mohammad Hasan b. Sháh Mohammad Zamán Iláhábády* whose takhalluṣ is Ashraf. He is probably now, 1852, alive.

The poem treats on morals and religion. Beginning

وصف تو یا رب نباشد حد کس تو بان وصفی که خود گفتی و بس

Lithographed, Lucnow or Cawnpore, 1266, 64 pp. 27 lines, two bayts in a line.

## (115) دیوان آشوب (P.)

The Dywán of *Mohammad-bakhsh A'shúb*, who flourished in Oudh during the reign of *Aṣaf aldawlah*, A. H. 1188 to 1212.

Contents: an introductory *Qaṣydah* of 78 bayts; Ghazals about 100 pp. 28 lines, *Rubá'ys* and panegyrics on *Aṣaf aldawlah* and the "late" *Shujá' aldawlah* (died in 1188) 22 pp. of 26 lines. Beginning of the Dywán.

گل چمنستان عشق سیفہ خیدبان او ناله بیتاب شوق سرو خرامان او

*Tópkhárah*, a fair copy; in the same collection is an incomplete copy of selections from *A'shúb's* Dywán which begins:

کز زمین بی سپریا چرخ والا ئیم ما کرد و از نقش قدرتهای مولائیم ما

## (116) دیوان اسیر (P.)

Dywán of *Myrzá Jalál Asyr*, of *Ispahán*, a pupil of *Facyhy Herawy*. He was a great drunkard and composed most of his verses in a state of intoxication. They were written down by an attendant who made many mistakes,

and hence his *Dywán* has in some places very little meaning. This is probably the cause why it is so popular in India. He was in high favour with *Sháh 'abbás* and married a relation of his. He died in 1040 or 1049. *Arzú* says that his complete works contain 20,000 verses, *Abú T'álíb* has seen 8000 verses; (see pp. 109, 117, 149.)

Contents: *Qačydahs* in one copy 112 pp. of 15 lines, in another 56 pp. 36 lines, the beginning differs. *Mathnawies* and *Tarjy'bands* 15 pp. 18 lines in another copy 16 pp. 36 lines. *Ghazals* in the fullest copy 500 pp. 14 bayts. Beginning of *Ghazals*:

ای کلمش از بهار خیال تو سینه ۛ برگ گل از طراوت نامت سفینه ۛ

*Móty Mažall* and *Tópkhánah*, several copies. *As. Soc.* No. 683, copied in 1112, and No. 737, the latter copy contains merely the *Ghazals* and *Rubá'ys*.

(117)

عطای نامه

(P.)

The *Ghazals* of *Shaykh Sháh Mohámmad 'atáy Qá-núngúy* of the *Parganah* of *Sándy*.

The *Ghazals* rhyme all in *l*, and the first word of each verse of the same *Ghazal* commences with the same letter, and they are arranged according to this letter, there being two *Ghazals* for every letter of the alphabet—in all 60 *Ghazals*. Beginning

ای در عراق از عارض رنگن تو شد گل خجالت زده کائل مشکین تو سنبدل

Lithographed, *Lucnow*, *Mohammady Press*, 1263, 24 pp. with a few marginal notes.



(118) (P.) کلیات اثر

The complete poetical works of Akhónd Shafy'áiyi *Athar* of Shyráz, (see pp. 117, 149). He was a pupil of Myrzá Hádiy Qalandar the father of 'olwy Khán, he spent the greater part of his life at Ispahán and never visited India. The date of his death which happened at Lár is recorded in the following verse :

سال وفاتش جو خواستم ز اثر گفت کرد وداع از جهان معلم ثادی

Wálîh estimates his *Dywán* to 10,000 verses, and Abú Talib to 8000. *Arzú* praises particularly his panegyries on the Nawáb *Haydar alzamán* and his satire on Najaf Quly Khán the Çadr alçodúr of Persia. It appears from the following chronogram that he collected his *Dywán* in 1106. بهر تاریخ رقم نرد اثر گهر صلب شهنشاه زمان

Contents: *Qacydáhs* chiefly in praise of the Imáms, of *Táhir Wahyd*, and some obscure persons; and a few *Qit'ahs* and chronograms, 110 pp. 15 bayts in a page. Bg.

شرح مجموعه صنع نو دارد پایان یک رباعیست ترکیب عنایرانسان

Ghazals 60 pp. 13 verses in a page. Beginning

بکش نوادی افتادگی تن خود را چو زربخاک نهان سار دشمن خود را

Rubá'ys, Tarjy'bands, and at the end a satire 20 pp.

Móty Mažall, two copies Svo. very splendid. Tópkhánah, 102 pp. 13 lines.

## (119) دیوان اطهر فارسی (P.)

Dywán of Athar. He says in a preface in prose (8 pages of 13 lines) that his name is Athar Khán b. Amyr Nitzám aldyn Radhawý, that his home was Bokhárá, and that he came to India under 'álamgyr, where he collected his poems into a Dywán.

Contents: three Qačydahs rhyming in م, ی and ن, in all about 144 bayts. Beginning

زهستي پاک کن دل را که انوار لقا بینی  
پس انگه چشم را بر هر چه بکشی خدا بینی

Ghazals 55 pp. of 22 bayts; Rubá'ys 8 pp. Beginning of Ghazals.

چنان دارند شوق وصل بسم الله عنوانها  
که در پرواز آیند از دربال جلد دیوانها

Tópkhánah, a fair copy.

## (120) دیوان اثیر (P.)

The Dywán of Athyr aldyn Moḥammad Akhsykaty, whose takhalluṣ is Athyr. Akhsykat is a place in the district of Farghánah in which he was born. He made his studies at Balkh and Herát and spent the greater part of his life in the 'iráq and Adzarbáyján at the court of the Átabuks and stood in high favour with Arslán Sháh b. Toghril, Ilduguz and Qizil Arslán. His success was the cause of much jealousy, and Mujyr, Baylaqány who was in the service of Moḥammad Átabuk, the brother of Qizil Arslán, wrote satyres against him, to which he replied. Towards the end of his days he took Najm

aldyn Kobra as his spiritual guide and retired from the world. He went from Adzarbáyján to Khalkhál and died there in 608. His poems are considered nearly equal to those of Anwary and Kháqány, yet Taqyy Káshy says, he had much difficulty in finding a copy of his Dywán, his poems being not much read. It contained about 10,000 verses. (Taqyy Káshy, No. 27; Dawlatsháh 2, 18; Mohammad 'awfy, folio 125; *A'tishkadah* p. 424; Khoshgú I. No. 120.)

The Dywán contains Qaṣydahs and a few Qit'ahs, Rubá'ys, &c. most of them in praise of Sháh Arslán Toghril whose name occurs in the following verse :

بفراخت رایست حق بر تافت روی باطل  
النب ارسلان ثانی شاه ارسلان طغرل

The following Tetrastich contains the poet's name :

آنم که حسد برده بر امروز دیم جانم خردم دلم ندانم که چیم  
چون پرسیدی با تو بگویم که کیم سلطان سخن اسیر ائیر اخسیکتیم  
جهانرا هم جهان بانیست پیدا بین و پنهان دان Bg.  
که زیر گنبد نیلی بدید آورد چار ارکان

Móty Makall, a beautiful copy, 104 pp. of 14 lines

(121) دیوان فرید الدین عطار (P.)

The Dywán of Faryd aldyn 'attár. His name was Abú Hāmid (or Abú Talib) Mohammad and he was a son of Abú Bakr Ibráhyim, a respectable druggist of Shadyákh not far from Nayshápúr, he is therefore called Nayshápúry. He was born in 513, in a village called Kedken, during the reign of Sinjar. First he followed the profession of his father and hence his takhalluṣ 'attár, the druggist. He informs us in his Gul Khosraw that

he gave way to his predilection for poetry notwithstanding the admonition of his friends, and neglected the study of medicine. He commenced two of his best mystical works whilst he was still a druggist, but apparently before he had completed them he left his shop and turned a religious mendicant.

مصیبت نامه کاشوب جهانست الهی نامه کاسرار نهانست  
 بدارو خانه کردم هر دو آغاز چه گویم زود رستم زان آن باز

These two verses upset the silly story of his sudden conversion related by Dawlat-sháh, and the account of the disgusting love adventure which we find in Táqyy Káshy. He took Rokn aldyn Akáf as his spiritual guide, and after some time he made the pilgrimage with him to Makkah. In the course of his life, he became personally acquainted with most Çúfies of his age and collected four hundred volumes of works on mystical theology which he diligently studied, and he became thereby one of the most copious and profound Çufy-writers. He was put to death during the carnage of the Tatars of Chengyz Khán, in 627, at the advanced age of 114 lunar years, of which he spent 29 at Nayshápúr and 85 at Shádyákh. According to some authors, he died earlier.

After 'attár's death, says Sir G. Ouseley, an eminent Çúfy was asked, to whom he ascribed the more profound knowledge of the Çúfy doctrine, Jalál aldyn Rúmy or Faryd aldyn 'attár; he answered, "The former like an eagle flew to the height of perfection in the twinkling of an eye; the latter reached the same summit, but was crawling slowly and perseveringly, like an ant."

Dawlat-sháh says that out of forty, there were at his time twelve Mathnawies of Faryd aldyn extant, the re-

maining having been lost. This catalogue contains a description of twenty-two of his works including his biography of saints and besides, we find mention of the following :

مفتاح الفتوح mentioned by Ouseley and Stewart, *Catalogue* p. 60 ; both these authors have seen it.

لسان الغیب mentioned by the same.

Bír-námah mentioned by Stewart. Hammer writes Pir-námah, I suppose they mean the بیسر نامه

Kent Kunz Mokhfâ (?) mentioned by Stewart.

Mansúr-námah and Aúsat-námah mentioned by the same.

شرح قلوب اخوان الصفا and سیاه نامه , ولد نامه , حیدر نامه mentioned by Khoshgú, the last named work is supposed to be in prose.

Contents : Qačydahs 39 pages of 34 bayts : Bg.

سبحان خالقى كه صفاتش زكبريا برخاك عجز مى كنند عقل انبيا

Ghazals 228 pages of 32 bayts. Beginning

كفتم اندر محنت و خواري مرا چون به بيدي نيز بگذاري مرا

Móty Mahall, a magnificent copy ; As. Soc. No. 459 about 459 pp. of 16 lines, a good copy ; *Ibidem* No. 1338 about 330 pp. of 17 lines, this copy contains more poems, particularly Rubá'ys, than any other, and the Ghazals are not alphabetically arranged, in the commencement a few pages are wanting, the same volume contains most other poems of 'attár, it was written in 1006.

(122) حقایق الجواهر (P.)

Perhaps the correct title is جواهر الحقایق but it is twice written as above in the manuscript. The author is Faryd aldyn 'attár, who uses here the takhalluṣ of Faryd and

Faryd aldyn. It consists of Qacydahs and Tarjy'-bands, which with the exception of the first six, are alphabetically arranged, and treat on the Tawhýd. Dawlat-sháh states that several commentaries have been written on these poems, and that one of the commentators was Sayyid 'izz aldyn Ámoly. Beginning

ای خدائی سرهرانسان توئی کاشف راز حقایق جان توئی

As. Soc. 1409, 265 pp. 11 lines.

(123)

بی سرنامه

(P.)

The headless book, a short poem on theosophy and mystical love, by Faryd aldyn 'attár. Beginning

من بغیر تو نبینم در جهان قادرا پرور دگارا جاودان

As. Soc. No. 1338, on the margin 9 pp. of 20 lines; Tópkhánah, 16 pp. 13 bayts, this copy begins with the following verse which is on the fourth page of the Society's copy, and as it has nevertheless about 200 verses, the Society's copy must be incomplete at the end.

سربسرها نامه را پیدا کنم عاشقانرا در جهان شیدا کنم

(124)

مصیبت نامه

(P.)

The book of Accidents or Misfortune, by the same poet. The title is contained in the following verse:

در مصیبت ساختم همدگامه من نام این کردم مصیبت نامه من

In Hájy Khalyfah No. 4235, this poem has the name of جوابنامه. A copy in the library of Upsala is inscribed بزعمه نامه (see Tornberg, *Cat. Bibl. Ups.* p. 100).

In forty chapters the poet brings the Wanderer before, 1, Gabriel; 2, Michael; 3, Israphael; 4, 'izra'yl; 5, The

great throne of God; 6, The throne; 7, The footstool of God; 8, The tablet of fate; 9, The pen (with which fate is written); 10, Paradise; 11, Hell; 12, Heaven; 13, Sun; 14, Plants; 15, Wild beasts; 16, Birds; 17, Quadrupeds; 18, Satan; 19, The Jinn; 20, Man; 21, Adam; 22, Water; 23, Earth; 24, Mountains; 25, Sea; 26, Minerals; 27, Moon; 28, Fire; 29, Wind; 30, Noah; 31, Abraham; 32, Moses; 33, David; 34, Jesus, 35, Moḥammad; 36, The Senses; 37, Imagination; 38, Understanding; 39, Heart; 40, Mind; and after this pilgrimage he comes to the knowledge of his ownself در دیدن خود. The poet explains his notions on the above subjects mostly metaphorically by the means of legends of saints, and parables. Beginning

حمد پاک از جان پاک آن پاک را کو خلافت داد مشیت خاک را

Tópkhánah, 350 pp. of 20 verses; Móty Maḥall 154 pp. 50 verses. As. Soc. No. 1400 about 260 pp. 25 lines, an elegant but incorrect copy, written in A. H. 1000; As. Soc. No. 1338, on the margin about 350 pp. of 20 bayts. The copies of this and most other works of 'attár differ essentially from each other, the Moḡybat-námah in No. 1338, contains several stories which in other copies form part of the Mantiq alṭayr.

(125)

اسرار الشهود

(P.)

Mysteries of Extatic Moments, a mystical poem by the same author. It begins:

هست بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم مصحف آيات اسرار قدیم

Tópkhánah, Svo. about 200 pp. of 15 lines, at the end is a chronogram containing the date when this copy was made:

چون بلطف مخزن اسرار حق سلطان دین  
شیخ عطار آنکه اندر بزم وحدت یافت بار

از برای یادگار این نسخه را کردم رقم سال او جستم ز عقل دور بین انجام کار  
کاتب عقل از پی تحریر تاریخش زلف زد رقم آخر که اسرار الشهود یادگار

(126) جواهر الذات (P.)

The Essence of Existence, that is to say, the principle of life or the soul, a poem by Faryd aldyn 'attár.

This Mathnawý resembles a litany; sometimes more than fifty verses begin with the same words, as for instance :

خدا را یافتم چون راه ببردم	ز نام و ننگ خود بینی بمردم
خدا را یافتم در جان حقیقت	که بسپردم شریعت در طریقت
خدا را یافتم در جوهر جان	حقیقت باز دیدم روی جانان
خدا را یافتم جمله خدا بود	چو بود من ز بود من جدا بود
خدا را یافتم در لا مکان باز	چو دیدم عشق جانان در مکان باز
خدا را یافتم در اصل موجود	نظر کردم حقیقت جمله او بود

This poem, it would appear from a postscript to the Asiatic Society's copy No. 370, is divided into three daftars or books, and resembles in its contents the *Hadyqah* or the Mathnawý of Mawlawy Rúmy. The author states that it is similar to the *Ushtar-námah* and *Iláhy-námah*, but superior to both. Beginning of the first daftar :

بنام آنکه نور جسم و جان است خدای آشکارا و نهان است

Beginning of 2nd daftar :

تعالی الله از آن دیدار پر نور که در ذرات عالم گشته مشهور

As. Soc. No. 370, this copy contains two daftars, the first 244 pp. of 50 bayts, and the second 232 pp. of 50 bayts, but it is defective at the end; *Ibidem* Nos. 1373 and 1338, both these MSS. contain only the commencement.



(127) (P.) اشترنامه

The Ushtar book, by Faryd aldyn 'attár. This poem does not contain a history of Ushtar, as might be inferred from the title, but it treats on theosophy, and is very much in the style of Jawhar aldzá, for instance towards the end there are no less than 153 verses which begin with the words ای وصلت. Beginning

ابتدا بر نام حی لایزال      صانع اشیا بداع جمال

As. Soc. No. 771, 866 pp. of 12 lines, an inferior copy written in 1180.

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(128) (P.) خسرو نامه

The Khosraw-book or Royal book, it is a romantic epos, recording the Love adventures of Gul and Hormoz by Faryd aldyn 'attár. The title of the work is contained in the following verse :

بذام خسرو روی زمین را      نبادم نام خسرو نام این را

Beginning      بذام آنکه جان داد و جهان ساخت

زمین را جفت طاق آسمان ساخت

As. Soc. 1338, 426 pp. of 19 lines, this codex was written in 1006.

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(129) (P.) گل خسرو

The Loves of Gul and Khosraw, by Faryd aldyn 'attár. This is an abridged version, or abstract, of the preceding Mathuawy. He mentions in the introduction, several of his former works, viz. the Jawáhir-námah (*sic*), Mucybat-

námah, Iláhy-námah, Asrár-námah, Mokhtár-námah, Mantíq al'ayr and Khosraw-námah. Beginning

بنام آنكه گنج جسم و جان ساخت طلسم گنج جان هردو جهان ساخت

As. Soc No. 1338, 136 pp. 20 bayts.

(130) منتخب حديقه (P.)

Selections from the *Hadyqah* of Sanáy, by Faryd aldyn 'attár. Beginning and preface, in which he says that these are selections from selections

ذات حق را سزد باستحقاق	حمد و شكر و ثنا على الاطلاق
كرده بود از حديقه منتخبى	پيش از اين داعى از بے سببى
روزي از منتخب مطالعه كرد	دوستى در كمال سيمت فرد
انتخابى كه مغز مغز بود	گفت زين انتخاب نغز بود
وزوي اين مختصر برون آورد	خاطر ان التماس اجابت كرد
عدد اين هزار و يك (؟) ابیات	هست برونق اسم ذات صفات

Moty Mahall, 122 pp. of 15 lines.

(131) مظهر العجائب (P.)

The Exhibition of Curiosities, a poem by Faryd aldyn 'attár.

This Mathnawiy is in the style of the *Hadyqah*. The poet gives us the following account of his former productions :

مظهر سر عجائب آمده	اين كتابم از غرائب آمده
مرهمى ماددى برين دلهاى ريش	اى تو گشته از عجايبهاى خویش
جوهر ذاتم بيار و ده به پيش	گر از ين مرهم بيايى كام خویش
تا شود سر عدايت پيش بين	انچه ازوى بشنوي در خویش بين
همچو اشتر نامه مستي كرده است	جوهر ذاتم عجائب بوده است

گرتواز مرغ حقائق پی بری      منطق الطیرم بخوان تابشجوی  
 مرغ عطار از زبان حق شنید      لاجرم اغیار زیشان حق برید  
 چونکه حق بشناختی سرش بدین      تا شود این دید تو عین الیقین  
 روتواز سرو لایت گوش کن      و انگهی جام نبوت نوش کن  
 گرتواز جام نبوت می خوری      هرگز از راه ولایت کی روی  
 رو مصیبت نامه را از سر بخوان      تا شود حاصل ترا مقصود جان  
 گرتواز خسرو یکی گل خواستی      بابل مسکین خود بگذاشتی  
 خسروت سلطان گل رخسار او      بابل بیدل چه داند کار او  
 کار خود با او گذار و دار پاس      زان که داری ملک معنی بیقیاس  
 گر الهی نامه را داری بگوش      جام وحدت را بگیر و نوش  
 گرتو پدم را بیابنی در جهان      رو عزیزش دار همچو جان جان  
 تا بیابنی عزت دنیا و دین      و انگهی بر تخت سلطانی نشین  
 رو بدتر اولیا مشغول شو      و انگهی با تذکره مقبول شو  
 آفرین جان آفرین بر جان بجان      زآنکه هست او اشکارا در نهان Bg.

As. Soc. No. 263, near 200 pp. of 44 bayts, with pictures, written in 1186.

(132)

منطق الطیر

(P.)

Speeches of Birds, a Mathnaw by Faryd aldyn 'attār who composed it in 583 or 580. It is divided into 30 sections مقاله, and contains apologues, in most of which birds are introduced as speaking.

Bg. آفرین جان آفرین پاکرا آنکه جان بخشید زایمان خاکرا

Copies are frequent; there are several in the Mótý Mahall, Tópkhánah, and As. Soc. No. 776, 1338; Private collection, 396 pp. 11 lines, the poem has in all about 4000 verses. A very full analysis of it is in Hammer's *Gesch. d. schoenen Redek. Pers.* p. 112.

## (133) بلبل نامه (P.)

The Book of the Nightingale, an apologue in which the love of the nightingale to the rose is described. It is very much in the style of the *Mantiq al-tayr*.

Bg. قلم بردار و راز دل عیان کن سر آثار بنام غیب‌دان کن

As. Soc. No. 1338, on the margin, 41 pp. of 20 lines.

## (134) وصلت نامه (P.)

The Book of Union, by Faryd al-dyn 'attár. He says with regard to the title:

نام این کردم بوصولت نامه من از آنکه وصلت دیده ام از خویشتن

He explains the wisdom of God in expelling Adam from Paradise and in bringing him by the removal from his divine presence, to the knowledge of himself and the love of God. Like the other works of 'attár it consists chiefly of apologues.

Bg. ابتدا اول بنام کردگار خالق هفت و شش و پنچ و چهار

Tôp-khánah, 50 pp. 30 bayts, As. Soc. No. 1338, on the margin, 75 pp. of 20 bayts.

## (135) پند نامه فرید الدین عطار (P.)

The Book of Councils of Faryd al-dyn 'attár. It is also called, according to Hammer-Purgstall, وصیت نامه but this is probably a mistake for وصلت نامه Bg.

حمد بیلحد مر خدای پاک را      آنکه ایمان داد مشیت خاک را

Lithographed at Lucnow, Mojtabáy press. 1264, 30 pp. the margin covered with text. It is remarkable that the first verse in Sacy's edition, Paris 1819, and in Hindley's edition, London 1809, should contain a palpably wrong reading viz. *حمد بیلحد آن خدی پاک را*.

(136) *خیاط نامه* (P.)

The Book of Transition, by Faryd aldyn 'attár. The name of the poem occurs in the following verse :

چو بر کاغذ نهادم نوک خامه      نوشتم نام این خیاط نامه

It is divided into ten chapters فصل and treats on intellect, praise of knowledge, praise of meekness, gratitude, blame of stupidity, blame of envy, stinginess بختل, avarice حرص, causes of pride. Beginning

بدام آنکه هستی زو نشان یافتم      نفوس ناطقه زو نور جان یافتم

As. Soc. No. 1063, 12mo. 63 pp. of 14 lines.

(137) *کنز الحقایق* (P.)

Treasury of Verities, by Faryd aldyn 'attár. The author explains first the object of the religious duties : purification, prayer, fasts, pilgrimage and holy warfare, then he enters on the excellency of the soul, on the history of Mançúr, the mission of Christ and of Mahdiy, &c.

Beginning بدام آنکه اول کرد و آخر بدام آنکه ناطق کرد و ظاهر

As. Soc. No. 1338, 38 pp. of 20 bayts, the copy is defective at the end.

(138)

هفت وادي

(P.)

The Seven Valleys or Stages in the life of a gnostic ; every chapter begins with a verse like this :

بعد ازین وادي عشق آید پدید

The stages which I have observed mentioned are عشق, فقر, حیرت, توحید, استغنا, معرفت. The first seven verses are the same as in the Mucybat-námah, and the last verse it has in common with the Asrár-námah :

شوخي و بی شرمي مادرگذار شوخي ما پیش چشم ما میار

As. Soc. No. 1338, 34 pp. 19 lines. After this follows in this copy a fragment of a poem 11 pp. 19 lines of 'aẓẓār inscribed مآلات. The first 12 verses are the same as in the هفت وادي. Then follows the verse :

عقل در سوداي او حیران نماد جان زعجز انگشت در دندان بماند

(139)

الهي نامه

(P.)

The Divine Book, by Faryd aldyn 'attár.

The poem is divided into 22 chapters مآله and contains the story of a Khalyfah who had six sons, he requested them freely to acquaint him with all their wishes and promised to satisfy them. They did so and the first son asked for a pretty woman, and three of his brothers supported him and expressed a similar wish, the two others wished to be acquainted with the mysteries of sorcery.

The father shows them the vanity of their wishes in parables. Beginning

بنام آنکه ملکش بی زوالست    بوصفش عقل صاحب نطق لال است

Tópkhánah, a good copy; As. Soc. No. 1400, 260 pp. 25 lines: *Ibidem* No. 1338. In the Lucnow copy the "hamd" which is very long is omitted and it begins:

الهی نامه را آغاز کردم    در کنج سعادت باز کردم

(140)

اسرار نامه

(P.)

The Book of Mysteries, by Faryd aldyn 'attár. The title occurs in the following verse:

زهی عطار کز بحر معانی    بالماس سخن در میچکانی  
ترا زبید بعالم بار نامه    که بر تو ختم شد اسرار نامه

It treats in 20 chapters مقاله on the high position of man, on the resurrection and judgment, and on the principal virtues to be practised, and vices to be avoided. The subject is illustrated by legends and parables. Bg.

بنام آنکه جانرا نور دین داد    خرد را در خدا دانی یقین داد

Móty Mahall, 68 pp. of 50 lines; As. Soc. No. 1400, 154 pp. 25 bayts; *Ibidem* No. 1338, on the margin about 200 pp. 20 lines; *Ibidem* No. 274 a fair copy.

(141)

دیوان عظیم

(P.)

The Dywán of 'atzym. Sarkhosh (see p. 113 *suprà*) calls him 'atzymá and Wálih 'atzymáiy, but his takhal-

luç is uniformly spelled 'atzym in the Dywán, thus in the very Ghazal from which Sarkhosh takes a verse :

مدشور سرفرازي دارين را عظيم برنام ما نوشته منصور داده اند

The age when he flourished is fixed by several chronograms which occur in the Dywán for 1068, 1069, 1074, &c. He was a son of Mollá Qaydy, who was a nephew of Mollá Natzyry. He came to India, says Wálih, and received a high appointment at Lahór from Sháhjahán. In making this statement Wálih confounds him with Aqá 'atzymá. 'Atzym of Nayshapúr wrote his Dywán in his native country and not in India, and he sung the praises of Bayram 'alyy Khán of Khorásán and Moham-mad Ibráhyim, to whom he gives the title of Khán b. Khán and not the praises of Sháhjahán :

Contents: Qacydahs and Tarjy'bands 95 pp. 14 or 15 bayts. Beginning

اي زبسم الله كل برفوق فرقان ريخته شكر الحمد از آن درگام انسان ريخته

Ghazals 108 pp. and a few Rubá'ys. Beginning

اي عشق تن ما زتو شد جان تو از ما ما از تو شدیم آخر و ديوان و تو از ما

A Mathnawý called فوز عظيم it treats on the *Physica* of Moham-madan Philosophy, viz.: the first logos العقل الاول, the genesis of plants, animals, man, also on morals, mystical love, &c. about 200 pp. Beginning

دارم سر حمد حق تعالى ام لانا انسان ماتمنى

At the end is a small essay in flowery prose and two short Mathnawies.

As. Soc. No. 714, a good copy.



(142)

ديوان اوحدي

(P.)

The Dywán of Awḥady. There were two contemporary poets who had this takhalluṣ, both of whom were ʿÚfíes, and they are confounded with each other in most Tadz-kirahs.

The name of the elder of them is Awḥad aldyn Hámíd Kirmány. He was a pupil of Rokn aldyn and a friend of Moḥiyy aldyn al'araby, who mentions him in his *Fotúḥát*. The disgusting practices which he introduced among the Darwyses, will be described in another chapter. He is according to all accounts the author of the مصباح الأندلس. According to Khóshgú, No. 53, his takhalluṣ was Awḥad and not Awḥady and he died in A. H. 536. This date however is a glaring mistake, for Moḥyy aldyn his contemporary died in A. H. 638. It is likely that he died in A. H. 697. This is the date mentioned in the *Nafá'yis al-máthir*.

Awḥady the younger was a pupil of the preceding and it is in his honor that he assumed this takhalluṣ. He first had that of ʿÚfy. His name was Rokn aldyn Ispahány or, according to others, Marághy. He was a friend and contemporary of Sa'dy, and died, according to most Tadz-kirahs, in A. H. 697, five years after he had completed the Jáme Jam. According to Jány *Nafahát alums* No. 568 and the *Nafá'yis al-máthir* and the *Habyb alsiyar* III. folio, 543, he completed this poem in A. H. 733 and died at Marághah in 738. They support their statement by two very strong facts. The date of his death they say is engraved on his tomb-stone at Marághah and the date of the composition of his Jáme Jam is recorded in the following verse of Awḥady himself:

چون ز تاریخ سرگرفتم فال هفتصد رفته بود و سی و سه سال

It is clear that those biographers who place his death in A. H. 697 confound him with Awḥad aldyn Kirmány. This blunder seems to have originated with Dawlat-sháh. He devotes only one article to both poets, and says at the end that Awḥady died in A. H. 697, under Maḥmúd Gházán Khán, and that he is buried at Ispahán and that the pious perform pilgrimages to his tomb. There is no doubt that he means the tomb of Awḥad aldyn Kirmány, but later authors have taken it to apply to Awḥady Ispahány.

It is difficult to say whether this Dywán is by Awḥad aldyn Kirmány or by Awḥady Ispahány. I have unfortunately neglected to see whether the takhalluṣ of the author is Awḥad or Awḥady, I think however the latter is the case. It begins with a Mathnawý entitled مفتاح الارواح "the key of spirits" in the metre :

مُعَقَّوْنَ مَفَاعِلَ فَعَوْنَ      مَعْفُولِ مَفَاعِلَ فَعُولِ

It fills 66 pp. of 13 lines. The end is wanting. The initial line is

چون غره صبح گشت غرا      شد طره اسمان مطرا

Jámy quotes the conclusion of the Mathnawý of Awḥad aldyn Kirmány which has the title مصباح الارواح, and it appears that it is in the same metre. It is not unlikely that مفتاح الارواح is a mistake for مصباح الارواح, and that this poem is by Awḥad aldyn Kirmány.

After this Mathnawý follow Qaṣydahs, the beginning of which is wanting and then Ghazals. The Ghazals fill 152 pp. of 13 lines and begin :

ای غم عشق تو یار و غار ما      جز غمت خود کس نزیبید یار ما

In the *Atishkadah* p. 75, in the biography of the

younger *Awḥady* the following verses are quoted which I found in this *Dywán* :

شریعی ده که کم کند جوشش      داروی ده که به شود بیمار  
چيست این فاله و فغان در شهر      چيست این شور و فتنه در بازار  
همه در جستجو و ان فارغ      همه در گفتگو و ان بیزار  
راه بسیار شد مرنجان خر      دزد همراه شد میفکن بار

The *Qaṣydah* in which these verses occur is also ascribed to the younger *Awḥady* by *Jámy*, No. 568. It is therefore clear that this MS. contains poems both of the elder and younger *Awḥady*, the *Mathnawý* being by the former and the *Qaṣydahs* and *Ghazals* by the latter, who according to *Dawlat-sháh* has written 10,000 verses and according to *Taqyy Káshy* 14,000. His poems were much sung by *Darwyses*.

*Móty Mazál*, carefully written in 1018, in the middle defective, and containing to all appearance merely selections.

(143)

جام جم

(P.)

The *Mirror of Jamshyd*, a mystical poem by the younger *Awḥady*, composed in 733, in imitation of the *Hadyqah* of *Sanáy*. This *Mathnawý* was so much valued, that no less than 400 copies of it were taken at *Ispahán* within one month after it had been composed.

Beginning قل هو الله امرؤ قد قال من له الحمد دايماً متوال

He describes the plan of his work in the following verses, which however are not consecutive.

نامہ اولیا است این نامہ      مبراورا بشهر و ہنگامہ  
سخن مبداء و معاش و معاد      اندرین چند بیت کردم یاد

قسمتی راست کردمش بسه دور	تا نپوشنده بر نباشد جور
دور اول نشاط بخشد ونور	کند از دیده خواب غفلت دور
اندر اید سرت بگفت و بگوی	عالمی دیگرست نماید روی
دویمین دور شیر گیر کند	در فنون هنر بصیر کند
راه یابی باز مایشها	پرده برخیزد از نمایشها
در سیوم دور چون کنی نوشتش	بنماید نهان را پوشش
روح را قوت شباب دهد	سر آرز و امل بخواب دهد

Móty Mahall, 190 pp. 22 lines: Farah-bakhsh 350 pp. 15 lines.  
As. Soc. No. 743, a fine old copy.

(144)

هفت اختر

(P.)

The Seven Planets, a poem containing the story of Bahrám Sháh, by 'ayshy, composed in 1070. The title, name of author, date and number of verses 6,204, are contained in the following lines :

کرد افلاک چون بمهر نظر نام بروی نهاد هفت اختر  
 کرد چون سیر اختران یک یک آفرینها بمن بگفت فلک  
 باره دیگر چو کرد نظاره بارک الله بگفت صد باره  
 باز تاریخ هفت اختر گفت سخن خویقر ز شکر گفت  
 گفت از خوشدلی ز روی نیاز عیشیا برگ گل بحوض انداز  
 عدد بیت نیز کرد شمار شش هزارش بدید دو صد چار

As. Soc. No. 433, more than 200 pp. of 26 bayts, the commencement is wanting.

## (145) انبیا نامه تصنیف عیانی (P.)

A history of the prophets who preceded Moḥammad, in Persian verses, by Abú Isḥāq Ibrāhīm b. 'abd Allah al-Bālih البائه *Hasany* Shabistary whose takhalluṣ was 'ayāny. The date when he wrote is not known, but he probably flourished previous to the eighth century of the Hijrah. Beginning

الهي بدل كاسم از خامه ده نواحي دل از انبيا نامه ده  
زخوان نوال تو كاسم فزاي و ازین انبيا نام نامم فزاي

As. Soc. No. 231, 4to. about 900 pp. of 38 bayts beautifully written, old and correct.

## (146) دیوان آزاد (P.)

The *Dywān* of Myr Gholām 'alyy Āzād (see p. 142.) It contains only Ghazals and in all about 4000 verses.

Beginning برآراز مد بسم الله تیغ خوش مقالي را  
مسخر كن سواد اعظم نازك خيالي را

*Faraḥ-baksh*, large 8vo. about 225 pp. 15 lines.

## (147) مختار نامه (P.)

The History of Mokhtār, in Persian verses, composed by Āzād in 1131. It begins:

بنام خداوند لیل و بهار حدای نهان خالق اشکار

*Faraḥ-baksh*, 400 pp. 34 lines, a fine copy, there are also two copies in the *Moty Maḥall*.

## (148) قصاید و مقطعات تواریخ و فردیات و غیره (P.)

Persian Qačydahs, detached verses and chronograms by  
Azád. Beginning

ای جمالت مقام حیرت ما بر درت حلقه دیده بینا

Tópkhánah, 8vo. about 600 pp. This copy is important for being to all appearance the rough copy of the author. There are places left blank, lines struck out, &c. The chronographs are for A. H. 1139, 40, 41, 43, 45 and 46.

## (149) دیوان عزیز (P.)

Dywán of 'abd al'azyz Khán 'azyz of the Deccan. In one place his name is 'azyz Allah. He is probably identical with the 'azyz of the Deccan, mentioned by Shórish (see p. 210, *suprà*).

Contents: Qačydahs, Ghazals and a few Rubá'ys not alphabetically arranged, 36 pp. Beginning

مرحبا ای طوطی باغ و بهار لایزال  
خوشگوارت باد چون شکر ثنائی ذوالجلال

A prose composition, called گلشن رنگ, only 6 pp. a Mathnawý 7 pp. Ghazals in the Dakhny dialect and a Persian Qačydah.

As. Soc. No. 862 about 70 pp. 17 lines, written in 1167.

## (150) مثنوی عزیز الله زاهدی (P.)

The Mathnawý of 'azyz Allah Záhidy, whose takhaluç was 'azyz, and who wrote this poem in 810. In an introduction in prose, of 7 pp. 12 lines, he gives the following account of his own labour :

در سنه ۸۱۰ در هرات آمدم... تا هزار بیت مایه ساختم... در همه  
 ابیات تجنیس تام رعایت کردم و همه ابیات را ذوالقافیهین گفتم  
 و از تجنیس و ایهام و غیره از صنایع که ممکن بود مرعی داشتم  
 و هیچ بیت را از حال عاشق و معشوق نگذاشتم و چنان ترتیب  
 دادم که اول نامه گفتم پانزده بیت از زبان عاشق و در بیت آخر  
 بطریقه نثر دعا کردم بعد از آن غزلی گفتم پنج بیت بعد از آن سه  
 بیت قطعه بعد از قطعه فردی و بعد دو حکایتی چهارده بیت  
 چون برآورد دل نواز آغاز نامه کرد دل نواز آغاز

*Faraḥ-baksh*, 95 pp. of 11 bayts.

(151)

دیوان ازرقی

(P.)

The *Dywān* of Abú-l-Maḥásin Abú Bakr Zayn aldyn *Azraqy*. He was according to Nitzámy 'orúdh (Chahár *Maqálah*, quoted in the *Kholáṣah* of Taqyy Káshy) a native of Herát and a son of Isma'yl Warráq, who was of Marw. He introduced himself into the society and confidence of the Seljúqy prince Toghán-sháh I. the seat of whose government was Nayshápúr by the composition of a most obscene book entitled *Alfyah Shalfyyah* الفیه شلفیه which he illustrated with pictures. From the description which Hájy Khalyfah Nos. 1153 and 1615, and Jámy, *Baháristan* edit. Schlechta-Wssehrd p. 88 give of it, it appears to have been a version of the *Kók-shashter*, to be mentioned hereafter. *Azraqy* is also the author of the book *Sindbád* سندباد and of several other works, which he dedicated to his patron. Taqyy Káshy says that the copy of his *Dywān* which he saw, did not contain more than two thousand verses. He died at Herát in A. H. 527. (*Mohammad 'awfy* 10, 2; *Kholá-*

(*çah* No. 9; Dawlatsháh 2, 1; Hammer p. 129.) This *Dywán* contains merely *Qačydahs*, in all about 1800 verses.

Beginning چه موجب ایدکه هرساعت زوی این نیلگون دریا  
زمین را سایبان گردد به پیش گنبد خضرا

Móty Mažall a good copy in folio, 44 pp. of 17 lines; private collection 14 pp. of 17 bayts. This copy does not contain the *Qačydah* with which the other copy commences, but it contains the *Rúba'y* quoted by Dawlat-sháh.

Beginning

زبور قبه زوین ائینه نمثال زمین نغمه فرو پوشد آتشین سربال

(152)

دیوان بدر چاچ

(P.)

The *Dywán* of Badr aldyn (Khoshgú writes Fakhr aldyn) Moḥammad Cháchy who is usually called Badre Chách, that is to say the full moon of Chách, or the Badr aldyn of Chách. Chách is the ancient name of the Tashkand, the birth-place of the poet. Attracted by the liberality of Sultán Moḥammad Sháh, a son of Toghlug, he came to India and spent the greater part of his life at his court, and composed many *Dywáns* in his praise. In his *Dywán* occurs the date 745 in the following verse:

بسال دولت شه بود غره شعبان که سوی مملکت دیوگیر شد فرمان

Khoshgú identifies him erroneously with Badr aldyn Jáarmy, who died in 686.

Contents: *Qačydahs* in praise of God, in praise of his patron, and in praise of Dilly, &c. at the end are a few *Qif'ahs*.

Beginning حمد آن سلطان عالم را که عالم پرور است  
آفس اود راه ایمان انس و جان را رهبر است



Lithographed at Lucnow, *Mohammady press*, 1261, 108 pp. edited by Lāla Badry Náth and Hádiy 'alyy with háshiyah and at the end a vocabulary of difficult words and phrases. MS. copies are not rare, there are several at Lucnow : also *Asiat. Soc.* No. 763.

(P.) حملة حیدری تصنیف محمد رفیع خان باذل (153)

The Lion's Attack, being a Mathnawý, by *Mohammad Rafy' Khán* whose takhalluḡ is Bádzil. He was a descendant of Ja'far Sarónd Mashhady. Wálih says that he was born at Mashhad, but Ārzú, who knew him personally, informs us, that his father or grandfather came from Mashhad to India, and that Bádzil was a native of Dilly. He was commandant of the fort of Gwályár, and when he lost his appointment on the death of 'álamgyr he lived in retirement at Dilly, where he died in 1123, the chronogram on his death is *جا مهر عالی بچندش داد*. Besides this poem, he left a *Dywán* (see pp. 110, 140).

This epos which consists of 40,000 verses and is not much shorter than the *Sháh-námah* is a rhymed version of the *Ma'árij alnobúwat*, and contains the biography of the prophet and of his son-in-law 'alyy; the author completed it in 1119, after he had been engaged in it for fifty years.

Beginning

بنام خداوند بسیار بخش خرد بخش و دین بخش و دینار بخش

Lithographed at Lucnow, A. H. 1268, 2 vols. folio 238 and 329 pp. of 50 bayts, MS. copies are frequent.

(P.) نان و حلوا (154)

Bread and Sweetmeat, a Mathnawý, by the great Shy'ah divine Bahá aldyñ 'ámily whose takhalluḡ was Baháiyi.

He was a native of 'amil but spent the greater part of his life at Ispahán. He died in 1030, and his corpse was carried to Mashhad for interment. The chronogram on his death is *بی بها شیخ بهائی گو*. Besides this Mathnawý and many Arabic works, which will be enumerated hereafter, he left a Dywán and a Kashkúl or *Adversaria*, of which there is a very beautiful copy in the Farah-bakhsh library. Abú T'alib also ascribes to him a Mathnawý called *شیر و شكر*. For farther information regarding him and his other works, I refer to the chapter on Shy'ah theology.

This poem is considered as an introduction to the Mathnawý of Jalál aldyn Rúmy. It begins after a few lines of preface in prose

ایها اللّٰهي عن العهد القديم ایها السّاهي عن الذهب القويم

As. Soc. No. 869, 22 pp. of 15 bayts, copies are frequent.

(155) *اعجاز الالغاز تصنيف بهائي* (A. P.)

Inimitable Riddles by the same Baháy.

The author does not give the solution of the riddles.

Specimen: *اخبروني عن اسم كتاب اقله من حروف الخورانية :  
واكثره من حروف الزيادة*

Beginning *الخلق احوج والصلوة فيقول احوج*

Private collection, B. 15 pp. of 12 lines.

(156) *ديوان بهجت* (P.)

The Dywán of Bahjat, we learn from his poems that he was at Lucnow in 1212 (see p. 211 *suprà*).

This Dywán contains chiefly Ghazals, at the end is a very silly Qaṣṣdah in praise of the اهل فرنگ Europeans. Beginning

ای داد نام پاک تو زینت کلام را در نظم و نثر حمد تو باعث نظام را

As. Soc. No. 699, a good copy, about 600 pp. 14 bayts.

(157) **وصلت نامه بهلول** (P.)

The Book of Union by Shaykh Bahlól. The title and name of the author occur in these lines :

نام این کردم بوصلت نامه من زآنکه وصلت دیده ام از خویشتن  
هرکه میخواهد که او واصل شود درد بهلولش مگر حاصل شود

The author imitates Faryd aldyn 'attâr in making a litany of his poem, for example he goes on in this strain through a number of verses,

درد مارا داد راه مصطفی	درد مارا داد سر اولیا
درد مارا داد حال صوفیان	درد مارا داد سیر عارفان
درد مارا داد هر دم صد صفا	درد مارا داد هر دم صد عطا
عاشقان این دم در آ در سرجان	تا بیای سر عشق لامکان

As. Soc. No. 1240, 100 pp. 15 lines, well written in 1066.

(158) **دیوان بهلول** (P.)

The Dywán of Bahlól. It contains Ghazals alphabetically arranged. Beginning

شب نمی از بهر عشق دوست گل شد خاک ما  
مخزن اسرار شد خاک گل غمداک ما

As. Soc. No. 759, small 8vo. a modern inferior copy imperfect at the end.

## (159) دلائل ظاهره تصنيف بليغ (P.)

Clear Evidence by Balygh or Balyghy. The title is a chronogram for 1186.

The object of the book, which is partly in prose and partly in verse, and consists chiefly of extracts from Indian poets, seems to be, to show that natives of India who have written Persian verses are not so contemptible as the Yránians make them. To prove this he gives notices and extracts of Myr Khosraw, Myrzá Jalál Asyr, Náçir 'alyy, Myrzá By-dil, &c. At the end are stories, &c.

Bg. حمد عليمي كه در يك لفظ كن معاني تصانيف طبقات  
Móty Mahall, 8vo. 49 pp. 15 lines.

## (160) تلون قدرت تصنيف بليغ (P.)

The Changeableness of Power, being a Dywán of Ghazals by Balygh. The title seems to be a chronogram for 1180.

Contents: After a short Preface follow Ghazals about 200 pp. of 14 bayts, which begin:

نگاهی کو که بیدد جلوه شاه الهی را

Tópkhánah, 8vo. a fair copy.

## (161) مكالمه بليغ (P.)

Eloquent Words or poetry of Balygh. This title is a chronogram for 1178.

Contents: After a preface in prose of 4 pp. Fards and Rubá'ys alphabetically arranged 150 pp. of 15 lines.

Beginning الهی جوهر تقریر ده تیغ زبانمرا

Tópkhánah, 8vo. a fair copy.

(162)

ديوان بني

(P.)

The Dywán of Bannáiy. His father was a respectable architect at Herát, the birth-place of the poet, and his takhalluṣ is derived from banná, builder.

He was a very clever and witty man and skilled in almost every art and science, he was a profound Ğúfy, an exquisite calligraph and a distinguished composer of music. On account of his erudition, it was said that he was the Mollá of poets and the poet for Mollás. His conceit roused the jealousy of Myr 'alyy Shyr: a spiteful expression of his being reported to him, his indignation was so great that Bannáiy was obliged to leave his native country. He went into the 'iráq and was kindly received by Sultán Ya'qúb to whom he dedicated his *بهرام و بهروز*. After some time he returned to Herát and tried to conciliate the favour of the Myr by writing a Qaṣdah in his praise. He presented it but received no reward, and he therefore substituted the name of Sultán Aḥmad Myrzá for that of 'alyy Shyr, saying that he would not give away his daughters without dowry. Myr 'alyy Shyr was so enraged at this, that he obtained a death-warrant against him. He fled to Má-wará-l nahr and was received at the court of Sultán 'alyy Myrzá b. Sultán Aḥmad Myrzá b. Sultán Abú Sa'yid; and he wrote for him a Qaṣdah called *مجمع الغرائب* in the dialect of Marw. His fortunes were still in the ascendant when Moḥammad Khán Shaybány took possession of Má-wará-l nahr. He conferred the title of King of Poets upon him, and when he marched into Khorásán he gave him opportunities to revenge himself on the poets of his native country, who had persecuted him. He returned from Herát to Má-

wará-l nahr and was killed in the massacre of Sháh Ismá'yl in 918. In some Ghazals in which he imitates *Háfiz* he uses the takhalluṣ of *Hály*. Taqyy Káshy has seen about 6000 verses of Ghazals and 'Qaṣydaḥs of his. (Sámy, No. 213; Táqyy Káshy, No. 169.)

This copy of the Dywán contains only Ghazals. Bg.

زهی از لعل شیرین تو شور افتاده در سرها  
زده بیشکراز رشک قدمت بر خویش خنجرها

Móty Makall, 65 pp. 15 lines. This copy seems to contain but a very small portion of the Dywán, some of the verses quoted in the *Atishkadah* p. 201 are found in it.

(163) رموز الطاهرین تصنیف باقر علی (P.)

Hints of the Pure, a mystical poem, by Báqir 'alyy Khán, a son of Gholám 'alyy Khán Madany, he says that he was induced to write this poem by the study of the *Mathnawý* of Mawlawy Rúmy. From the introduction, it would appear that he wrote under Moḥammad Sháh (reigned from 1132 to 1161).

در زمان شاه عالم پادشاه آن محمد شاه غازی دین پناه

At the end he gives three chronograms apparently for 1139, one of them runs :—

جستم از دل سال اتمام کتاب داد از الهام غیبی این جواب  
سال اتمامش درین مصراع بین سر قران با رموز الطاهرین

The other equally gives  $1135 + 4 = 1139$ .

چو جستم سال اتمام از نیاز گفت پیر عقل و آن دانای راز  
ازید قدرت مدد جو و بخوان سال تاریخ است رازی خسروان

هزار آفرین باد بر جان جان

As. Soc. 612, 8vo. 232 pp. 17 bayts.

## (164) گلشن اسرار تصنیف باقر علی (P.)

The Rose Garden of Mysteries, a mystical Mathnawý, by Báqir 'ályy. The title, name of author, and date, 1165 — 20 = 1145, are contained in the last lines :

این زمان باقر علی حد ادب پیش گیر ودل بنه بر فضل رب  
از خرد جستم چو تاریخ کتاب داد از الهام غیبی این جواب  
از سر گفتار بگذر نیکببین گلشن اسرار شد تاریخ این  
وقف مدح المادحین عن وصفه حار فکر العارفین فی منعه Bg.  
As. Soc. 562, 154 pp. 14 lines.

## (165) دیوان باقرکاشی خرد (P.)

The Dywán of Báqir Káshy, a younger brother of Mollá Maqṣúd Khordah-farúsh, he was a good poet, and exquisite calligraph; in the former art, he was a pupil of Mohtasham and in the latter of Myr Mo'izz aldyn Moḥammad of Káshán. Sháh 'abbás imprisoned him on the suspicion of some fault, but after he had suffered one year's incarceration, his innocence was proved and the Sháh heaped favours upon him. Subsequently he visited Karbalá and remained two years there in the society of learned men, then he proceeded to Káshán and finally he went to India and entered the service of Ibráhyim Pádsháh. It is now twenty years, says the author of the *Máthir Rahymy*, that he holds an appointment in the library of the Khánkhánán. It appears from the *Ātish-kadah* p. 324, that he subsequently again returned to his home. In his poems occur the names of Akbar, Ibráhyim 'ádil-sháh and Tzohúry.

Contents: Ghazals 142 pp. 15 bayts, alphabetically arranged. Beginning

یارب آن سوز فغن در دل دیوانه ما که کلیم آید و آتش برد از خانه ما

Rubá'ys 32 pp. 6 Rubá'ys on a page, Tarjy'bands 53 pages and a Mathnawý called Maykhánah (the wine-shop) 22 pp 17 lines. It begins:

بمیخانه ای فقیرانه ای شکسته شو آنگه بمیخانه ای

Another mystical Mathnawý, divided into نزل and treating on God and His attributes, unity and plurality, transfiguration of the prophet, solitude, poverty, fear, hope, &c. 50 pages. Beginning

بسم الله و به نستعین تنزیل من رب العالمین

Qačydahs chiefly in praise of the Imáms 50 pp. 16 lines.

Móty Mahall, not very legible; As. Soc. No. 1283, 12mo. a splendid old copy, Ghazals and Rubá'ys 230 pp. of 14 or 15 bayts, the Maykhánah 23 pp. of 16 bayts, Tarkybbands, &c. 54 pp., Dywán of Qačydahs and some minor poems 95 pp. Beginning of Qačydahs ای مصحف جمال ترا زیور آفتاب

(166)

دیوان بیروم

(P.)

The Dywán of Mohámmad Bayram Khán, who died in 968, the chronogram on his death is شہید شد محمد بیروم (see pp. 56, 72.)

Contents: Qačydahs in praise of the prophet and the Imáms 22 pp. 12 lines. Beginning

شعی که بگذرد از نه سپهر افسراو اگر غلام علی نیست خاك برسراو

Persian Ghazals, 22 pp. of 10 lines. They begin:

تا سرو دید نازکی ان نهال را از سرنهاد دغدغه اعتدال را



Chagatay Ghazals, followed by *Qit'ahs* 36 pp.

Móty Mažall, a fair copy.

(167) *بدموت or رت پدم تصنیف بزیمی* (P.)

The story of Rat Syn and Padam, a poem of 3,014 verses, by Bazmy of *Karj*. He resided for some time at Shyráz and came during the reign of Jahángyr to Gujrát, and composed this poem in the year 1028, as appears from the following verses :

در سال هزار بیست و هشت این سلک خیال منتظم گشت  
شد با سه هزار چار ده در این درج ز موج طبع من پر  
ای نام تو نقش لوح جانها در مانده بوصف تو زبانها Bg.

Móty Mažall, 8vo. 224 pp. of 12 lines, a beautifully written copy ; As. Soc. No. 294, 8vo., the last verses which contain the date are wanting in this copy, but the name of the author occurs in it.

بزمی روش زمانه این است دریای و را کرانه این است

(168) *دیوان برهمن* (P.)

The Dywán of Chandra Bhán Brahman of Patyálah or Láhór. He was Myr Munshiy of Sháhjahán, and was employed by him as ambassador to Hindú kings. Besides this Dywán he left letter-forms called چارچمن.

Contents : Short Ghazals and 38 Rubá'ys. Bg.

ای برتر از تصور و وهم گمان ما ای در میان ما و برون از میان ما

Tópkhánah, 106 pp. 13 lines ; Móty Mažall, this copy contains 97 pp. of 17 lines of Ghazals and 16 pp. of Tarjy'bands ; As. Soc. No. 538, copied in 1171.

(169) دیوان برهان (P.)

The Dywān of Burhān, who is probably identical with the poet of this takhalluṣ mentioned in page 154.

Contents: Qaṣydahs in praise of the Imāms 53 pp. of 17 lines. Beginning

ای ذات تو از شائبهٔ شرک مبرا با آنکه شدی از دل هر ذره هویدا

Ghazals 70 pp. 16 l. and six Rubá'ys. Beginning

ز سر چون رشته قطع راه کن در وادی دلها

که تا آیند چون گوهر با استقلال منزلها

Tópkhánah, 8vo. a fair copy.

(170) تاریخ سعادت تصنیف پیدار (P.)

The History of Happiness being an account of the progress of the dynasty which rules over Oudh from Shujá' aldawlah to Sa'adat 'alyy Khān (to whose name the title is an allusion), in verses by Imām-bakhsh *By-dúr* of Ambálah (Umballa), composed in 1227.

Bg. بنام خدا کو جهان آفرید بحکمت زبان در دهان آفرید

Móty Makall, 164 pp. of 9 lines, a splendid copy, written in 1227.

(171) گلشن سعادت تصنیف پیدار (P.)

The Rose Garden of Happiness, being a Mathnawý containing the praises of Nawáb Sa'adat 'alyy Khān, and descriptions of the Dilkushá (this is the name of a

palace built for the Nawáb by Sir Gore Ouseley) of *Farah-baksh* and other palaces and gardens of the Nawáb by the same *By-dár*. Beginning

خدایا بده آتش عشق خیز و زان آتش آور شررهای تیز

*Móty Maḥall*, 92 pp. of 9 lines, an autograph, written in 1227.

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(172) (P.) دستور نامه تصنیف بیدار

The Book of Usage, being a Mathnawý in praise of Gháziy aldyn *Haydar* and Naçyr aldyn *Haydar*, by the same poetaster. Beginning

بغام آن خداوند جهاندار زبان را در دهانم داد گفتار

*Móty Maḥall* 500 pp. of 8 lines, an autograph, written in 1232.

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(173) (P.) گلزار نامه تصنیف بیدار

The Book of the Rose Garden, a Mathnawý in praise of the same, by the same. Beginning

بنام آنکه بخشیده بجان ها زیاد خود بهر دلبا تپشها

*Farah-bakhsh*, 75 pp. of 7 lines, elegant writing.

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(174) (P.) دیوان غزل میرزا بیدل

The *Dyván* of Ghazals of 'abd al-Qádir *By-dil*. He derived his origin from the Chaghatáy tribe called *Birlás* and *Olús*, but he was born at 'atzymábád (*Paṭna*), and

died at Dilly on the 4th of Çafar 1133. Though he was not a learned man he had a profound and extensive knowledge of Çify literature, and his predilection for mysticism shows itself even in his satyres. (See pp. 119 and 213, see also *Arzú Majma'*, and *Azád Khizánah*.)

This Dywán contains merely Ghazals. Beginning

باوج کبریا گریه‌لوی عجز است راه آنجا  
سرموی گر اینجا خم شوی بشکن کلاه اینجا

Móty Mahall, 2,310 pp. of 14 lines, a very fine copy.

(175) دیوان رباعیات میرزا بیدل (P.)

Collection of Tetrastichs of Myrzá By-dil, they are alphabetically arranged. Beginning of

اول ترکیب وضع و نسبت در یاب آنکه ربط معنی و صورت در یاب  
عالم گوی به پشت ماهی است سوار آن ماهی بر هوا حقیقت در یاب

Private collection, about 500 pp. 8 Rubá'ys in a page, written in 1133, in the commencement a few pages are wanting.

(176) (Perhaps طلسم خیرت) (P.)

An allegorical story by Myrzá By-dil, if I understand the following chronogram correctly, it was composed in  $1(1)5 + 1012 - 214 = 1125$ .

کهن تاریخی عقل زمان یاب پی تاریخ نظمش بود بیدتاب  
سر اندیشه تا دید در جیب برون آورد گنج عالم ز غیب

In this allegory, mind is the king, the body is the kingdom, idiosyncrasis the bride, health a son (prince); the

liver is the castle; solicitude the army; the temperaments or humours are the commanders of the army, &c.

Bg. بنام آنکه دل کاشانه اوست    نفس کرد متاع خانه اوست

Tópkhánah, about 300 pp. of 15 lines.

(177)                      گلگشت حقیقت تصنیف بیدل                      (P.)

The Walk of Truth, a Mathnawý by Myrzá By-dil, containing chiefly descriptions, as a description of a mountain, of a cloud, of the rainbow, of the dawn of morning, &c. also religious and philosophical reflections.

Beginning    طیش فرسوده شوق ناله تمثال

Móty Mahall, 26 pp. of 45 lines, incomplete.

(178)                      محیط اعظم تصنیف بیدل                      (P.)

The Great Ocean, a mystical Mathnawý, by Myrzá By-dil. The title is a chronogram for 1078, when the poem was completed. It begins after a short preface in prose and a few lines in a different metre.

خوش آندم که در بزمگاه قدم    می بود بی نشا و کیف و کم

منزه ز اندیشهٔ حادثات    مبرا ز درد غبار صفات

As. Soc. No. 992, 71 pp. 35 bayts.

(279)                      دیوان صدفی                      (P.)

Dyván of Çadafý. All what we know of this author we learn from the postscript: "Here ends the composition of Çadafý whose sobriquet is Moẖammad Sháh.

This copy was written by *Mohammad Ghayúr*, the brother of the author, during the reign of 'álamgyr." In the beginning it is stated that the true title of the book is راز العارفين but that it is usually called *Dywáne Çadafy*. It contains only Ghazals. Beginning

ای زوصفت در زبانم گوهر خوش آبها وی زنامت شد کشاده هردی ابوابها

*Móty Makall*, 446 pp. of 11 lines.

(180) چهار باغ حیدری تصنیف صادق (P.)

The Four Gardens of *Haydar*, by Çádiq 'alyy Çádiq. The book is dedicated to, and named after, Gháziy aldyn *Haydar*, who died in 1242, and contains rather selections from ancient authors than original poetry. It is divided into four chapters باغ. 1, Sarápá or description of the beloved; 2, Selections from ancient poets; 3, Artificial poems صدائع; 4, Chronograms of old poets, anecdotes, witty sayings, &c. Beginning

حمد بیحد و ثنای بیحد خالق را که اوهم

*Farak-baksh*, about 200 pp. of 9 lines, a splendid copy.

(181) کلیات صهبای (P.)

Complete poetical works of 'abd al-Báqi Çahbáy, who flourished in 1063, as appears from the following chronogram found in his *Dywán* (see also pp. 125, and 157):

خرد سال طلوعش را رقم کرد بهفت اقلیم زیب افزای اورنگ

Contents: Ghazals 400 pp. 10 lines. They begin

خواهم از بحر سخن قطره وجدانی را که بنامت کنم آرایش دیوانی را

Tarjy'bands, Qačydahs in praise of 'álamgyr, Zéb alni-sá, &c. 150 pp.

Móty Makall, an old carefully written copy.

(182) ناز و نیاز (P.)

Blandishment and Devotion, a Mathnawý. Towards the end, the words *Mohammad Čáliḥ* are written in red ink on the margin, it is possible that this is the name of the author. The date of the composition 930, is contained in the poem and it is dedicated to Khán 'obayd Allah. Niyáz or Devotion, a native of the town of 'ishq, and Náz or Blandishment are personified in this allegorical story.

Beginning

ای وجود تو اصل هر اشیا گشته اشیا صنع تو پیدا

As. Soc. 1240, 110 pp. 15 bayts, a fine copy written in 1069.

(183) دیوان صالح (P.)

Dywán of Čáliḥ. I have not been able to identify the author, he may be the same as the preceding. It contains merely Ghazals, and begins :

محبت از غم دنیا و دین رها نه مرا

As. Soc. 1408, 33 pp. 17 lines, it appears to contain merely selections.

(184) دیوان صرفی (P.)

The Dywán of Čarfý. It is probable that the author of this Dywán is Čaláh aldyn Čarfý ; the identity however is not fully established. He was of Sávah and a

contemporary of Maqçady, 'ahdy and Tzaryfy Sâwajy. When he began to devote himself to poetry, he went to Kâshân, where in those days Mohtasham was the great master in this art, and stayed there ten years and made the acquaintance of several poets of note, as Wâhshy of Báfiq, Ghayraty of Shyrâz, and *Hâtim*, Fahmy, Shujâ' and Radhy'âiy natives of Kâshân and of Myr Haydar Mo'ammâiy Kâshy. The last named poet as well as Mohtasham revised his verses. As soon as he had attained celebrity, he went to India where he died. (*Mâthire Rahymy*, MS. As. Soc. No. 45, folio 596; see also pp. 31 and 60 *suprà*).

Contents: Ghazals, 396 pp. of 13 bayts; Rubá'ys 22 pp. 10 bayts.

Beginning

ای هوای ترا بدل مارا      انت مہوی و انت من اہوی

Móty Maḥall, 12mo., a splendid copy.

(185)

دیوان میدی

(P.)

The Dywân of Myr Çaydy of Teherân, he came under Shâh Solaymân to celebrity, and went in 1064 to India, where he died. Abú Tâlib says that his Dywân has 4000 verses, and that in one instance he received a present of 5000 Rupees from Jahân-âráy Bégam, the daughter of Jahángyr, and in another, one lakh for his poems. (*Âtishk*. p. 287 and pp. 99, 125, 112 *suprà*).

Contents: Ghazals and Rubá'ys about 100 pp. 12 lines.

شد بسکه از خرام تو تغییر حالها      از جا در آمدند بگلشن نهالها

Tópkhánah, a bad copy; Móty Maḥall, 134 pp. 15 bayts, a good copy; As. Soc. 1406, 99 pp. of 13 bayts; *Ibidem* No. 1272, written in 1094, this copy contains besides the Ghazals also Qaçydahs, some



in praise of persons in Persia, but most of them in praise of Sháh-jahán, and a few Qit'ahs and two short Mathnawies, 55 pp. 12 bayts.

Beginning گردون بصیب دیده من کرد بحساب

There are two other copies in the Society's Library, one No. 1181 is defective at the commencement, and the other No. 1408 contains merely selections.

(186)

خلاصه کبیر دیوان مائب

(P.)

*Selecta majora* from the Dywán of Myrzá Mohammad 'ally Çáyib. His father, a merchant by profession, was one of the Tabryzians تباریزه whom Sháh 'abbás caused to settle at Ispahán in a quarter of the town called after him 'abbásábád, they were like the Kashmyries at Dilly, a clever and industrious race, and many of them were goldsmiths. Çáyib was first instructed in poetry by the *Hakym* Roknáyi Káshy, and subsequently his verses were revised by the *Hakym* Shifáyi Ispahány. According to Shyr Khán Lody, p. 140, he came first as a merchant to India, his poetical talents introduced him at the Court of Sháh-jahán, and he remained at Dilly until Tzafar Khán (see p. 325 *suprà*) took charge of the Government of Kashmyr. Attracted by the liberality of this nobleman and the beauty of the climate, he accompanied him to that country. Azád says that when a young man, Çáyib made the pilgrimage to Makkah and returned to Persia, subsequently towards the end of the reign of Jahángyr he again left his native country with a view of going to India. When he had reached Kábul Tzafar Khán, who at that time acted as governor on the part of his father, Abú-l-*Hasan* Torbaty, induced him to take up his residence with him. On the death of Jahán-

gyr his successor Sháhjahán bestowed the Government of Kábul on Lashkar Khán, when Tzafar Khan hastened to the presence of his new sovereign accompanied by Çáyib, and found him making conquests in the Deccan, A. H. 1039. Here Çáyib remained some time till his father came from Ispahán with the hope of prevailing upon him to return to his native country. In furtherance of this object Çáyib composed a Qačydah in praise of Khwájah Abú-l-*Hasan* and his son Tzafar Khán, in which he solicits their permission to depart. But the emperor having returned to Agra in 1041 and shortly after appointing Tzafar Khán governor of Kashmyr, Çáyib accompanied him to that country, and after a short stay there, returned to Persia, where Sháh 'abbás II. bestowed the title of king of poets upon him. He died in 1081 and is buried at Ispahán.

Sa'dy, says Abú *Talib*, may be considered as the originator of the Ghazals, Bábá Fighány gave it new life, and his manner was in vogue, until Çáyib wrote Ghazals in an entirely new style, and he may therefore be considered as the founder of the new school. (Ouseley, *Notes Pers. Poets*, p. 227, see also pp. 90, 125, 112, 151 *suprà*.)

Contents : Qačydahs, 16 pp. of 48 bayts. Bg.

ای سواد عنبرین قامت سویدای زمین

Ghazals, 536 pp. of 46 lines ; Qit'ahs, Mařla's, Rubá'ys, &c. 119 pp. Beginning of Ghazals :

اگر نه مد بسم الله بودی تاج عدوانها نکشتی تاقیامت نوخط شرازه دیوانها

Móty Mařall, a good copy, written in 1081, the title کبیر خلاصه is in the postscript ; there is a copy of a fragment of the complete Dywán in the Móty Mařall, 776 pp. of 19 bayts, it contains merely the Ghazals rhyming in d, which in the preceding copy fill 160 pages, it is probably the second out of three or four volumes, it begins :

آنها آینه سرو خرامان تواند بادها مشاطه زلف پریشان تواند

A splendid copy of the Dywán of the Ghazals of Qáyib, is in the As. Soc. No. 54, small folio about 700 pp. of 38 bayts, it was written for Sháh 'abbás, and begins like the Selecta : اگر نه مد بسم الله بودی

There has been lithographed at Lucnow, Moçtafáy Press, 1264, 12mo. 168 pp. of 12 bayts, a book of selections from the Dywán of Qáyib under the title of انتخاب دیوان صائب. We are informed in a short preface which is in prose, that Darwysh 'amiláyi Balkhy paid a visit to Qáyib at Ispháhn, and having obtained his Dywán, he made selections from it which he called المرأة الجمال some authors however call them واجب الحفظ, the latter I suspected is the correct title. The printed Intikháb is founded upon them and contains Ghazals and Rubá'ys and begins : غیر حق را میدهمی ره در حریم دل چرا

There is a splendid MS. in the Mótý Mažall, 444 pp. of 19 lines entitled آرایش نگار containing verses of Qáyib, most of which are descriptions of various objects ; as, a mirror, arrow, bow, peacock, &c. It begins :

خورد دانست انکه جرم خویش را بیچاره شد آدم از جذبت برای گندمی اواره شد

In the Tópkhánah, (250 pp. 40 bayts) a copy of the same work has the title of مرآة الجمال It is totally different from the lithographed selections from the Dywán of Qáyib

In the Asiatic Society, No. 666, 352 pp. 14 bayts is a MS. inscribed مرآة الجمال صائب. It is a serápá or description of the beauty of the human figure, and consists of verses taken from the Dywán of Qáyib, they are arranged under 21 chapters, containing the description of the eyebrows, eye, nose, &c. and the verses in each chapter are alphabetically arranged. This no doubt is the genuine Mirät aljamál, and like the preceding work it has nothing in common with the Intikháb printed at Lucnow.

Beginning

ای روی چون بهشت ترا کوثر ائینه

(187)

ساقی نامه تصنیف صوفی

(P.)

The Cup-bearer, a poem by Mollá Mohammad Čúfy of Amol, or according to the Ātishkadah, p. 243, of Ispháhn.

He composed this poem in 1000 (see pp. 33 and 88 *suprà*). Beginning

الاى دل مانده از کار و بار بمسئلي و ديوانگي سر بر آر

Moty Mahall, 28 pp. of 11 bayts.

(188) **گلدسته عشق** (P.)

The Nosegay of Love, a Mathnawý containing the story of Kámruþ, by Tékchand Chand a son of Balráþ. At the end was the date of the composition, but it has been torn away. From the introduction it appears that the poet flourished under 'álamgyr, and that he was a native of Búryah in Sahrاند.

سپاس و حمد حق متعال بپچون كز برپا شد اين گردنده گودون

Tópkhánah, 190 pp. of 16 bayts.

(189) **ديوان داعي** (P.)

The Dywán of Nitzám aldyn Maḥmúd b. al-Hasan Hosayny of Shyráz, who had the takhalluþ of Dá'iy. He informs us in the preface that in 865, when fifty years of age, he collected the poems which he had made during the preceding forty years into a Dywán. Taqyy Káshy, No. 166, says that he was of the school سلسله of Ni'mat Allah, and he praises his Mathnawý called مشاهد. Iláhy says he was a disciple of Ni'mat Allah, and as this saint died in 827 he may have known him. Wálih, Nos. 4 and 16, distinguishes between Sháh Dá'iy and Dá'iy Shyrázy but apparently without sufficient grounds. The author divides his Dywán into three parts

Beginning of 1st part : ای مرا مونس جان بسم الله

Beginning of 2nd part : بلبل اگر ناله برآرد روا است

Beginning of 3rd part : لله الحمد که از فیض مجدد مارا

Móty Maḥall, 346 pp. of 17 bayts, a beautiful copy.

(190) رباعیات میر درد (P.)

Tetrastiches of the great Ğúfy poet Myr *Dard* in alphabetical order. He was a son of 'andalyb and a disciple of Sháh Gulshan and died in 1199 (see p. 218 *suprà*.)

از داغ جنون گلست بر سر مارا از آتش عشق شعله در بر مارا

Tópkhánah, 80 pp. of 10 bayts, written in 1202 by Myr Fakhr aldyn Hosayny, whose takhalluḡ was Máhir, and who is mentioned in pp. 252 and 223 *suprà*.

(191) دیوان دردمند (P.)

The Dywán of Dardmand, who died in 1176 or 1179, (see pp. 219, 194, 155, 150). It contains merely Ghazals.

جز بوصف نوخطان کی و اشود لبها مرا

Tópkhánah, 18 pp. of 12 bayts, this copy contains probably merely extracts.

(192) دیوان درکی (P.)

The Dywán of Darky of Qomm, he was a contemporary of Sháh 'abbás and died in the Deccan (Wálih; Yúsof 'alyy Khán; and p. 92 *suprà*).

Contents : Ghazals, 400 pp. 15 bayts; Rubá'ys, 10 pp. 12 bayts. Beginning

ای ثنایت زینت دیباچه عنوان ما نقطه نام تو خال چهره دیوان ما  
Tópkhánah, a very beautiful copy.

(193) دیوان ذره (P.)

The Dywán of Myrzá Bhuchchú *Dzarrah*, he gives us the date, 1188, when he completed this book in the following Rubá'y.

مدشکر بذات عالیت رب رحیم بخشید شفای کامل از لطف عمیم  
جمعی بودند در تلاش تاربخ ذره بدیهة یانمت از فضل کریم

It contains Ghazals, some Tarjy'bands, &c. Bg.

محبت ده حد جانا نه ام را اجابت (not legible) ام را

Móty Mahall, the first half wanting, 132 pp. 13 bayts.

(194) مدایح المشایخ تصنیف ذوقی (P.)

Qačydahs in praise of the principal Shaykhs of the Qádiry order of Darwyses, by Moħyy aldyn *Dzawqy*, a son of Abú-l-*Hasan* of *Pillawr* near Cawnpore.

The author says in a short preface which is in prose, that he wasted six days on this composition. Every Qačydah is in praise of a Shaykh or saint beginning with Moħammad, and every verse in it ends with the name of the respective saint. Beginning

رحمة العالمین رسول الله هم امان هم امین رسول الله

As. Soc. No. 838 about 100 pp. of 15 bayts, written in 1189.

(195) شکرستان خیال انتخاب دیوان ذوقی (P.)

The Sugar Pot of Imagination, being selections from the Dywán of *Dzawqy* of Belgrám. Beginning

بعد از حمد و ثنای رازقی که ذائقه خلوت پرستان را

Lithographed Lucnow, Moṭṭafy Press, 1262, 8vo. 20 pp. on the margin is a Persian cookery book, called *خوان نعمت*.

(196)

دیوان فصیحی

(P.)

The Dywán of Myrzá *Faṣyhy* Anṣáry of Herát. He was in the service of Mortadhà Quly Shámlú and a contemporary of *Hakym* Shifáiyi, and when this poet was on a visit to *Hosayn* Khán Shámlú, governor of Herát, they wrote satyres against each other. He intended several times to come to India, but was prevented by his countrymen who were proud of his fame, but in 1004, he sent his Dywán to Agra. Among his pupils are Nátzim Herawy, Jalál Asyr and Darwysh Wálih, he died in 1046 (*Ārzú*; *A'tishkadah* p. 204; and *suprà* pp. 151, 91, 127, 113).

Contents: Ghazals 109 pp. of 13 bayts; Rubá'ys 11 pp. Beginning of Ghazals:

خدایا روزی مطلب پرستان ساز راحت را  
که جذت دوزخ است آتش پرستان محبت را

Qaṣydahs about 100 pp. and again Rubá'ys 20 pp. Beginning of Qaṣydahs:

ساقیا می ده که در جوش است خون فوهار

Tópkhánah, two copies, one without the Qaṣydahs; As. Soc. No. 1126, the Qaṣydahs begin in this copy *دلم بگرفت زانین زبا پوشان مالانی* the text of this copy seems to differ widely from the Lucnow copies, at the end is a short Mathnawý. Beginning *سبحان الله چه نارگهست*

(197)

قصهٔ عشق شاه و ماه تصنیف فضلی

(P.)

The Loves of Sháh and Máh, a Mathnawý by Fadhly (see p. 92 *suprà*). The title is a chronogram for 1051,

the year when it was composed. The number of verses 12,260, is stated somewhat figuratively at the end of the poem :

استوار آمدش همه ارکان	چون شد این کاخ مرتفع بنیان
منزل آفتاب و مه آمد	خابهایش دو ازده آمد
لیک هر خانه داشت خانه هزار	چون بیوت کواکب سیار
در صد و شصت بیت زاید بود	و آنچه بر جمله خابها افزود
Bg. از ره آفت خطا و نسیانیم	یا الهی غریق عصیانیم

Tópkhánah, a fair copy.

(198)

دیوان فغفور

(P.)

The Dywán of *Hakym Faghfúr Láhijy*. He also used the takhalluṣ of Qasmy and Myr. In Abú Talib he has the name of *Hakym Mohammad Hosayn Faghfúr Yazdy*. He was of a Sayyid family of Láh-y-ján in Gylán, and possessed almost every accomplishment: he knew Arabic well, composed beautiful melodies, wrote an elegant hand, was a clever chess-player and excelled as a physician, in this art he was a pupil of his uncle Táj aldyn *Hosayn* who was a pupil of the celebrated Çadr alshary'at Gylány. He seems also to have possessed some skill in arithmetic, and is the author of a useful treatise on counting with the fingers در حساب اصابع. After he had visited, partly on account of political disturbances, Mázanderán, Adzarbáyjân and Armenia, he came to Ispahán which was then a great seat of learning, and made the acquaintance of *Hakym Shifayiy* and other men of note. Being a man of independent fortune, he was not under the necessity of gaining his subsistence by writing panegyrics on great men, yet he was received with



great distinction by 'alyy Quly Khán Shámlú, who held a high office at the court of Sháh 'abbás. In 1012, he went to India, on the road he made several poems in praise of the Khánkhánán, for which he received the most liberal presents, and he was introduced by him to Sháh Parwyz, a son of Jahángyr, who took him in 1025 into his service. He died at Iláhábád in 1028 or 1030. (*Máththire Rah.* folio 627 and *suprà* pp. 151, 91.)

The Dywán contains Qacydahs, most of them in praise of Sháh Parwyz, and Ghazals. As the copy is defective in the beginning and end, I take a chronogram from it for 1024.

قلم بر لوح زد چون فال تاریخ      بکرسی ایت الکوسی بر آمد

Móty Muḥall about 150 pp. of 23 lines, the margin covered with text, beautifully written.

(199)

دیوان فلکی

(P.)

The Dywán of Abú-l-nitzám Jalál aldyn Mohámmad *Falaky* Shirwány. He was born in a place called Shamájy *شماجي* and he, as well as Anwary, was a pupil of Abú-l-'olà of Ganjah, some authors say that Anwary was a pupil of Falaky. His patron was Manúshihir Shirwánsháh, the ruler of Shirwán. He was skilled in mathematics and astrology and left a book on the latter subject. It is the predilection for this science, which induced him to choose the takhalluṣ of Falaky (the man of the spheres of heaven) though according to Ulugh Bég it was an unhappy choice. He died in 577. Taqyy Kashy has seen about 7000 verses of his, and Abú Tálíb 3000. Beginning of the Qacydahs :

سپهر مجدد معانی محیط نقطه عالم جهان حود و صورت چراغ دوده آدم

Móty Maḥall, two copies, one 12mo. 72 pp. of 14 or 15 bayts, written at Agra in an elegant hand in 1015, prefixed is a short biography of the author.

(200) دیوان فانی (P.)

The Dywán of Mollá Mohsin *Fáníy* of Kashmyr, he was in poetry a pupil of Mollá Çarfy Kashmyry, and in Çúfism a disciple of the Shaykh Mokibb Allah Iláhábady. For some time he held the office of the Çadârat of Iláhábád and was much respected, but when Sultán Murád-bakhsh conquered Balkh, a copy of the Dywán of Mohsin was found in the library of Nadzr Mohammad Khán, the fugitive sovereign of that kingdom, which contained panegyrics on him; Sháhjahán was so much enraged at his duplicity, that he removed him from his post, but he allowed him a pension. Fáníy returned to his native country Kashmyr, and spent his time in instructing young men. He was enamoured of a public woman of the name of Nájy, with whom unfortunately Tzafar Khán fell also in love, and their rivalry led to enmity between them. Fáníy died in 1081 and left a Dywán of 6000 or 7000 verses. (*Mirât alkhíyál*, p. 254; *Ārzú*, and *suprà* pp. 113, 117, 116.)

This copy of the Dywán contains merely Ghazals.

Beginning بمیدان کمان سنجہ مردان زور بازو را  
بدست اورد: ام من هم زابروی ترازو را

Móty Maḥall, 48 pp.

(201) قصاید خواجه محمد دهرار فانی (P.)

The Qaṣydaḥs of Khwājah Mohammad Mo'yn aldyn b. Mohammad b. Mahmúd Dihdār *Fáníy*. He came to

India and stood in high favour with 'abd al-Rahym the Khánkhánán. He died in 1016 and left several works on Qúfism as *حاشیه نفحات* | *حاشیه رشحات* | *شرح خطبة* | *البديان* | *حاشیه برگشتن راز*.

The Dywán contains besides Qačydahs, which are in praise of God, and the prophet, and the Imáms, also a few Tarjy'bands.

Beginning *حریف بزم خدیلم لب مقل کشور کجادی که در آید دمی بگفت و شنود*

Móty Mažall, Svo. 388 pp. of 17 lines, a beautiful copy, written in 1030.

(202) *هفت دلبر تصنیف فانی* (P.)

The seven Sweet-hearts, a Mathnawý by Fáníy who dedicated it to Akbar. It contains seven stories related in seven nights.

Beginning *حمد گویم خدای عالم را که شرف بخش داد آدم را*

Tópkhánah, about 100 pp. 32 lines.

(203) *دیوان فقیر* (P.)

The Dywán of Myr Sham's aldyn *Faqyr*, he had also the takhalluç of Maftún. In 1179, he went from Dilly to Lucnow, and he was still alive in 1180 when Yúsof 'alyy Khán wrote. Abú Talib says in one place that he was drowned in 1180, and in other places he says, in 1181, he farther states that he left about 15,000 verses. (See pp. 158 and 223 *suprà*.)

Contents: Qačydahs. in praise of the prophet, the Imáms, &c. also logogriphs and chronograms, 44 pp.

Beginning *ای غم عشق تو شوری در جهان انداخته*

A Mathnawý which has the title تصویر محبت and contains the story of Rám Chand, the son of the Betel Vender, 82 pp. 11 lines composed in 1156, the title is a chronogram.

Bg. خداوندای ده شعله ساتم که از شورش فتد آتش بجانم

Ghazals 104 pp.; Rubá'ys 12 pp. Beginning of Ghazals:

ای در طلب نام تو آواره نشانهها گم کرده ره معنی وصف تو بیانهها

*Seal*

Móry Mahall, the autograph written in 1157; Tópkhánah, a copy bearing the seal and signature of the author, the seal bears the date 1160; As. Soc. No. 1223, 128 pp. 13 bayts, a bad copy, it contains merely the Ghazals and Rubá'ys.

(P.) مثنوی والہ سلطان تصنیف فقیر (204)

The Loves of the Poet Wálili, who is the author of the Tadzkirah, see pp. 132 *suprà*, and of Khadyjah Bégam, the daughter of Hasan 'alyy Khán, by Faqyr who composed this poem in 1160, as stated in the following verses:

آمد چو بدل خیال تاریخ شد نظم مزیع سال تاریخ  
تاریخ دیگر ز شخص معدی ظاہر شود اثر بجوئی

It contains 3,230 bayts and begins:

ای والہ حسن دلکشت جان عشق تو بہر دو کون سلطان

Farah-bakhsh copied in 1161; As. Soc. No. 464, 332 pp. 11 lines.

(P.) شمس الضحی (205)

The Noon-Sun, a Mathnawý by Faqyr, in praise of the Imáms, it is therefore also called معجزات چہارہ معصوم.

He composed it in 1249—76 = 1173 and it contains more than 8000 verses as stated in these words :

سایه از نام او چو در آمد      سال تاریخ در ظهور آمد  
 عدد بیتها ز هشت هزار      آید افزون اگر کذد شمار  
 ای بدامت زبان سحر طراز      نطق را داده مایه اعجاز  
 Farah-bakhsh, 280 pp. 31 lines.

(206)      تحفة الشباب      (P.)

The Present of Youth, a short Mathnawý composed by Faqyr in 1143 as stated in the conclusion :

سال این منظوم گرام دلست      یک هزار و یکصد و سه با چل است  
 مرحبا ای صبح ایام وصال      مرحبا ای افتاب بی زوال  
 Bg.

Tópkhánah, In a note which I have taken of a volume of the Mótý Makall containing this and the preceding Mathnawý, the name of the author is written ملا محسن میر شمس الدین دهلوی

(207)      مولد امام مهدی      (P.)

The Birth and Miracles of Imám Mahdiy, a Mathnawý by Faqyr. It begins :

خداوند ابره تفرید بنمای      بروی من در توحید بکشای

Tópkhánah, 300 pp. 17 lines.

(208)      کلیات فرد      (P.)

Complete poetical works of Abú-l-Hasan *Fard*, who is called Ni'maty, because his father was the saint Sháh Ni'mat Allah, and he is also called Mojoyby, because Mojoyb a man of great learning and sanctity was his grandfather.

Fard followed the profession of his ancestors—that of a saint—and died in 1265.

Contents : two Dywáns of Ghazals 338 pp. and 465 pp. generally of 20 bayts ; Rubá'ys, Qačydahs and Mathnawies, &c. from p. 466 to 586. Beginning

ای نعمت تو پیش ز حد قیاس ما کی درخور نوال تو باشد سپاس ما

Printed, Calcutta, 1268, 4to. in two volumes.

(209)

مثنوی فارغ

(P.)

A Poetical Story composed by Fárich in 1000. All we know regarding the author and his poem, we learn from the following verses :

جان محمد درست قول سلیم	خلف پاک میر ابراهیم
قصه نثر پیش من آورد	کین سخن نظم کن چو دانی کرد
سال تاریخ این خجسته کتاب	سنه الف است از طریق حساب
که درین سان شاه عالمگیر	کرد گیلان بعدل خرد تسخیر

It is dedicated to Sháh 'abbás and begins :

لله الملك انه مالك هو باقى وغیره هلك

Móty Maḥall, Svo. 90 pp. defective at the end.

(210)

دیوان فرید احوال

(P.)

The Dywán of Faryd aldyn Aḥwal (the squinting) whose takhalluṣ is Faryd. He was a native of Isfaráyn in Khorásán, but he came first to celebrity at Ispahán, Adzor p. 247 and Khoshgú I. No. 180 are therefore of opinion that he was a native of Ispahán. He was a clever poet and very good musician. As soon as his merits were acknowledged he went to Shyráz, and his talents were an introduction for him to the court of the Átábukhs,

at which he spent the greater part of his life. He was a contemporary and rival of Imámy and by order of his patron Khwájah Nitzám aldyn Abú Bakr, the Wazyr of 'adhd aldyn Sa'd, several poetical contests took place between them. He died at Ispahán and left a Dywán, of which *T'áqyy Káshy* has seen 5000 verses. (*Dawlat-sháh* 3; *Khol. alash'ár*, No. 44.)

This copy of his Dywán contains Qačydahs and a few Qif'ahs, most of his poems are in praise of 'adhd aldyn Abú Bakr b. Aby Načr, one is on Spring and some on moral subjects. Beginning

یا و اعب الحیوة و یا حی لم یزل علمت محیط کلي و جزو یست درازل

*Móty Makall*, 38 pp. 41 bayts; a splendid copy.

(211)

دیوان فوجي

(P.)

The Dywán of Myrzá Mohammad Moqym *Fawjy*. He was born at Shyráz and his takhalluğ, which means campaigner, is derived from his early profession. He came to India and was attached to the service of Sháh Shujá', a son of Sháhjahán and resided in Bengal.\* After a long residence in India he made the pilgrimage to Makkah, and returned to his fatherland but died a short time after his arrival (*Arzú*; *Shyr Khán Lódy*, p. 259 and *suprà* p. 96.) We find in his Dywán the following chronogram for 1059:

پیر خرد ز شادی تاریخ سال ان خذید وقت اب نساط و رواق عیش

\* Sarkhúsh of whose *Tadzkirah*, I consulted two copies, one belonging to me and one to Mr. Hall, says simply فوجي از شعراى بنگالند بود اما صاحب فكر بود (see p. 113 *suprà*). I fear this notice is incomplete, for in one of the Lucnow copies of Sarkhúsh, it is stated that Fawjy came under Sháhjahán to India.

Contents : Qaṣydahs and Tarjy'bands, 110 pp. 19 bayts.  
ای جهان را از جمال خویش بینا ساخته خاک را آئیده رخسار زینا ساخته

Ghazals, 210 pp. 14 lines.

Beginning

نهان از دیده هاز رفت بخلوت خانۀ دلها

شدی در پرده پنهان از میان برخاست حایلها

Rubá'ys, Maṭla's, Chronograms, 40 pp.

Móty Maḥall, a good copy.

(روشن) ?

(212)

دیوان فیض

(P.)

The Dywán of the distinguished mystical philosopher and theologist, Mollá Mohsin Káshány, whose takhalluṣ as a poet was Faydh, and he was therefore commonly called Akhúnde Faydh. He was a nephew of Mawláná Dhiyá aldyn Núráy Káshy, and in tradition a pupil of Baháy (see p. 369 *suprà*), and of Sayyid Májid Bokháráy and he was by marriage connected with the philosopher Çadrá Shyrázy. Mohsin, says Adzor, succeeded to bring reason and positive religion, and dialectics and Çufism into harmony. He flourished under Sháh 'abbás II. who treated him with great respect, and he has written a great number of works many of which will be described in their respective places. Adzor mentions کتاب امفی and کتاب صافی which are two commentaries on the Qorán, حجة البیضا and کتاب وافی on *Hadyth* and Law, and حجة البیضا on ethics. He died at Káshán under or after Sháh Solaymán, and his tomb is a place of pilgrimage (*A'tishkádah*, p. 330 ; Wálih. No. 122, for a further notice see the chapter on Çúfism).

Contents : A preface in prose 21 pp. 18 lines, containing a vocabulary of Çúfy terms, which has the title of المستوفى. He says that mystical poetry is of five kinds : either true love عشق حقیقی is poetically described or it



consists of dithyrambs, in which the poet describes his desire to meet the beloved, or he describes the beauty of the divinity which he beholds in the mirror of the perfection of the human figure, or he writes moral sentences, or he paints the love of the initiated (literally of the perfect saint). On the first four subjects Faydh wrote a book called “the desire of love” شوق عشق and on the fifth he wrote one which has the title of شوق المهدى. Subsequently he divided the Shawke 'ishq into its four constituent parts and gave to each part a separate name, viz ; 1, Desire of Love شوق العشق ; 2, Desire of Truth شوق الحق ; 3, Desire of Beauty شوق الجمال ; 4, Desire of Perfection شوق الكمال. He gives to expressions like the curl, the mole, the cheek, &c. the metaphorical meaning which is explained in the Gulshane Ráz. It appears this copy contains only the first part, viz. the شوق العشق for I find no such division in it as mentioned above. It consists of Qačydahs, alphabetically arranged, 24 pages of 18 bayts. They begin :

چه سان گویم نژای حق تعالی    نیم چون من سزای حق تعالی

Ghazals, 186 pages and some Rubá'ys :

ای در هوای وصل تو گسترده جانها مالها

Móty Makall, an elegantly written copy.

(213)

روضة الغیض

(P.)

The Garden of Grace or of Faydh, a Mathnawý by Faydh al-Hasan of Saháranpore, whose takhalluç is Faydh, composed in 1263.

Beginning

ای که من مرغ تنای خوان تو ام    طوطی شاخ گلستان تو ام

Lithographed, Lucnow, Mortadhy press, s. a. 36 pp. the margin covered with text.

## (214) کلیات فیضی (P.)

Complete poetical works of Faydhy (see pp. 127, and 62 *suprà*). According to Táqyy Awhady *apud* Arzú, he left in all about 20,000 verses.

Contents: A preface in prose 6 pp.: Qaṣydahs, Tarjy'-bands and Marthiyahs 194 pp. of 17 bayts. Bg.

یا ازلی الظهور یا ابدی الخفا نورک فوق النظر حسنک فوق الثنا

Ghazals in alphabetical order about 400 pp.

Beginning مستانه سخن میرسد از دل بلب ما

An Arabic poem without dots, Mo'ammás, chronograms, Mafla's, Rubá'ys, &c. about 200 pp.

As. Soc. No. 911, an elegant copy; Mótý Maḥall without the Qaṣydahs 406 pp. of 13 bayts, written in 1004; *Ibidem* another copy containing the Qaṣydahs and preface in prose, 584 pp. of 21 bayts.

## (215) مرکز ادوار (P.)

The Centre of Circles, a Mathnawý by Faydhy. This poem is also called مبداء فیض.

مذكه چنين گنج نيهان يافتم از نظر شاه جهان يافتم

شد چو ز فیض ازل انجام او مبدا فیض نهم نام او

In the Lucnow copy is a postscript to this poem, which contains very interesting details regarding the literary labours and plans of the author, and I therefore insert it here. سال سی ام الهی نهصد و نود و سه هجری ان فارس عرصه سخنوری را پسیم ان شد که زمین خسته را جولانگاه طبع اسمان گرای سازد \* برابر مخزن اسرار مرکز ادوار بسه هزار بیت گوهر افزای بینش گردد \* مقابل خسرو شیرین سلیمان و بلقیس نو باوه از بستان سزای دانش سر برزند \* بجای لیلی و مجنون دل دهن که از

این شعر از  
فایضی است

داستانهای باستانی هندوستان است از باطن فیاض تراوش نماید  
و هر يك بچهار هزار بیت پیرایه بلند نامی گیرد \* و در وزن هفت بیکر  
هفت کشور به پنج هزار بیت پذیرای آبادی شود \* و در بحر سکذرنامه  
اکبرنامه قرار گرفت که در همانقدر ابیات فهرسی از جراید شکوه  
شاهنشاهی نگاشته آید \* و در همان روزگار آغاز نخستین کتاب شد

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم گنج ازل راست طلسم قدیم Beginning

Tópkhánah, 180 pp. of 15 bayts; Mótý Mahall, 122 pp. of 21 bayts; As. Soc., 32 pp. of 60 bayts.

(216) نل دامن (P.)

Nal Daman, a Mathnawý by Faydhy.

ای در تگ و پوی تو ز آغاز Beginning

Lithographed at Lucnow, Mortadhy press, 1263, 144 pp. in three columns, one column covering the inner háshiyah, on the outer háshiyah is a short gloss. Lithographed, Calcutta, 1831, 8vo.

(217) دیوان فائز (P.)

The Dywán of Fáyiz (see pp. 127 and 158 *suprà*).

Contents: Ghazals 94 pp. of 15 bayts and a few Rubá'ys.

Beginning

الهي در غم اباد جنونم بادشاهي ده مرا از ترك دنيا دولت صاحب كلاهي ده

Mótý Mahall, a fair copy.

(218) جار جنانه (P.)

"The George-námah of Mullá Feruz bin Káwus, chief priest of the Pársi Kadmis of Bombay, edited by his

nephew Mullá Rustam bin Kaykobád, Bombay, lithographed by R. Prera, 1837," 3 volumes 8vo. 400 pp. 702 pp. and 833 pp. of 21 bayts of text. The book contains a history of India from its discovery by the Portuguese to the conquest of Punah by the English in 1817, the author says that he completed the first volume in 1814, and there is a portrait in it representing him at the age of seventy-three years. First verse :

خجسته در اغار و در ابتدا بود بیگمان نام پاک خدا

(219)

دیوان فدوی

(P.)

The Dywán of Fidwy who flourished in the middle of the eleventh century of the Hijrah, as is shown by several chronograms contained among his poems for 1051, 1057, 1059, &c.

Contents : Ghazals, 160 pp. of 26 lines, Qacydahs, a Mathnawy, Rubá'ys, &c. 33 pp. 26 lines. Beginning

پاک ز جمله عنص است حضرت ذوالجلال ما  
داده ز آب زندگی پرورش نهال ما

Tópkhánah, a good copy.

(220)

دیوان فغانی

(P.)

The Dywán of Bába Fighány of Shyráz. His father being an artizan, he was not brought up for the profession of letters, and it was his extraordinary talent for poetry which caused him to abandon his original vocation. Arzú says, as the poets of Khorásán did not appreciate his compositions, he left his home and went to Sultán

Ya'qúb. This would imply that he first tried his luck at the court of Sultán *Hosayn Myrzá* and Myr 'alyy Shyr; for under "the poets of Khorásán" no doubt the poets which surrounded that court are meant. Sámy and Taqyy Káshy relate that he proceeded to Tabryz and was soon acknowledged by the literati of that part of the country, as the best poet of the age. His reputation recommended him to Sultán Ya'qúb who conferred the title of Bábá or Bábáye Sho'ará upon him and appointed him his principal court poet. After the death of his patron he went to Khorásán and settled at Abyward. As he was a confirmed drunkard, the governor of that place allowed him two pounds of meat and two pints of wine a day. Finally he came so far in his vice that he allowed himself to be employed as a porter by the people of the wineshop. Towards the end of his life he went to Mashhad, and when Sháh Ismá'yl took that town he made a celebrated Qačydah on Imám Músà and in praise of the sháh. He died in 925.

He is one of the best Ghazal writers, and is therefore called the little *Háfiz*, Taqyy Káshy has seen a Dywán of 6000 verses of his. (Bland, *A Cent. of Pers. Ghazals*; Sámy, No. 215).

Contents : Qačydahs 9 pp. 16 bayts.      Beginning

زبان خامه ندارد سر قوم و رسوم    بجز مناقب ذات مقدس مخدوم

Ghazals in alphabetical order, 268 pp. 16 bayts.    Bg.

ای سر نامه نام تو عقل گره کشای را    ذکر تو مطلع غزل طبع سخن سرائی را

Móty Maḥall, an old clear copy, at the end some pages are wanting. Another copy 402 pp. 15 lines; copies without the Qačydahs are very frequent; As. Soc. 1397, 222 pp. 14 bayts; two copies are in my collection.

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## (221) رباعیات فکری (P.)

The Rubá'ys of Sayyid Mohammad *F'ikry* of Herát who was originally a weaver, and is therefore called Jámah-báf. He came in 969 to India and gained, through his great talents for making epigrams, the favour of Akbar. He died in India in 973. The chronogram on his death is سفر نمود میر رباعی. (see pp. 52, 62, 44 *suprà*, the mistake of Taqyy Káshy in supposing that he was still alive in 985 is to be accounted for by the great distance). Specimen

دارد فکری سری که سامانش نیست  
درد ایست بدل نهان که درمانش نیست

Móty Maẓall 74 pp. the commencement is wanting.

## (222) شاهنامه (P.)

The Sháh-námah or book of kings by Firdawsy. Firdawsy means the Paradisian, and is the takhalluṣ of Abú-l-Qásim Hasan (or Mançúr) b. Isháq. Some authors say that he chose this takhalluṣ because his father was gardener in a garden called Firdaws. He was born near Tús in A. H. 328. He came to Ghaznah to find redress against the oppression which his family suffered at the hands of the governor of Tús. Sultán Maẓmúd the conqueror of India who resided at Ghaznah had formed the plan of having the poetical records of the history of Persia put into a new garb, and he entrusted various poets of his court with episodes to put them into verse. Firdawsy in his place had at Tús, at the suggestion of his teacher Asady, been engaged in the same task. Not long after his arrival at Ghaznah, Maẓmúd having seen his per-

formance, gave him the preference over all his court poets, and entrusted him with the completion of the work. At first he was liberally rewarded by the king, but subsequently owing to the intrigues of the minister Maymandy he was obliged to leave the court of Maḥmúd and wrote satyres against him. He died at *Tús* in 411.

Moḥammad 'awfy says that 20,000 verses of the *Sháh-námah* are by Daqyqy, and the other 60,000 by Firdawsy. Táqyy Káshy further informs us that the last 4000 verses are by Asady who completed the book at the request of Firdawsy during his last illness. According to this account the *Sháh-námah* would have 80,000 verses, but the copies now extant, contain from 46 to 56,000 verses. It appears from Moḥammad 'awfy's account that in his time, 670 years ago, complete copies of the *Sháh-námah* were rare, the text usually read being "The Selection اختيارات from the *Sháh-námah*" made by Khwajah Mas'úd. This statement gives us a clue for explaining why the MSS. now extant differ so much in the number of verses: we may suppose that some copyists of the selections referred to the original, and enlarged them by making farther extracts from it.

The name of Daqyqy was, according to the *Ātishkádah*, Maṇçúr b. *Āḥmad*, he was a native of Bokhará and flourished under the *Sámánide* dynasty, and it is said that he put the story of *Gustásp* into verse by order of Núh b. Maṇçúr who was deposed in A. H. 387.

Asady *Túsy* was the teacher of Firdawsy. He died during the reign of Mas'úd the son of Maḥmúd, his portion of the *Sháh-námah* begins with the inroad of the Arabs into Persia. He is also the author of a poem

called Gershásp-námah گرشاسپ نامه and of some Qačydahs and of dialogues containing disputations.

I have given a full notice of Khwájah Mas'úd who made the Selections from the Sháh-námah in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. 22 p. 442. He died in 525 and left three thick Dywáns, one in the Persian, one in the Arabic and one in the Hindústány language of that day. He is the earliest Musalman poet who wrote in Hindústány of whom we have any account.

Beginning بنام خداوند جان و خرد.

Fine MS. copies are frequent. The first complete edition has been made by Major Macan with very great trouble and expense, Calcutta, 1829, 4 vols. 8vo.; lithographed at Bombay, 1266, with pictures; edited with a French translation and a very learned introduction, &c. by Mohl, Paris, 1838-43, this edition is very splendid but not yet complete. An abridged translation into Urdoo has been lithographed at Dilly; on the abstract of the Sháh-námah in Persian prose, see the chapter on history.

(223) یوسف و زلیخا (P.)

Yúsof and Zalykhá, a romantic epose by the author of the Sháh-námah. Beginning

به اخبار و گفتار پیغمبران سخن راند هرکس به قدر توان

Tópkhánah, about 400 pp. 19 lines; As. Soc. No. 605. Mr. Morley has promised an edition of this interesting but rare work.

(224) دیوان فریپی (P.)

The Dywán of Firyby. According to the postscript the name of Firyby was Sháh-púr and he was of T'cherán.



The verses quoted of poets of this takhalluṣ in Wálih and in the *Nafá'iyis almáthir* are not found in this Dywán.

Contents: Ghazals 54 pp. 22 lines, Rubá'ys, &c. 9 pp.

Bg. برد براه عدم هجر یار مرا نگه ندارد اگر ذوق انتظار مرا

Móty Maḥall, a bad copy apparently containing merely selections, written in 1165.

(225) دیوان فطرت (P.)

The Dywán of Myr Mo'izz *Fitrát* who died in 1106 and not in 1101 as stated above (see pp. 109, 128, 151, 137 *suprà*).

Contents: A Qaṣydah in praise of 'alyy; Ghazals 200 pp. 18 bayts. Beginning of Ghazals:

تمام از شور سودایت نمکدان کاسه سر

Tópkhánah, defective at the end; As. Soc. No. 1397, in this copy and in one copy of the Tópkhánah, the Ghazals begin:

جنونم کوس شهرت زد بدامن چون کشم مارا

There is another copy in the As. Soc. No. 873, containing Ghazals and Rubá'ys, alphabetically arranged 88 pp. 16 bayts. Bg.

به پیری شد فزون داغ محبت جسم زارم را

(226) دیوان فرصت (P.)

The Dywán of Moḥammad Bég *Furṣat*. He was in the service of Sháh 'abbás II. and died under Sháh Solaymán (Wálih; see also p. 127 *suprà*). It contains merely Ghazals. Beginning

خدایا کعبه داغ محبت کن دل مارا زیارتخانه شور جنون اب و گل مارا

Tópkhánah, 170 pp 15 bayts. probably merely extracts.

(227)

نسبت نامه شهر یاری

(P.)

نصیب ✓

The History of the Qotobsháhian dynasty of Golconda, in 18,600 verses, from its commencement to Mohámmad Quly, composed by Hosayn 'alyy Sháh Fursy فرسی in 1016.

Beginning نخست ای خردمند دانش فزای زیانرا بنام خدا برکشای ✓

Móty Maḥall, 480 pp. of 40 lines written in 1019 at Láhór; As. Soc. No. 50, it was like the other copy written at Láhór and has the same number of pages. In the As. Soc. No. 35, folio 272 pp. of 38 bayts defective. In the commencement is a poem which has the title of نورین قطبشاهی it is divided into four cantos مقاله and appears to be an abstract of the Nasab-námah; in page 5 line 6 occurs the takhalluṣ of Fursy, but in the postscript it is ascribed to Hirá Lál *Khóshdil*, Munshi of Haydar Quly Khán, and his takhalluṣ also appears in the poem:

خدا یا تو آن سید کامگار      بدای همیشه چو گل در بهار  
که خوشدل بود حش نذا گستراست      چو او فیض بخشی دگر کم تراست

(P.) دیوان غالب مسمی بحدایق الاحداق لزمرة العشاق (228)

Gardens for the Eyes of the Crowds of Lovers, being the Dywán of Mohámmad Sa'd *Ghálil*. He informs us in the preface that he devoted himself from childhood to poetry and read many poetical works, and that he was sixty years of age when he collected his productions into this Dywán, at the end he gives us the date, 1101, of its completion:

سال تمام او چو طلب کردم از خرد آمد ندا زغیب که ترتیب نیک داد

Contents: preface in prose.

Beginning سپاس لطافت اقتباس و شکر نزاهت لباس

Ghazals 170 pp. of 17 bayts; Tarjy'bands, short Mathnawies, Rubá'ys, &c. 96 pp.

Beginning of Ghazals ای مهربان کن بر من آن شوخ جفا جورا

Móty Maḥall, a very fine copy.

## (229) قصاید فخر الدین غالب (P.)

The *Qaṣyda*hs of *Myr Fakhr aldyn Mohammd Hosayny Ghālib*, he says at the end that he completed this collection in the 6th year of *Mohammad Shāh*—1136.

Beginning من و ابرو کمان شوخی که عالم گشته قویانش  
Móty Makall, 226 pp. of 8 bayts, apparently an autograph.

## (230) دیوان مرزا اسد الله خان غالب (P.)

The *Dywán* of *Myrzá Asad Allah Khán Ghālib*, who is now, 1853, alive at Dilly (see p. 228). I am told that he is engaged at the request of the king of Dilly in compiling a history of the *Moghol Emperors of India* from *Tymur* to this day.

Beginning یگانه یزدان را برزانیکه بخشیده اوست  
Lithographed at Dilly, 1261, 8vo. 506 pp.

## (231) مثنوی غنیمت (P.)

The *Mathnawý* of *Mohammad Akram Ghanymat* (see pp. 127, 113). It has the title of *نیرنگ عشق* it was composed under *Awrangzéb*, and contains the story of *Sháhid* and 'azyz.

Beginning بنام شاهد نازک خیالان عزیز خاطر اشفته حائلان

Lithographed, Luenow, Mortadhawy press s. a. (about 1263), 35 pp. of 46 bayts with glosses by *Mohammad Qālib* and others. In the *Tópkhánah* are two copies of the *Dywán* of *Ghanymat*, it consists of *Ghazals*, 150 pp. 11 lines.

Beginning ای سایه سحاب عطای تو کشته کردی زکوچه تو هوای بهشتها

## (232) دیوان غنی (P.)

The *Dywán* of *Mawláná Mohammad Tahir Ghanyy* of *Kashmyr*, who died in 1079. He was a pupil of *Mollá*

Mohsin Fáníy and his takhalluṣ is a chronogram for the year in which he chose it, viz. 1060 ; Wálíh has seen about 2000 verses of his (see *suprà* pp. 113, 107, 151, 127).

Contents: a preface in prose by Myrzá Mohammad Máhir who collected the poems :

Beginning ای ذات تو سر دفتر افراد وجود

Ghazals 126 pp. ; appendix 11 pp. containing miscellaneous poems among them chronograms on the death of Kalym d. 1061, of Iláhy d. 1052, of the Amyr al-omará Islám Khán d. 1074.

Beginning جنونی کو کہ از قید خرد بیرون کشم پارا

Lithographed, Lucnow, Moctafâ press, 1261, 144 pp. with copious marginal notes and a short biography of the author.

(233) اثار شباب تصنیف غزالی مشہدی (P.)

Remnants of youth, this is the title of a Dywán of Ghazzály of Mashhad, which he dedicated to Akbar. He came early in life from Khorásán to Ardestán in the 'iráq and after a long stay in that city he proceeded to Káshán. His poetical talents were of the highest order and his fame spread all over Persia, but as he was a great free-thinker he found it advisable to expatriate himself from his native country, and to take refuge in India where he found a most favorable reception at the court of Akbar (see p. 61 *suprà*). His poems might throw much light upon the philosophy of the time of Akbar and it is therefore very desirable that they be collected and preserved. Taqyy Káshy has seen besides this Dywán another Dywán of Ghazals entitled ابدیة الخيال and one of Qacydahs named بحر مذقوب and he believes that he has left a third Dywán of Ghazals

which he has not seen. Besides he composed three Mathnawies in imitation of the Makhzane Asrâr which are entitled *قدرت آثار* *مشهد افوار* *نقش بدیع* and a Mathnawiy entitled *عاشق و معشوق* in imitation of Khosraw wa Shyryn, and one entitled *محمود و ایاز* in imitation of Laylá wa Majnún, he also imitated Kátiby and wrote a poem of 500 verses, which can be read in two metres, has a double rhyme and abounds in puns *تجذیس*.

Contents : a preface partly in prose and partly in verse, Qaṣyda's, Tarjy'bands, 76 pp. 15 lines. Beginning.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم ایذست شهاب از پی دیو رجیم  
Ghazals alphabetically arranged 388 pp. 14 bayts.

ای ز کمال کبریا هر دو جهان روای تو

A Sáqiyy-námah, Rubá'ys, Qiz'ahs, &c. 66 pp.

As. Soc. No. 319, a bad copy, written in 1184.

(234)

دیوان گرامی

(P.)

The Dywán of Girámy. I have not been able to find in the Dywán the quotations which occur in Tadzkirahs from poets of this takhalluṣ.

Contents : Ghazals about 800 pp. of 9 bayts.

Beginning شست و شوی ده بخون عاشقان میخامه را

A few Qaṣyda's, Rubá'ys, Tarjy'bands, &c. 76 pp.

As. Soc. No. 590, a good copy. There is a fragment of a Dywán of Girámy in the Mótý Maḥall, 52 pp. 13 bayts, in which mention is made of Nádir-sháh's return from India to Persia, but I do not know whether this fragment and the above Dywán are by the same poet.

(235)

دیوان غیاث

(P.)

The Dywán of Ghiyáth Halwáy, he was of Shyráz but settled at Ispahán, he lost his eyesight and is there-

fore called Ghiyáthe Kúr, the blind Ghiyáth, by Wálih. He died by a fall from the roof of a house under Sháh Çafyy (see p. 91 *suprà* ; *A'tishkadah* p. 388).

Contents : Qačydahs 26 pp. of 12 bayts.

Beginning چه نوراست ایدکه بیدا و نهان بیند اعیانش

Ghazals 180 pp. 11 lines. They begin :

ای گرم جوش از تودرون پیاله ها شوقت فقیله سوخته در مغز لاله ها  
Móty Mažall, an old MS. without date.

(236) لمعات الطاهرین تصنیف غلام علی خان (P.)

Flashes of the Pure, by Gholám 'alyy Khán *Gholám*, who it appears from the preface flourished under 'álamgyr Awrangzéb, and was a contemporary of Sayyid Rahmat Allah *Káfiy*.

Contents : a preface partly in prose and partly in verse 64 pp. a mystical Mathnawý divided into 110 chapters 64 upwards of 1000 pages of 12 bayts. Beginning of Mathnawý. بسم الله الرحمن نعم الرحيم حكيم قدیر علي عظیم

As Soc. No. 319, a good copy.

(237) محبوب نیرنگ تصنیف گلابی (P.)

The Fascinating Sweetheart, a love story in the form of poetical epistles, by Khwájah Mohámmad Tahir *Guláby*, who composed it in India in 1133. The chronogram is ریاض العواد. It begins after a short preface in prose : پس از حمد و ثنای ایزد پاک از نعت و درود شاه کولاک

As. Soc. No. 1206, 500 pp. 11 bayts, an autograph written in 1133.

(238) کلیات حاذق (P.)

Complete poetical works of Hakym *Hádziq*. He belonged to a family of distinguished physicians which was

originally of Lahyján in Gylán. His grandfather *Hakym* 'abd al-Razzáq enjoyed a great reputation in Persia and was in high favour with Khán *Ahmad* the ruler of Gylán and with Sháh *Tahmásp*. He had three sons, Abú-l-*Fath* in whose praise 'orfy and others have written panegyrics, Núr aldyn *Mohammad Qaráry* and Najyb aldyn *Humám*, who is the father of *Hádziq*. After the death of their father, the three brothers went to Ardebyl to prosecute their studies. And subsequently they proceeded from Ardebyl, in the disguise of merchants, to India. They were introduced at court and Abú-l-*Fath* gained the entire confidence of Akbar and was one of the most influential men about him, but, says *Badáwny*, he was a great free-thinker. He died in 997. *Humám* was less distinguished than his brother and died in 1004.

*Hádziq* was born at *Fat/púr Sykry* as he informs us himself.

اگرچه مولد من است فتحپور ولیک | روانی دلمن پر ز نور یونانی است

Though he was not a very good physician the reputation of his father and uncle was an introduction for him and under the patronage of the Khánkhánán he attained to rank and wealth. *Naçrábády* says that he was extremely egotistical and considered himself equal as a poet to *Anwary*. (*Máthire Rahmyy* fol. 619).

Contents: Ghazals, Qaçydahs, Qif'ahs not alphabetically arranged and Mathnawies. Beginning wanting.

*Móty Mahall*, an autograph, written in 1033, 476 pp. of 11 lines.

At the end is the following postscript. روز چهارشنبه نوزدهم شهر ذی

القعدة که منتظم است در سنت یکهزار و سی و سه در قصیده شودمعه علی

سبیل الاستعجال در عرصة پادزده روز مسوده نمود راقم وقایله الراعی الی

عفران ربه و عزیز کرمه عبدالحافظ بن حکیم مام گیلانی

(239)

دیوان حافظ

(P.)

The Dywán of Shams aldyn Mohámmad Háfiz of Shyráz. He is the greatest Ghazal writer of the Persians, and died in 791. Sir Gore Ouseley *Not. of Pers. Poets* p. 23 has given a very full and elegant biography of this poet, which renders any farther account superfluous. The Dywán has been arranged by Mohámmad Gulandám.

Beginning *الا يا ايها الساقى ادر كسا و ناولها*

Beautiful copies of this Dywán are very frequent, yet it is not much read in upper India. It was printed in Calcutta 1791, this is the best edit. but rare; it has been reprinted, Calcutta 4to. but without improvement. Lithographed Calcutta, 1826, Cawnpore, 1831, 8vo.; Bombay, 1828, small 4to. carelessly done, the text is independent of that of the Calcutta editions; *ibidem*, 1267, 8vo. this again is an independent text, very elegant but not very correct; Teherán, Tabryz, Constantinople 1257, Bulak 1256.

(240)

مخمسات غزلهای حافظ

(P.)

The Ghazals of Háfiz converted into Mokhammas' by a poet of the takhalluṣ of 'alyy.

Contents: a short preface in prose. Mokhammas' alphabetically arranged.

Beninning *فنادم در ره عشقت بجست و جوى منزلها*

Tópkhánah 350 pp. 5 Mokham. in a page.

(241)

كشف الاستار من وجوه مشكلات الاسفار

(P.)

Removal of the Veils from the difficulties of Books, by Mohámmad Afdhal (Sarkhush?) of Iláhábád. He informs us in the preface, that in this work the difficulties of Persian poets which are generally read in India are



explained with the exception of the Mathnawý of Jalál aldyn Rúmy and the *Hadyqah*, and that it consists of sixteen treatises رساله. He probably devoted to every poet a separate treatise, this however is not clearly stated. This is the seventh treatise and contains a commentary on *Háfiz*, and we gather from it that the preceding number contains a commentary on the *Sikandar-námah*. The Commentator flourished under Sháhjahán.

زبان میکشایم بشکر خدا که از کشف استاران بیدها

Tópkhánah, 180 pp. 17 lines; Móty Maḥall, 136 pp. 23 lines.

(242) شرح دیوان حافظ (P.)

A commentary on the *Dywán* of *Háfiz*, erroneously ascribed to Mawlána Hilály. The anonymous author flourished under Awrangzéb and refers in one instance to a book in the Emperor's library. He explains difficult verses and tries to force a mystical meaning into them.

Bg. الايا ايها الساقى الخ الاحرف تنبيه يا حرف ندا ايها وصله و توسط

Major Anderson's collection, Svo. about 50 pp. 24 lines copied in 1123 in a cramped hand: I had it copied and it fills about 800 pp. Svo. of 13 lines. In the Móty Maḥall is a commentary without a preface, Svo. 256 pp. of 21 lines, which begins: الايا الخ الاحرف تنبيه. I have a commentary by an anonymous author, without introduction which begins الايا الخ الاحرف تنبيه است و ايها براي فصل است درميان حرف ندا

(243) شرح بعض ابیات دیوان حافظ (P.)

Commentary on some of the verses of *Háfiz*, by Moḥammad Ibráhyim b. Moḥammad Sa'yd. He says in the preface that though only few verses are explained in this book, it may be considered as a commentary on the

whole Dywán because in explaining one verse he endeavoured to throw light on many others.

Beginning ادیشه حمد شایسته نعمای الهی تصویر است

First verse explained دوش از مسجد سوی میخانه آمد پیر ما

Móty Ma'all, 110 pp. 23 lines.

(244) دیوان حالتی (P.)

The Dywán of Qásim Bég *Hálaty*; though born and brought up at *Teherán*, he seems to have spent the greater part of his life at *Qazwyn*. The time when he flourished is fixed by a number of chronograms for 954, 963, 985, &c. which occur in his Dywán, thus the date of the accession of Sháh Ismà'yl, 983, is commemorated in the following verse:

بر تخت سلطنت چون شستنی قضا نوشت تاریخ این جلوس که نوشیروان عصر

Contents: Ghazals 135 pp. of 15 bayts. Beginning.

می شدیدم ز بس پرده شب اواز ترا می توان یافت از آن حسن تو و ناز ترا

Mo'ammás, Rubá'ys, Qif'ahs and chronograms, about 100 pp., at the end are some Qacydahs, &c.

Móty Ma'all, a splendid copy, dated 1011.

(245) دیوان حالی (P.)

The Dywán of Sayyid 'abd Allah *Hály*, a pupil of Qáyib (see p. 138 *suprà*).

It contains merely Ghazals.

Beginning نظر باید ز خود پوشید جویای تجلی را

As. Soc. No. 704, 176 pp. of 13 bayts, a fair copy. In the As. Soc. No. 910, about 400 pp. of 15 bayts, is a Mathnaw by a poet of the takhalluḡ of *Hály*, a disciple of Khwájah Qotb adyn Mohammad Yahyà b. 'obayd Allah. It is entitled نهال باغ ارام and contains the story of Bihruz and Bahrám. Beginning wanting, last verse باجابدك وثقی ظلی یا سمیع الدعاء جب عی

## (246) عصمت نامه تصنیف حمید (P.)

The Book of Innocence, a poem celebrating the loves of Sâtin and Mynâ, composed by *Hamyd* in 1016, during the reign of Jahângyr. He is probably identical with Mollâ *Hamyd* who has written the history of the commencement of Shâhjahân's reign (see p. 109).

Bg. ای کنج نہان و پردہ غیب اسم تو طلسم کنج لا یریب

Móty Mahall, 56 pp. of 16 bayts, a splendid copy, dated 1097.

## (247) دیوان حسن دہلوی (P.)

The Dywân of Khwâjah, or Amyr Najm aldyn *Hasan* Sinjary, a son of 'alâ aldyn of Dilly. *Hasan* was his name as well as his takhalluċ. He spent the greater part of his life in his native city, Dilly, and was a disciple of Nitzâm aldyn Awliyâ and an intimate friend of Amyr Khosraw and Dhiyâ Barany. The latter author says of him that he had never seen so quiet, abstemious and holy a man as *Hasan*. He died at Déógyr according to the *Mirât alkhiyâl*, p. 67, in 707 but this is the date with which his memoirs of Nitzâm aldyn which have the title فواید الغواید begin, they end with the year 720. Taqyy Káshy says he died twenty years after Amyr Khosraw, and T'álib says he died in 738. He left besides a Dywân of about 10,000 verses, and the memoirs just mentioned, also another prose work entitled سیر الاولیا and, according to Jámy, *Nafahát*, several Mathnawies. Taqyy Káshy ascribes to him also a commentary on some Qaċydahs of Khâqâny ('abd al-*Haqq* Dihlawy, *Biogr. of Indian Saints*; Bland, *A Cent. of Pers. Ghaz.* Khoshgú; *Habyb alsiyar* III. folio 613).

Contents: Qaṣydaḥs 35 pp. of 14 bayts. Beginning  
ای حاتم جهان و جهان داور حکیم محدث همه بدایع و نو مبدع قدیم

Ghazals 410 pp. 13 bayts; Rubá'ys 23 pp. 9 bayts.

Bg. ای بر فراز سرو برآورده ماه را بر ماه کج نهاده بشوخی کلاه را.

Móty Maḥall; Tópkhánah; As. Soc. No. 663, a splendid copy, which offers important variants; Ibidem 412. This copy begins:

رسید وقت صباح و وزید باد صبا

(248)

دیوان حسن شاملو

(P.)

The Dywán of *Hosayn Shámlú*, who had the takhalluṣ of *Hasan*. He was governor of Herát under Sháh 'abbás II, and under Sháh Solaymán, who died in 1109, (*Ā'tish-kadah* p. 23).

Contents: a preface in prose, 3 pp.; Rubá'ys alphabetically arranged about 50 pp. of 10 bayts and a few Ghazals. Beginning of poetry:

یارب این مخمور غفلت را می اسرار ده همچو آهم بر در دلهای روشن بار ده

Tópkhánah, apparently incomplete.

(249)

لحفه میمونه شریفه

(P.)

A Mathnawý of *Mohammad Hasan* of Dilly, who flourished in 1013, as appears from a chronogram which he made on the death of a friend.

بود ثلاث و عشر سال فزون از هزار قطب حرم فوت شد حضرت عبدالوهاب

The Mathnawý is interspersed with Qaṣydaḥs and Qit'ahs and contains the praises of the prophet, of his chaste wives and of great saints.

Bg. بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم كرد خدا رحمت خود را عميم

Móty Maḥall, 280 pp. of 14 lines.

(250)

دیوان هشتم

(P.)

The Dywán of Hâshim. We learn from his Dywán that he was a Naqshbandy Çúfy, and flourished at Burhânpûr in the Deccan in 1030, he was a disciple of Ahmad Fârúqy, who died in 1034, and on whose death he made upwards of seventy chronograms. It appears that he was still alive in 1056.

Contents: a Qaçydah, a Shash-band, some Rubá'ys, a Tarjy'-band called خزگاه لیلی 45 pp. of 16 bayts.

Beginning اگر برسی ز قدش سرو باغ راسخان آمد

A Sáqi-y-námah divided into seven cantos اختر 16 pp.; several short Mathnawies 74 pp.; Ghazals 144 pp.; Rubá'ys, chronograms, 112 pp.

Beginning of Ghazals: بسمله دایما بود بسم الله عذوان ما

As. Soc. No. 402, a splendid copy, written in 1066, probably for the author. I copy his spiritual genealogy to Naqshband as it bears on the history of Çúfism.

الف ثانی را منور گام جانها راز لال  
پیر ایشان خواجه باقی در درباری شهود  
شیخ احمد مجمع البحرین علم حال و قول  
شیخ ایشان خواجه کی امکان بدر الکمال  
مرشد او والد او خواجه درویش ولی  
قدوة عالم محمد زاهد اورا پیرو خال  
شیخ او خواجه عبدالله سر احوار دین  
پیر ایشان شیخ یعقوب ان مه چرخ کمال  
پیر او سلطان بهاء الحق والدین نقشبدد  
خواجه نوشید این می از خمخانه میر کلال

(251)

مظهر الآثار تصنیف هاشمی

(P.)

A mystical Mathnawy, by Hâshimy Kirmány, who died in 948 (see pp. 87, 55). The title of the book, name of the author, place where he composed it, viz. Tatah, and date of composition 940, are stated in the Khátimah.

After a very long introduction containing principally the praises of Mohammad and some saints, as Ni'mat

Allah Walyy, Mohammad Láhijy, &c. follow first three chapters called روضه and then twenty chapters inscribed موعظه. Beginning

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم فاتحه آرای کلام قدیم

As. Soc. No. 560, near 200 pp. 13 bayts, beautifully written in 1095.

(252)

لیلی مجنون هاتیفی

(P.)

The Loves of Laylá and Majnún, a poem by 'abd Allah *Hátify* of Jám. He was the son of Jámý's sister, and spent his life in great ease in a garden near his native city. His fame was very great even during his lifetime, and in 927 when Sháh Isma'yl in his return from the conquest of Khorásán passed through Jám, he paid him a visit and prevailed upon him to describe his victorious career in an epos. The poet consented, but died in the same year before it was completed, he only composed one thousand verses of it. Having a particular talent for the Mathnawy, it was his ambition to imitate the five poems of Nitzámy, he wrote however only four. (Sám No. 211 ; Ouseley p. 143).

The poem begins with a verse of Jámý :

این نامه که خامه کرد بنیاد تو قیام قبول روزیش باد  
طغراش بدام پادشاهی کاهشت چو عرش بارگاهی

Móty Mahall, a splendid copy, 60 pp. 31 bayts, transcribed by Mawláná 'abd Allah in 908, from the autograph; private collection 141 pp. 15 bayts; printed, Calcutta, 1788. A Laylá Majnún has also been published at Tabryz, but it is not stated whose.

(253) *تیمور نامه هاتفی* (P.)

The exploits of Týmúr, a romantic epos by Hátify in which he imitates the Sikandar-námah of Nitzámy. At the end he gives an account of his former productions.

Beginning *بذام خدائی که فکر و خرد نیارد که با نده او پی برد*

Móty Maḥall, 156 pp. of 31 bayts, copied in 908 from the autograph; Farah-baksh 225 pp. 17 lines; As. Soc. Nos. 357, 762.

(254) *شیرین و خسرو* (P.)

The Loves of Shyryn and Khosraw, by Hátify. He informs us in the introduction that after the completion of Laylá Majnún, his uncle Jámy advised him to compose this poem. Bg.

*خداوندا بعشقم زندگی ده بفرم تاج عز بزدگی نه*

Móty Maḥall, 66 pp. 31 bayts, copied from the autograph in 908.

(255) *هفت منظر هاتفی* (P.)

The Seven Aspects, a Mathnawý by Hátify, in which he imitates the Haft Paykar of Nitzámy.

Beginning *این نگارنده صحیفه غیب نام تو صدر صفه لاریب*

As. Soc. No. 599, 252 pp. 14 bayts, a good copy.

(256) *دیوان حاتم* (P.)

The Dywán of Hátim (see p. 235 *suprà*).

Contents: Ghazals 90 pp. 13 bayts; Rubá'ys and Fards 6 pp. Beginning

*همچو نی از سوز دل آتش بجان داریم ما نائها در کوچه های استخوان داریم ما*

Móty Makall, an autograph written in 1179, as we learn from the postscript *تحریر فی القاریخ مئذہم شہر رجب سنہ یکہزار ویکصد و ہفتاد و نہ ہجری قایلہ وکاتبہ فقیر حاتم*. It appears that he made subsequently additions, or some one else used the blank leaves as an album, for after this postscript we find chronograms for 1190 and 1194, it is, however, not clear whether they are written in the same hand or not. In the same copy is the Urdú Dywán of the same poet to be mentioned hereafter.

(257) دیوان حیدر کلوج (P.)

The Dywán of *Haydar* of Herát. As he was originally a baker he is called *Haydare Kalúj* or *Haydare Kalychah*, *Sám* No. 232 speaks of him in the present tense (see p. 74 *suprà* see also *A'tishk*. p. 202).

Contents: Ghazals, 84 pp. 14 bayts. Bg.

ای درد و جهان دولت و صلت عوس ما وصل تو بصد گونه عوس ملتئم ما

Móty Makall, this copy probably contains merely selections.

(258) دیوان حیدر (P.)

Dywán of *Haydar*. It consists of *Qacydahs* in praise of *Naçyr aldyn Haydar* who reigned from 1242 to 1252. Beginning

مطلع دیوان حیدر مصلحت خدا مصروعش بال سما و مصرعش بال هما

*Farak-bakhsh*, about 100 pp. of 9 bayts. In the *Tópkhánáh* is a Dywán of Ghazals and Rubá'ys of *Haydar*, but I have not ascertained which *Haydar*. It has 120 pp. of 12 bayts. Bg.

بیدار یاریم تا روز بے ماه رخت شبها شب و روز از خدا وصل تو میخوانم بیا

Another Dywán of Ghazals of a poet of the *takhalluq* of *Haydar* in the same collection (about 100 pp. 11 bayts) begins:

ای هر بد و نیک از تو شده نامزد ما از روز ازل بر تو عیان نیک و بد ما



(259)

دیوان حیرتی

(P.)

The Dywán of *Hayraty*. He was originally of Marw but he declared himself that he was of Tún. Wálíh says that he was of Má-wará-l nahr. He came early to Ray and spent several years in that city. Subsequently after a visit to Baghdád he went to Adzarbáyján; being much given to drinking he found it necessary to proceed to Mazándarán, where that vice was less punished, and he spent five years in the house of Áqá Rostam, the governor of that province. In reward for a Qaṣṣdah which he composed in praise of Sháh Tahmásp, he obtained the title of king of poets and was called to court, and after a short residence there he was requested to compose a Mathnawý under the title *مناجاة المباحم*. In order to enjoy greater rest for his literary labours, and perhaps also to indulge more freely in his habitual vice, drunkenness, he went to Káshán, which he considered as his home, and he was murdered there in 961. He left besides the above mentioned epos another Mathnawý to which he gave the title of گلزار and which is an imitation of the Bostán. All his verses amount to about 40,000. (Taqqy Káshy No. 234; *ʿAtishkadah* p. 95; *Khizánah' ámirah*; and p. 75 *suprà*).

Contents: Ghazals, about 400 pp. 15 lines. Bg.

ای بجان بدده ات سفید و سیاہ ما بر خداوندی تو خلق کواه ما  
Móty Mahall, a bad imperfect copy, ending with the letter mym.

(260)

کلیات حزین

(P.)

Complete poetical works of *Hazyn*, who died in 1180 (see page 135 *suprà*). He collected his works in 1155; up to that time his poems formed four Dywáns.

- Contents : a preface in prose 3 pp. Beginning  
افتتاح نامه نام آوران کیدیان خدیو سخن
- Forty-six Qacydahs 100 pp. of 20 bayts. Beginning  
غیر بقی غیرت یکنای بی همتاستی نقش لاد چشم وحدت بین من الاستی
- Sixty-two Qif'ahs, 28 pp. Beginning  
یا خاتم النبیین غمخوار عالمی تو پیش تو چون فذالم از جور اسمانی
- 1,451 Ghazals, 700 pp. 18 bayts ; 484 Rubá'ys, and  
792 verses of Fards, &c. Beginning  
درین دریای بی پایان درین طوفان شور افزا
- a Mathnawý, containing chiefly stories, 30 pp.  
18 bayts. Beginning after a short preface in prose :  
تذاهای شایسته دلدار را سپاس فراوان زما یار را
- A Mathnawý in imitation of the *Hadyqah*, it has the  
title *ویدیعة البدیعة*, 62 pp.  
كلما في الوجود ليس سواه وحده لا اله الا الله Beginning  
تذاهای است پیر خرابات را که شست از دلم لوث طامات را
- a Mathnawý, 14 pp. Beginning  
بنام آنکه اذر را چمن ساخت دل دوزخ شر را انجمن ساخت
- a Mathnawý, 6 pp. Beginning  
ای دل افسرده خروشت کجا است خاموشی از زمزمه جوش کجا است
- a Mathnawý, 15 pp. Beginning  
بنام نگارنده هست و بود فرازنده این رواق کبود
- a Mathnawý, 22 pp. Beginning  
ساقی زمینی موحدا نه ظلمت بر شرک از میانه
- Móty Mahall, a splendid copy. Most of his works are in the  
As. Soc. Nos. 411 and 1034.

(261) دیوان هجری (P.)

The Dywán of Hijry. He was of Kúnbán *کونبدین* but lived in Bengal, and in several of his poems he expresses

a lively desire to see his home again. The Dywán contains several chronograms for 1171, 1174, 1180, &c.

Contents: a Qačydah in praise of 'alyy. This is a most wonderful composition. If you read the first letter of every Mičra', you have a Qiř'ah in praise of Nawáb Sayyid Mořammad Ridhá Khán Motzaffar-jang. Some letters in the Qačydah are written in red, if you read them by themselves you have a Ghazal, and certain letters in the Ghazal form a Rubá'y, and certain letters in the Rubá'y form a Mičra'.

Beginning

منذبح و سر چشمه احسان علیست حیدر صفدر جهان را جان علیست

Qačydahs, Tarjy'-bands; Ghazals, &c. 226 pp. 10 bayts; Rubá'ys 20 pp. Beginning of Ghazals.

بده حسن قبولی از کرم یارب بیانم را

Móty Mařall, a splendid copy, written in 1194; As. Soc. No. 354, a fine copy, written in 1192.

(262)

دیوان هلالی

(P.)

The Dywán of Badr aldyn Hilály. He was by origin of Chaghatáy, but was born at Astrábád. He received a good education and was skilled in science. It is on account of this combination of poetical talents with erudition that he is called the Little Jámy. He went early in life to Herát, which was then under the patronage of Myr 'alyy Shyr, the great seat of learning, and made the acquaintance of many celebrated poets, among them Nargisy, with whom however he had several controversies. When he had attained to celebrity he visited 'iráq and Adzarbáyján, and was every where well received by the great; he remained for some time with prince Abá-lnaçr Sám Myrzá, the author of the Tadzkirah mentioned in

page 12 *suprà*. Love for his native soil brought him back to Herát, which town had in the meanwhile been taken by 'abd Allah Khán U'zbek. He made a Qačydah in his praise, which was well received, but his enemies persuaded the Khán that he was a heretic, and he was put to death on this charge in 939. The author of the *Atishkadah* p. 34, ascribes to Hilály, besides the two Mathnawies to be mentioned below, a Laylá ó Majnún (Sám No. 210; Taqyy Káshy No. 207; Khoshgú II. No. 60).

Beginning

ای نور خدا در نظر از روی تو ما را بگذار که در روی تو بینیم خدا را

Lithographed, Luenow, Mortadhawy press, 1263, 35 pp. three columns in a page. This copy does not contain the Qačydahs; Tóp-khánah, MS. 176 pp. 12 bayts.

(263)

صفات العاشقین

(P.)

Qualities of Lovers, a Mathnawý by Hilály divided into ten chapters مقاله.

Beginning

خداوند ادری از غیب بکشای جمال شاعد لاریب بکشای

Tópkhánah, 80 pp. 13 bayts, written in A. H. 913; As. Soc. No. 1240, 84 pp. 15 bayts, a good copy, written in 1066. *Ibidem* No. 991, a good copy, written in 970.

(264)

شاه و گدا

(P.)

The King and the Beggar, a mystical Mathnawý, by Hilály in 1344 verses.

Beginning

ای وجود تو اصل هر موجود هستی و بودی و خواهی بود

As. Soc. No. 1498, 12mo. 112 pp. 12 bayts.

(265) دیوان ناصر خسرو حجت (P.)

The *Dywán* of Náçire Khosraw *Hojjat*. It appears from more than one passage of his poems that he was of Khorásáu (and not of Ispahán) and flourished under the Fátimite Khalyfah Ma'add b. 'alyy Mostançir, who succeeded in 427 and died in 487.

ترا باد از جهان ناصر امام حق مستفصر  
مبادا افضل تو قاصر ازین بنده خراسانی

He was apparently a man of very brilliant talents and an original mind, and acquainted with all the sciences cultivated in his days. Being himself descended from 'alyy, he mixed himself up in the religious and political disputes which then divided the Mohammadan world, and was one of the great champions of the Shy'ahs. His turn for philosophical speculations moreover made him, even among his own party, suspected of free-thinking, nay of being an adept of the black art. It is said that he believed in metempsychosis. He was in consequence exposed to many persecutions. His biographers inform us that he was a school-fellow of the philosopher Faryáby. When he had obtained a name he went to Egypt and was appointed Wazyr by the Khalyfah Mostançir, subsequently he was compelled to take flight from Egypt to Baghdád, and obtained a high office, but after a short time he was obliged to yield to persecution and he fled to Khorásán, and finally he retired to Badakhshán and led the life of an ascetic taking a cave as his habitation. He died in 481, and is buried in the cave in which he lived. Some authors say that he died in 431. Among his poems is a Qaçydh in praise of 'imad aldyn Abú-l-Ma'aliy ruler of Badakhshán. It is said that he left many works, among them are some

on the occult sciences, Taqyy Káshy has inserted a short memoir of his which has the title رسالة الذميمة في زاد القيامة in a Persian translation into his Tadzkirah. He composed it towards the end of his life. Dawlat-sháh mentions two works of *Hojjat*:—the كنز الحقائق which is in prose and the روشدای نامه which is a Mathnawý. Jámy in his Baháristán mentions a سفرنامه or Journal of *Hojjat* in which he gives an account of his travels to various countries (probably also to India) and of his disputations with learned men. His Dywán has, according to Dawlat-sháh, 30,000 verses, and according to Taqyy 20,000. It consists of Qačydahs most of which treat on philosophy and morals. Bg.

آب خوش بی تشنه بس ناخوش بود    مرد سیرآب آب خوش را مذكرست

Another copy commences :

پادشاه بركامهای دل كه باشد پارسا    پارسا شو تا شوی بر مراد پادشاه

Móty Mahall, a splendid copy, written in 1037; private collection, a good copy 284 pp. 23 lines. A copy of the روشدای نامه is in the library of Leyden, see Dozy's *Catalogus*, it was composed in 343 (443 ?), it is divided into several Maqálahs and treats on philosophical subjects.

(266)

رياض الصالحين

(P.)

The Gardens of the Good, being a Tarkyb-band, with Qačydahs on the margin by Motzaffar *Hosayn*, who had the takhalluç of *Hosayn*, and who is called Shahýd, martyr, by the copyist, this means that he either fell in battle or was unjustly put to death.

Beginning    دوستان اشفته حال و بیسرو سامان منم

Tópkhánah, 28 pp. copied by Mohammad 'alyy b. Mohammad-baksh *Ashúb* b. Mohammad Ghiyáth Badakhshy.

(267) کلیات حسینی (P.)

Complete poetical works of *Hosayny*, collected in 1145. He may be identical with *Hosayn-dóst Hosayny* (see pp. 134 *suprà*).

Contents : a short preface.

Beginning دیباجة دیوان حسینی چو به بینی

Mathnawies, Qačydahs, chronograms, &c. 250 pp. ; Ghazals 200 pp. of 13 lines. Beginning of Ghazals :

کرده ام ورد زبان تا مد بسم الله را شمع بزم دل نمودم ذکر الا الله را

Móty Makall, a very elegant copy in 16mo.

(268) زاد المسافرین تصنیف حسینی (P.)

Provision for Travellers by Amyr Kabyr aldyn *Hosayn* b. 'álim b. Abú-l-*Hosayn Hosayny* of a village in Ghór. He possessed considerable learning, and was a great Čúfy, and a disciple of Bahá aldyn Zakariyá of Multán, where he first devoted himself to Čúfism ; when he had attained to perfection in it, he went to Herát and found many disciples. He travelled much and was a friend of Awlhady and Fakhr aldyn 'iráqy, the author of the لمعات. Jámy Nafahát, No. 568, says, he died on the 16th Shawwál 718 ; this is wrong, for it appears that he composed this poem in 729.

در هفتصد و بست و نه زهجرت کشت اخراين كتاب ختمت

Dawlatsháh says he died in 719 and according to another copy in 729. He left besides the *Zád* and *Kanz alromúz* a Dywán and several prose works as the روح صراط المستقيم and الاوراح and نزهة الاوراح which will be described in the chapter on Čúfism.

The Zád almosáfiryn may be considered as an imitation of the *Hadyqah* of Sanáy. It is divided into eight chapters <sup>مقاله</sup> containing the rules of ascetic life, interspersed with apologues and legends of saints <sup>حكايت</sup>.

Beginning <sup>ای برتر از آن همه که گندد اناکه پدید یا نهفتد</sup>

As. Soc. No. 1477, 12mo. 103 pp. 14 lines, much injured; Tóp-khánah, 45 pp. of 34 bayts, this copy begins: <sup>ای اول تو درای اول</sup>

(269)

كنز الرموز

(P.)

Treasury of Mysteries, a poem by Myr *Hosayny*.

After the praise of God and his prophet, and of Shiháb aldyn Sohrawardy, of Shiháb aldyn Zakariyá, of Shaykh Çadr aldyn Moḥammad Zakariyá and of the Amyr Kabyr <sup>×</sup> Núr Allah Modhaji'ah, the poet proceeds to give a mystical explanation of the religious duties of the Islám, of mystical love, abstinence, &c. Bg.

<sup>بار طبعم را هوای دیگر است بلبل جانرا نوای دیگر است</sup>

As. Soc. No. 1048, 12mo. 86 pp. 12 bayts. Tópkhánah, about 750 bayts.

(270)

مطلع العشاقین

(P.)

A collection of descriptive poems and verses from various poets, by *Hosayn Hosayny Tabšy*. It is divided into 47 chapters <sup>باب</sup> and contains descriptions of and boumots on the human form, flowers, night, fire, wine, sword, pigeons, shape, shadow, mirror, bow, arrow, warm bath, new moon, 'yd, autumn, &c.

Beginning <sup>سپاس بی قیاس قادریرا که دل عاشقان</sup>

Móty Maḥall, 164 pp. 14 lines.



## (271) دیوان هما (P.)

The Dywán of Sayyid Imtiyáz Khán *Humá*, a son of Mo'tamid Khán and a brother of Sayyid Ahmad Khán *Dhamyr*. It contains merely Ghazals. Beginning

بدست غم چو جان امد بلب ساقي بده مارا  
می کز دل برد برونش غم دنیا و عقبی را

Tópkhánah, about 60 pp. 10 bayts, written by 'alyy Básiy.

## (272) دیوان همایون (P.)

The Dywán of Amyr Humáyún of Isfaráyin. He went early in life to Tabryz, and was supported by the Qádhíy 'ysà and Sultán Ya'qúb, who called him the second Khosraw خسرو کورچك, after the death of his patrons he came to a place in the neighbourhood of Káshán, where he had a powerful friend and he died there in 902 (Sám No. 23; Taqyy Káshy No. 153; *A'tishk*. p. 94).

Contents: Ghazals. Beginning

بی توجائی که شود خاک دل آنجا تاابد ناله برآید زدل چاک آنجا

Tópkhánah, 80 pp. 15 bayts; As. Soc. No. 238, 25 pp. 13 bayts, a splendid copy but containing mere extracts.

## (273) خاور نامه تصنیف ابن حسام (P.)

The Book of the East, a Mathnawý by Mohammad *Ibn Hosam* of Khwáf in Qohistán. He was a very pious man and possessed considerable learning, and was able to write Arabic as well as Persian poetry. His piety was so great that some consider him a saint. He was a disciple of Çadr aldyn Mohammad Rawwásý 'okáshy and spent much of his time in solitude. He died in 875

and left a Dywán of Qačydahs containing about 4000 verses, and a collection of Ghazals (Dawlat-sháh, 7, 3; Taqyy Káshy No. 119).

This epic poem contains an account of the wars of 'alyy, of the wars of Bahman and Sháh Tahmásp, &c. Taqyy Káshy says, though it is not founded on history, it has considerable poetical merit. Beginning

نخستین مراین نامه دلکشای سخن نقش بستم بنام خدای

Móty Mažall, 540 pp. 31 bayts, a splendid copy; As. Soc. No. 1316, 828 pp. 19 bayts, a splendid copy: *Ibidem* Nos. 1311 (incomplete), and 1325, this copy begins بنام خداوند جان خرد.

(274)

کلیات ابن یمن

(P.)

The complete poetical works of the Amyr Fakhr aldyn Mažmúd b. Amyr Yamyn aldyn Moħammad Mostawfiy of Faryúmad, which is three days journey from Sabzwár, he is generally known by his takhalluġ, Ibn Yamyn, i. e. the son of Yamyn aldyn. He was of a wealthy Tatar family and exceedingly liberal and charitable, he was therefore generally respected, and it is said that repeatedly the governorship of some province of Khorásán was offered to him, but he refused to accept it. He died in his native town in 745, and left panegyrics on the Sarabđár (or Sarabdál) princes and some Ghazals, but it is particularly his Qit'ahs which are celebrated, many of his poems however were lost by him in 743 in war. Qit'ah or Moqatta'ah is defined to be a poem consisting of several verses of the same metre and rhyme, but without a Mařla'. If it has a Mařla' it is either a Qačydah or a Ghazal. It may be added that most Qačydahs are panegyrics and most Ghazals are erotic poems, whereas Qit'ahs contain

more frequently moral reflexions, yet many are panegyrics. (Iláhy; Taqyy Káshy No. 76; Dawlat-sháh 5, 7).

Contents: A preface by one of his friends, it is dated 753, 20pp. Bg. الحمد لله الذي خلق بقدرته العالية من الماء

Qačydahs, all of which are panegyrics, about 200 pp.

Beginning اي ديده در شناختن حال كائذات

Rubá'ys and Qitahs about 250 pp. 15 bayts. Bg.

بنام خدای که هستی ازوست زبردستی و زبردستی ازوست

Tópkhánah, a splendid old copy; in the same collection there are three copies of the Dywán of Ibn Yamyn, the fullest copy has about 300 pp. of 14 bayts, containing Ghazals, Tarjy'bands, &c.

Beginning اي خداوند قادر یکتا مبدء كون خالق اشیا

In other shorter copies, the first 13 Ghazals are omitted, they begin: تعالی الله که بنمودان دلا را جمال خویش را بر ما هم از ما

Selections from Ibn Yamyn, As. Soc. No. 1134, written in 1055.

Beginning بیا از این یعین ای دوست بشنو

The Qit'ahs of Ibn Yamyn have been very elegantly translated into German, Ibn Jemin's Bruchstücke aus dem Persischen von Baron O. M. von Schlechta-Wssehrd, Vienna, 1852.

(275)

دیوان عصمت

(P.)

The Dywán of Khwájah Fakhr aldyn 'içmat Allah 'içmat of Bokhárá. He was descended from 'alyy, and his ancestors were settled at Bokhárá. His father Khwájah Mas'úd was one of the most distinguished men of that city and a good poet. 'içmat received a good education and was well informed even in history and mathematics. He stood in high favor with the prince Naçyr aldyn Sulţán Khalył, a son of Myrán-sháh, and he used in his honor in some of his Qačydahs the takhal-luç of Naçyry. He died at an advanced age in 829. It

is said that he imitated chiefly Myr Khosraw. Khoshgú says that his Dywán comprises about 20,000 verses (Taqqy Káshy No. 106; Dawlat-sháh, 6, 5; *Habyb alsiyar*).

Contents: Qačydahs and Qit'ahs in praise of Sultán Khalyf, Sultán Ibráhym, Ulugh Béğ, &c. about 400 pp.

15 bayts. تعالی الله زهی قیوم دانا تعالی الله زهی حی توانا

Ghazals about 200 pp.; Mo'ammas, Rubá'ys, &c.

13 pp. Beginning ای عشق اوازہ در کون و مکان انداختہ

Móty Mahall, small 4to. beautifully written by Myrak Bokháry in 1030. ||

(276)

قصاید اکسیر

(P.)

The Qačydahs of Myrzá 'atzymáy *Iksyr* of Ispahán. He was in the service of 'umdat almulk Ačaf-jáh and Čafdar-jang, and died under Nawáb Siráj aldawlah. In his Dywán are chronograms for 1140, 43, 47, 48, 51, 53, the latest which I observed is for 1157. (*Anyś alahib-bá*, and p. 162 *suprà*).

Contents: a short preface in prose, Qačydahs, and at the end a few Qit'ahs, &c.

Beginning of preface: سپاس بیفاس سزاوار احدیست

Beginning of Qačydahs: مرا زرنه درد دوی دلداری

Móty Mahall 326 pp. of 17 lines, a splendid copy.

(277)

دیوان الهی

(P.)

The Dywán of Myr Iláhy, a son of *Hojjat* aldyn of Sa'dábád near Hamadán, he was a contemporary and friend of Taqqy Awkady (see p. 95) and of *Mohammad*

Ján Qodsy. The Dywán contains a chronogram for 1052 and according to a chronogram on his death by Ghanyy he died the same year, but Tálíb places his death in 1060 and Siráj in 1064. The author of the Hamésháh Bahár confounds him with the Hakym Masyh alzamán Iláhy, who came to India under Akbar (see p. 66 *suprà*).

Contents: Qačydahs and Ghazals are mixed, and they are not throughout alphabetically arranged, about 500 pp. of 15 bayts. Last verses rhyming in alif.

بدل خوشست الهی بگامبانی راز زبانه شمس مکن حرف لب گدازیرا

A Mathnawý in praise of Sháhjahán, 26 pp. and some Ruba'ys. Beginning بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم قافله سالار كلام حكيم

Private collection, the commencement and end are wanting, and the last pages much injured.

(278) دیوان الهام (P.)

The Dywán of Ilhám. He is probably identical with the poet Malúl, to be mentioned lower down.

Contents: Ghazals, 160 pp. 13 lines.

Beginning هست اعجاز مسیحا حرفی از دیوان ما

Qačydahs, 48 pp. 14 bayts.

Beginning نطق من راز نهان را در بیان انداخته

Faraḥ-bakīsh, a very carefully written copy, 8vo.

(279) کلیات عماد فقیه (P.)

Complete poetical works of the Khwájah 'imád aldyn Faqyh, whose takhalluḥ is 'imád. He was a native of Kirmán, and when he had completed his studies at Shyráz

he proceeded after a visit to his home to Yazd, with a view of being initiated by 'izz aldyn Maḥmūd Káshány, the translator of the 'awárif alma'arif into the mysteries of Čúfism. During the reign of Moḥammad Motzaffar who died in 741 and Sháh Shujá', he founded a Khánqáh in Kirmán, and the fame of his sanctity was so great, that instead of paying a fee to a physician, the inhabitants brought the sick to him that he might cure them by his breath and prayers. Among his numerous disciples was a cat, who used to say prayers with him. To this circumstance refers the verse of *Hafiz*.

ای کبک خوشخرام کجا میروی بناز غره مشو که گربه عابد نماز کند

Most authors place his death in 773, but Taqyy Káshy and Sir G. Ouseley p. 195 have 793. The former of these two authors has seen a Dywán of about 8000 verses.

Contents: 1. مصباح الهداية. The Torch of Guidance, a mystical Mathnawý, 160 pp. 18 bayts, it is divided into ten chapters باب and each of them is subdivided into ten sections فصل composed in A. H. 716 + 34 = 750.

چو دل در شهر یار از مهر بستم فتاد از غیب تاریخش بدستم

Bg. بنام آنکه جانوادانش آموخت بنور عقل شمع مجلس افروخت

2. Ghazals, near 200 pp. and a few Rubá'ys.

Beginning هر دم از عطای تو کام دگر مرا

3. مؤنس الابرار Companion of the Righteous, a Mathnawý, 66 pp. in two cantos مثنوی, the first is mystical, and the second contains visions of the poet in which the prophet, Khidhr, &c. appeared to him, and episodes from his own life: he composed this poem in 766.

هفتصد و شصت و ششمی سال بود کاخر این نظم نکو فل بود

Bg. حمد الهی نگار ای دبیر چون رقم از مشک برهر سریر

4. مقطعات Occasional poems, 65 pp., most of them are panegyrics on Sultán Sháh Shujá', Wazyr Shams aldyn,

Rokn aldyn 'amyd almulk, Qádhyy 'alyy Yazdy, Queen Radhyyat aldyn, Fath Allah Yazdy, &c.

Beginning ای حکمتت زبانرا فضل الخطاب داده

5. صحبت نامه A poem on mystical love, 53 pp. divided into ten cantos مقاله, composed in 731.

هجرت شد هفتصد و سی و یک

Bg. بنام خدائی که توفیق ازوست دل زنده را نور توفیق ازوست

6. صحبت نامه صاحب دالن The Book of Love, 48 pp. in eight chapters باب composed in 722, the name is a chronogram. It begins after a short preface in prose.

بنام آنکه در کاشانه دل صحبت را معین کرد منزل

7. ده نامه A Mathnawý divided into ten Epistles addressed to the king, &c. 40 pp. Beginning

بنام آنکه معجز نامه اوست حروف کائنات از خامه اوست

As. Soc. No. 337, a good copy, but some pages wanting; Mótý Mahall, written in 997, incomplete.

(P.) گلدسته تصنیف عماد الدین محمد (280)

The Nosegay, a Mathnawý composed in 1075, by imád aldyn Mohammad, who as he informs us, was a native of India (see p. 116 *suprà*). Beginning

ای بتو شاهي و ملك جاردان از تو شد كون و مكان و لامكان

Tópkhánah, 18 pp. 34 bayts.

(P.) بدایع الاخبار عماد (281)

Strange Stories, a Mathnawý of 1,634 verses by imád. The title is a chronogram for 1037.

Contents: a preface in prose, Mathnawý divided into eight chapters ۱ توحید ۲ صفت مسامانی ۳ صفت عشق ۴ باب

۴ صد و شکر ۵ ترک دنیا ۶ دانستن قدر عمر ۷ مذمت دنیا ۸ قضا و قدر

Bg. ای صفات تو صفای دل ما ز آب عشق تو مخمر گل ما

Móty Mažall, copied in 1075.

(282) دیوان عمادی (P.)

Dywán of 'imad aldyn 'imády, the panegyrist of 'imád aldyn Daylamy, who, if he is identical with the 'imád aldawlah mentioned in the Shyráz-namáh, died in 333. It is said that 'imády was born at Ghaznah, and therefore he is called Ghaznawý, and he resided at Shahryár not far from Ráy, and he has therefore also the patronymic of Shahryáry. Some authors however maintain that 'imády Ghaznawý and 'imady Shahryáry were two distinct poets, the former of whom flourished at the time of Mahmúd, and the latter under the Seljúqians. If the distinction be founded, this Dywán must be ascribed to 'imády Ghaznawý, because the verses quoted by 'awfy of that poet are found in it. This question has been discussed at some length by the author of the Haft Iqlým, Khoshgú and Taqyy Káshy; the latter places the death of 'imády Shahryáry in 573. This Dywán consists of Qačy-dahs or panegyrics.

سبحان خالقي که بیدار است از دوحرف  
این هفت قبه را که به شش روز بر کشید

Móty Mažall, 108 pp. 14 lines, another copy has 40 pp. of 44 bayts.

(283) دیوان امامی (P.)

The Dywán of Abú 'abd Allah Mohámmad (or Abú Mohámmad 'abd Allah) b. Abú Bakr 'othmán *Imámy*.



He was of Herát, but spent the greater part of his life in Kirmán and Ispahán. He possessed much learning, and was a contemporary of Sa'dy, whom in the opinion of some critics, he surpassed in the Qačydah. He died in 686 or 674.

The poems are not alphabetically arranged, in this Dywán. It contains Qačydahs, Ghazals, and at the end 15 pp. of Rubá'ys. Bg.

در جهان جان بعون مبدع اشیا

As. Soc. No. 413, 4to. about 200 pp. of 12 verses, a splendid copy.

(284)

دیوان عراقی

(P.)

The Dywán of the Čúfy poet Fakhr aldyn Ibráhym b. Shahryár 'iráqy of Hamadán. In his early years he learned the whole Qorán by heart, and when he was seventeen years of age he became a pupil of the celebrated Čúfy Shiháb aldyn Sohrawardy. He repented so much a hasty answer, which he had given to his spiritual guide, that he turned a wandering qalandar and went to India. At Multán he met Bahâ aldyn Zakariyá who gave him his daughter in marriage, and who on his death-bed declared him as his successor and as the spiritual guide of his flock. In India he composed some very beautiful elegies expressive of his love for his native country. After twenty-five years' residence in India, being obliged to give way to the jealousy of some of the followers of Bahâ aldyn, he performed the pilgrimage to Makkah and went thence to Aleppo and Rúm (Iconium?) where he met Čadr aldyn Mohámmad Qunyawy, and he studied the Fočúç of Ibn 'araby with him. Whilst he read this book he composed a work called *Lam'át* لمعات (sparks or inspirations). He

was given, even more than other Persian poets, to the disgusting crimes of which they boast in their compositions. He died in 686 or 688 : Dawlat-sháh places his death in 709.

Contents : Qačydahs and Ghazals not alphabetically arranged, 230 pp. 14 bayts, and a few Rubá'ys and Fards.

Beginning عشق جانبازان اگر جویای جانای

As. Soc. No. 1132, a fine old copy, also No. 820, this copy seems to be much fuller, but it is badly written.

Beginning راه باریکست و شب تاریک و مرکب لنگ و پیر

In the Tópkhánah is a MS. 80 pp. of 18 bayts, bearing the title of عشق نامه by "iráqy who is known by the name of Fakhr aldyn." It contains a Mathnawý and some Ghazals.

هر که جان دارد و روان دارد واجب است شکرانکه جان دارد

(285) کار نامه تصنیف عرفان (P.)

The Exploits of 'alyy Mardán Sháh, the Amyr al-omarâ of Sháhjahán, by Mohammad Ridhá b. Mohammad Ján 'irfán of Khorásán.

After a short preface in prose, the poem begins :

بنام خدای که شد نامها ز آغاز او ختم انجامها

Tópkhánah, 350 pp. of 30 bayts. In the Mótý Mahall is a copy (possibly an autograph) of the Dywán of 'irfán, it is however, not certain whether he is identical with the author of the above Mathnawý, it is more likely that he is identical with 'abd Allah 'irfán see p. 113 *suprà*. The Dywán contains Qačydahs 42 pp. of 17 lines ; Ghazals 156 pp. 13 lines ; Rubá'ys 14 pp. Beninning of Qačydahs :

من ان نیم که دهم دل بجلوه زیبا

(286) دیوان عشقی (P.)

The Dywán of Shaykh Mohammad Wajyh 'ishqy, a son of Gholám Hosayn Mojrim of Patna. He was for

ten years *Taksyldár* under the English government at Kharwar, subsequently he came to Dacca: he was still alive in 1224, but his eye-sight was much impaired (*Nastare ishq* and *suprà* p. 183.)

Contents: Ghazals, Rubá'ys and a short Mathnawý.

دمی که پیکر خوب تو آفرید خدا چه آفرین که نه بر آفرین شنید خدا

Collection of Mawlawy Moḥammad Wajyh, 80 pp. of 13 bayts, this book contains merely extracts from the *Kullyát* of this poet.

(287)

دیوان عشقی

(P.)

The *Dywán* of 'ishqy. It contains 216 pp. 9 bayts and 27 Rubá'ys. Beginning

ای تازه زگزار جمالت چمن ما وز خندۀ شیرین تو شیرین دهن ما  
As. Soc. No. 705, at the end, under the head "conclusion" are five verses, from which we learn that the *Dywán* was completed in the 24th year of Moḥammad Sháh (A. H. 1154); this may be the year in which the author collected his poems, but in the last of these verses we are told that *Shaykh Burhán* is the copyist, and therefore it may also be the date of the copy. In the *Tópkhánah* is a *Dywán* of Sháh Abú-l-Barakat 'ishqy, containing Ghazals, 50 pp. 14 bayts, the initial verse of it is not found in the *Dywán* of the As. Soc. it runs: *بیا ای دل بکن در وصف ان مهر و رسایلها*

(288)

دیوان عشرت

(P.)

The *Dywán* of Myrzá 'aly Ridhá 'ishrat, who collected his poems into a *Dywán*, under Moḥammad Sháh in 1160, and died shortly after.

Contents: Ghazals 266 pp. of 12 lines; Qaṣydahs in praise of Shujá' aldawlah 37 pp. Beginning

گل بربگ ندد رنگ تدای تو زبان را حمد تو بهار است گلستان بیندرا

A *Sāqiy-námah*.

Beginning

رحمہ خدا تا شوم تر دماغ کشایم لب خویشتن چون اباغ

Móty Maḥall and Tópkhánah, the latter copy does not contain the Sáqiṣ-námah.

(289) قصائد عبد الواسع جبلي (P.)

The Qačydahs of 'abd al-Wási' b. 'abd al-Hāmiy ('abd al-Jāmi'?) *Jabaly* Sultány. He was born in the mountains of Ghurjastán; hence his takhalluṣ, which means mountaineer; and he was descended from a family of Sayyids. According to the general opinion his early education was much neglected. Some of his biographers however contend that he could not have attained to such excellency in poetry if this had been the case, and they are of opinion that he has received a good education. From his native mountains he came to Herát, where he applied himself to study and thence he proceeded to Ghaznah. He found a patron in Bahrām Sháh, who succeeded to the throne of Ghaznah in 512 and died 543. This is the same prince to whom Sanáiyi dedicated his *Hadyqah* and for whom *Hamyd* aldyn Načyr Alláh, a pupil of Abú-l-Maḥámid Ghaznawý translated the *Kalyah wa Damnah* from Arabic into Persian. When Sultán Sinjar took Ghaznyn *Jabaly* composed poems in his praise and was fourteen years in his service. He died in 555 or 543. Taqyy Káshy has seen 6000 verses of *Jabaly*, Wálih says that he left about 8000 verses of which he had seen 1000. His poetry is difficult to understand, and therefore considered very beautiful ('awfy 10, 3; Dawlat-sháh 2, 2; Taqyy Káshy No. 17; Shyr Khán Lódy p. 37; Ouseley, *Biogr. Not. of Pers. poets* p. 108).

His Qačydahs are not alphabetically arranged, and begin—

که دارد چونتو معشوق نگار و چابک و دلبر  
بنفشه زلف لاله روی نرگس چشم نسوین بر

As. Soc. No. 73, about 360 pp. of 15 bayts, copied in 1243.

(290) *مثنوی جعفر* (P.)

A Mathnawī by Ja'far, who was a soldier by profession, he composed it in 1065 and dedicated it to *Shāhjahān*.

Beginning بنام خدا ابتدا کرده ام خدا را بخود رهنما کرده ام

As. Soc. No. 929, 64 pp. of 13 bayts.

(291) *چار درویش تصنیف جافی* (P.)

The Story of the four Darwysheš by Myr Abú-l-*Hasan Khán Jáfī*, (*Kháfī*?) Beginning

بنام یزدان که مورت کام است بر زبانم همیشه این نام است

*Tópkhánah*, 120 pp. of 10 bayts, a beautiful copy written in 1192, probably for the author. It has the following postscript: يك قصه

چار درویش تصنیف میر صاحب میرابوالحسن خان متخلص بجافی ۱۳ ربیع الثاني سنه ۱۹ جلوس شاه عالم سنه ۱۱۹۲

(292) *قصائد جگت نراین* (P.)

Qačydahs of Jagat Naráyan, in praise of Ačaf aldawlah, who died in 1212. Beginning

خالق جان و دل تن سر خدا ممالك ملک و ملک افسر خدا

*Móty Mahall*, 150 pp. 15 bayts.

## (293) دیوان جلالی احمد زکری (P.)

The Dywán of Sayyide 'álam Mohámmad *Jalál*, or *Jalály*. He informs us in a *Qit'ah* that he was a native of *Ahmadábád* and that his father and spiritual guide was Myr Sayyid Jalál b. *Hasan*, a descendant and follower of Sháhe 'álam *Habyb*, his entire spiritual genealogy is recorded in a *Qaṣydah*: he was a disciple of his father, who was a disciple of Sayyid Khán 'abd al Ghafúr, Sayyid *Ahmad*, Sayyid Mohámmad Rájú, Mohámmad Sháhe 'álam, Sayyid Burhán who settled in Gujrát, Náṣir aldyn Mohámmady, Jalál aldyn *Ahmad*, Makhdúm *Alrár*, Sayyid Kabyr aldyn *Ahmad*, 'alyy and Jalál who settled in India, Mohámmad and Ja'far, Sayyid Maḥmúd, *Ahmad*, Sayyid 'abd Allah, 'alyy, Ja'far, Naqyy, Taqyy, Imám Ridhá.

Contents: *Qaṣydahs* 7 pp. of 14 bayts; *Ghazals* 94 pp.; *Rubá'ys* 23 pp. Beginning of *Ghazals*—

الا اي مست ناز از حد مبربی اعتدالی را

As. Soc. No. 531, a fine copy.

## (294) مدح محمد شاه تصنیف عبد الجلیل (P.)

A *Mathnawý* by 'abd al Jalyl in praise of Mohámmad Sháh—succeeded in 1131—in which he describes the fireworks and other festivities of the emperor.

Bg. بهاری کرد کل عالم چمن شد شکفتن عام در هر انجمن شد

Tópkhánah, 25 pp. 25 bayts.

## (295) دیوان جمال الدین (P.)

The Dywán of Jamál aldyn Mohámmad of Ispahán, a son of 'abd al-Razzáq and the father of the poet Kamál

aldyn. He flourished under the Çáyid dynasty and most of his Qačydahs are encomiums on them. He died at Ispahán in 588 (Tačyy Káshy No. 29 ; Dawlat-sháh, 3, 3).

It consists of Qačydahs alphabetically arranged.

Bg. دگر باره چه صذعت كرد با ما سپهر سرکش و فرتوت رعنا  
Móty Mažall, 66 pp. 44 bayts.

(296) بیان حقایق احوال سید المرسلین (P.)

Explanation of the verities of the history of the prophet by Fadhl Allah *Jamály* of Dilly. He was a pupil of the Shaykh Samá Allah who, according to 'abd al-*Haqq*, died in 901, at an advanced age. *Jamály* was a great traveller, he made the acquaintance of *Jámy* (who died in 898) at Herát and wrote an account of his own travels *سفرنامه*. He was deeply versed in Çúfism and is considered as a saint. His tomb, a very elegant little building of white marble, is a short distance S. E. of the *Kotob minár*, eleven miles from Dilly. The *Jamály* mentioned in p. 48 *suprà* either is not identical with the author of this book or the date of his demise must be incorrect, as will appear by comparing the above dates. The author of the *A'thár alçanádýd*, p. 165, places the death of the author of this work in 922, and says that خسرو هذد is a chronogram for it but this gives 925.

The book is divided into several parts, and each part has a separate title. The first is entitled مصباح الارواح, and the seventh and last part شرح الواصلین و سم الغافلین. وشهد المرضیین وسیف المجاهلین. The date of the composition of the first part, 868, is contained in the following line:

هشت سال و شصت سال و هشتصد رفته بد از هجرت شاه رعد

The work contains a mystical view of the life of Moham-  
 mād. The author usually gives one or two tradi-  
 tions with a Persian translation, and some explanations  
 in prose, and then follow his illustrations which are  
 chiefly legends in verses. The first part begins:

ای طالب انوار اسرار معانی و جویای تجلیات ظاهر

The Sharḥ alwāḥiylīn begins—

نام بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم می سرايد بر صراط مستقيم

As. Soc. first part, No. 632 about 400 pp. of 15 bayts, a splendid  
 copy, at the end are Rubá'ys, &c. about 60 pp. Sharḥ al-wāḥiylīn,  
 As. Soc. No. 1285, written in the same hand, but in a different shape,  
 about 400 pp. of 15 lines, it ends with the words تم الكتاب المسمى  
 بشرح الواصليين وباتمامه تم الاقسام السبعة الموعود من الكتاب الوارد في بيان  
 حقائق احوال المصطفى صلعم. After this follows a short Math-  
 nawy, 27 pp. which has the title of مهر القلوب and probably belongs  
 to the work. Beginning هر روز نيغ آفتاب مي كشد هر روز نيغ آفتاب.

(297)

كليات جامي

(P.)

Complete minor poems of Núr aldyn 'abd al-Raḥmán  
 Jámy. He was born at Jám in 817, and died in 898. For  
 a full account of his life I refer to Rosenzweig's *Biogra-  
 phische Notizen über Mewlana Abdurrahman Dschamí*,  
 Vienna, 1840. Taqyy Káshy gives the following list of  
 his works, many of which will be described in their places.

The readings between parentheses are taken from Iláhy.

شواهد البدوة \* نفحات الادل \* نقد النصوص \* رساله طريق صوفيان  
 (بطريق خواجلان) \* اشعة اللمعات \* شرح فصوص الحكم \* لوايح \* شرح  
 قصيده ابن فارض \* شرح رباعيات \* شرح بينين از مثنوي مولوي \* لوايح \*  
 شرح بيت خسرو دهلوي \* شرح حديث ابي ذر عقيقي \* سخندان  
 خواجه پارسا \* ترجمه چهل حديث \* مناقب حضرت مولوي \*  
 مناقب خواجه عبدالله انصاري \* رساله تحقيق مذهب صوفي و متكلم  
 و حكيم \* رساله في تحقيق الوجود \* رساله سوال و جواب هندوستان \*



رساله لا اله الا الله \* رساله مفاسك الحج (رساله منظومه در حج) \* هفت اورنگ مشتمل بر هفت كتاب اول سلسله الذهب ثاني سلامان و ابسال ثالث تحفة الاحرار رابع سبحة الابرار خامس يوسف و زليخا سادس ليلي و مجنون سابع خرد نامه اسكندري \* ديوان اول و ديوان ثاني و ديوان ثالث \* بهارستان \* رساله كبيور در معما رساله متوسط رساله صغير \* رساله منظومه و اصغر در معما \* رساله عروض \* رساله قافيه \* رساله موسيقي \* رساله منشآت \* فوايد الضيائية في شرح الكافية \* شرح بعضي از مفتاح الغيب منظوم و منثور \*

Háhy adds to this list : \* رساله صرف و منطق : \* On the حلية الكلل رساله عروه • حلية الكلل \* شرح قصيدة بردة منظوم see *Háhy Khal.* No. 4,614, and Dorn's *Cat. des. MSS. de la Bibl. Imp. de St. Pétersb.* p. 372, it contains logogriphs extracted from the حل المطرز of Sharaf aldyn 'aly Yazdy who died in 850.

Von Rosenzweig and Dorn, *loco cit.* give us very valuable details regarding the above works, and the former author mentions in addition ارشادية (see *Háhy Khalyfah*, No. 567,) تاريخ هرات and تجنيس اللغات.

Contents: the minor poems of Jámy are divided into three Dywáns, each of which has a separate title:

1. Beginning of Youth; "فاتحة الشباب" it contains Qačy-dahs 90 pp. of 19 bayts; Ghazals 276 pp.; and about 170 Rubá'ys and a few Tarjy'bands.

Beginning بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم اعظم اسما علیم حکیم

2. "The Centre of the Necklace." وسطة العقد This Dywán contains 10,000 bayts, and the author collected it in 884, when he was going on for seventy.

Beginning درین صحیفه چو آغاز كردم املا را

3. "Conclusion of Life." خاتمة الحیوة This Dywán fills 134 pp. of 19 lines; at the end are a few Rubá'ys. Jámy made the fair copy of it in 896.

Beginning آنکه تسبیح حصا بر صدق او امد گواه

Two or three very beautiful copies of these Dywáns are in the Mótý Mahall: every Dywán has a short preface in prose.

(298)

هفت اورنگ جامی

(P.)

The Constellation of the two Bears. This is the name of seven Mathnawies of Jámy, each Mathnawý has a separate name: and the last five of them together have also the title of *خمسه جامی*, they are—

1. سلسلة الذهب *Catena aurea*, it is in the same measure as the *Hadyqah* of Sanáy, the *Haft Paykar* of Nitzámy, and the *Jáme Jam* of Awḥady, viz. : فاعلاتن مفاعلهن فعلى. This poem is divided into three books. The first book fills 106 pp. of 38 bayts, making upwards of 4000 lines, but the chapter-heads, which are long and numerous, must be deducted.

Beginning لله الحمد قبل كل كلام بصفات الجلال والانوار

The second book has 28 pp. 38 bayts.

Bg. بشنو ای گوش بر فسانه عشق از صیر قلم ترانه عشق

Third book, 80 pp. of 38 lines.

Bg. حمد ایزد نه کار تست ایدل هرچه کار تو بار تست ایدل

2. سلامان و ابسال. The Adventures of Salámán and Absál 34 pp. 38 bayts, it is in the same measure as the *Manfiq altayr* of 'attár, and the *Mathnawý* of Jalál aldyn Rúmy, viz. : فاعلاتن فاعلاتن فاعلات.

Bg. ای بیاد تو تیره جان عاشقان زاب لطفت تو زبان عاشقان

Edited by F. Falconer, London, 1850. MS. copies are not frequent.

3. تحفة الاحرار. Present to the Free, 36 pp. of 50 bayts. It is in the measure of the *Makhzan alasarár* of Nitzámy, viz. مفاعلهن مفاعلهن فاعلات. It is divided into 12 cantos مقالت and it was composed in 886.

Beginning بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم هست علای سرخوان کریم

Published by F. Falconer, London, 1848; MS. As. Soc. No. 1412, a fine copy written in 981.

4. سبحة الابرار The Rosary of the Righteous, 63 pp. of 50 bayts. It is in the measure of the Noh Sipehr of Myr Khosraw, viz. فاعلاتن فاعلاتن فعلتن فعلتن and is divided into three cantos عقد. In some copies is a short preface. Beginning

ابتداء بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم المتوالي الاحسان

Printed at Calcutta, 1811, 4to.; Lithographed at Calcutta 1818, 4to. Edited by F. Falconer, London, 1849.

5. يوسف و زليخا The Loves of Yúsof and Zalykhá, 86 pp. 50 bayts. It is in the measure of Nitzámy's Khosraw Shyryn, viz.: مفاعيلن مفاعيلن فعولن.

Bg. الهي غنچه امید بکشای گلی از روضه جاوید بنمای

Printed at Vienna, with a German translation by Von Rosenzweig, 1824; Calcutta, 1809, 1244, 1265; Lithographed Calcutta, 1818, 4to.; Lithographed Lucnow, edited by Qudrat Akmad and Qabúl Akmad with useful notes, 1262. I have a MS. copy which was written by Myr 'imád (on whom see p. 89 *suprà*) in 1007, it is one of the most correct and beautiful Persian MSS. in existence. It is a school-book in India and therefore MS. copies are innumerable.

A commentary on Yúsof ú Zalykhá has been written by 'abd al-Wási' of Hânsy. Tópkhánah 220 pp. 13 lines. Beginning محبوبترین مقالات شرح قصه ستایش

Mohammad Sájid Qádiry a son of Faydh Mohámmad of Jhan-jánah wrote in 1157, glosses on the margin of this poem, and they were subsequently at his request copied out by Mohámmad Sháh, who added after his death a preface and made a separate work of it under the title of شرح عجیب which comprises the text and has been printed at Calcutta in 1240 and 1264, 4to. 241 pp.

زهی قادر مطلق بیچون که از قدرتش صفحه

6. لیلی مجنون The Story of the two Bedouin Lovers Laylà and Majnún; this story has first been handled by Arabic poets. It is in the metre of the Tohfát al'irá-

qayn, viz, مفعول مفاعلهن فعولن. The poet informs us that he completed the poem in 889, and that it has 3860 verses.

Beginning

کوناهي اين بلند بدياد در هشتصد و نه فداي هشتاد  
وز تو بشماران بري دمت باشد سه هزار و هشتصد و شست  
اي خاک تو تاج سربلندي (سر بلندان) Beginning (or

Translated into French by Chézzy, Paris, 1808, and into German by Hartmann, Leipz., 1808. (See Zenker's *Bibl. Orient.*)

7. خرد نامه سکندري The Wisdom Book of Alexander 55 pp. 50 bayts. It is in the measure of the Firāq-námah of Salmán, and of the Sikandar-námah, Sháh-námah and Bóstán, viz.: فعولن فعولن فعولن فعول.

Bg. الهی کمال الهی تراست جمال جهان بادشاهی تراست

A beautiful copy of these seven poems is in the Mótý Mahall, it was written in 955, there is also a copy of the Khamsah in the same collection which was written in 921. In the As. Soc. Nos. 381 and 208, are two very fine copies of all the seven poems, the former was written by Jamál aldyn. In complete copies, each poem has a short preface in prose. Zenker in his *Bibliotheca Orient.* Leipz. 1846, p. 55, says that the کلیات جامي or "œuvres complètes de Djami" have been printed at Calcutta, 1811, in one 4to. volume. He quotes the postscript, from which it appears that the book which he alludes to is the Roq'áte Jámy to be mentioned hereafter.

(299) فتوح الحرمین عی الکریم (P.)

Conquest of the two Holy Cities, Makkah and Mady-nah, a poem in which these two holy places and the ceremonies of the pilgrimage are described by Jámy.

His name occurs in the following verse :

گرو بودت از سخن من ملال نوش کن از عارف جام این مقال  
ای همه کس را بدرت التجا کعبه دل راز تو نورو صفا Bg.

Mótý Mahall, 98 pp. of 15 bayts, beautifully written in 983; As. Soc. Nos. 463, 659, 788, 985. Some copies begin ای دو جهان غرقه آلاي تو

## (300) شرح رباعیات (P.)

Theosophistic Tetrastiches with a commentary thereon and a short preface in prose by Jámy. Beginning of preface حمد الله هو بالحمد حقیق Specimen :

واجب که وجود بخش نو و نهی است تصویر وجود بخشش قول کن است  
گویم سخن نغز که مغر سخن است هستی است که هم هستی و هم هست کن است

Móty Mahall, 62 pp. 17 lines, a fine copy, at the end are added some sayings of Jámy's Pyr, Sa'd al-dyn Káshghary; As. Soc. No. 828, 44 pp. 9 lines.

## (301) دستور عشق (P.)

Dastoor-i-ishk, or the Loves of Sussee and Panoon, a Persian poem by Lallah Jentperkass, Calcutta, 1812, 8vo. I have never had an opportunity of seeing this book.

## (302) لطیفه شوق تصنیف جنونی (P.)

Desirable Amusement, by Jonúny, dedicated to Awrang-zéb. The names of the poet and of the emperor occur in this verse.

گر جنونی نکردی این تحریر که نوشتی ز مدح عالمگیر

In the conclusion he informs us that he composed the poem in 1100, and that it contains upwards of 6016 verses. It consists of anecdotes which are headed لطیفه

Beginning بلبل بوستان دانای می سراید چدین زگو پای

As. Soc. No. 346, 392 pp. 17 bayts, copied in 1123.

(303)

کلیات جویا

(P.)

Complete poetical works of Myrzá Dáráb Bég *Júyá*. He was by origin a Persian but was born in Kashmyr. He died in 1118, the chronogram on his death is سخن پر نور *Ārzú* says that most poets of Kashmyr who flourished in the commencement of the 12th century were pupils of *Júyá*, as for instance Mollá Sá'ti'y.

Contents : a short preface in prose ; Qaṣydahs in praise of God and the Imáms, &c. 180 pp. 11 bayts.

Beginning مراچه حد ثنا لا اله الا الله کجا من و تو کجا لا اله الا الله

Ghazals about 500 pp. 10 bayts.

Bg.

الهي ره نما سوى خود اين گمراه غافل را

Rubá'ys 38 pp. 8 bayts ; and short Mathnawies, one in praise of Kashmyr.

Beginning بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم راه نمائنده اميد و بيم

Móty Maḥall, copied in 1128 ; Tópkhánah.

(304)

ديوان كلیم

(P.)

The Dywán of Abú T'ālīb *Kalym* of Hamadán, the principal court poet ملك الشعراء and panegyrist of Sháh-jahán. He died in 1061, (see pp. 90, 128, 113, 151, 116 *suprà*).

Contents : Qaṣydahs in praise of God, Sháh-jahán, &c. 236 pp. 17 bayts.

Beginning شوق هرکس را که در راه طلب سر میدهد

Ghazals, 329 pp. ; Rubá'ys 17 pp.

Beginning

بدل کردم بمستی عاقبت زهد ربائي را

Móty Maḥall, several copies, one written in 1093 ; As. Soc. Nos. 600 and 1079, containing merely the Ghazals ; *ibidem* 1442, containing his Qaṣydahs as well as the Ghazals.

## (305) شاهنشاه نامه کلیم (P.)

The Imperial Book, by *Kalym*, being an epic poem on the exploits of Sháh-jahán.

بنام خدائیکه از شوق جود در عالم عطا کرد و سایل نبود

Móty Mañall, 710 pp. of 21 bayts.

## (306) دیوان کمال اسمعیل اصبهانی (P.)

The Dywán of Kamál aldyn Ismá'yl of Ispahán, a son of Jamál (see p. 445 *suprà*) whom he surpassed. He was like his father a panegyrist of the Čá'id family and owing to the novelty of ideas he is called Khalláq alma'aniy. He also occupied himself with Čúfism, and Shiháb aldyn 'omar Sohrawardy was his spiritual guide. He was tortured to death by the Moghols who expected to find hidden property in his house on the 2d Jumádà I. 635 (some say 638) and left a Dywán of about 16,000 verses.

Contents: Panegyrics in praise of his patrons, Dhiyá aldyn Añmad Abú Bakr, Shiháb aldyn, Fakhr b. Nitzám aldyn, &c. and a few Rubá'ys.

Beginning ای جلال تو بیدانها را زبان انداخته

Móty Mañall, 260 pp. 17 lines; my own collection 748 pp. 16 bayts, an old and correct copy.

## (307) دیوان کمال خجندی (P.)

The Dywán of Kamál aldyn Khojandy. He devoted his whole life to ascetic exercises, and is therefore considered a saint. When a young man he made the pilgrimage to Makkah, and on his return he remained at

Tabryz. When that city was taken by Yuqtamish Khán he was carried away as a prisoner into the desert of Qipcháq, but after four years he effected his escape and returned to Tabryz, Sultán *Hosayn* a son of Oways received him with great respect and built a Khánqáh for him. He died during the reign of Sultán Myrán-sháh who was a great admirer and patron of his, in A. H. 803: some say he died in 792 and others in 808. Kamál was a contemporary of *Háfiz*, and they possessed each other's esteem, but were not personally acquainted with each other. In reference to the elder Kamál he has the following rubá'y.

دو کمال اند در جهان مشهور یکی از اصفهان دگر ز خجند  
این یکی در غزل عذیم مثال و آن دگر در قصیده بے مانند

The author of the *Kholācah* has seen about 10,000 verses of Kamál Khojandy (Ouseley, *Pers. poets*, p. 192; Bland, *A Cent. of Ghazals*).

Contents: A *Qačydah*, then *Ghazals*, most of which consist like those of *Salmán* of eight verses, they are not alphabetically arranged, 404 pp. of 11 bayts; *Rubá'ys*, *Qit'ahs*, &c. 25 pp. 19 bayts.

Beginning of *Qačydahs* افتتاح سخن آن به که کند اهل کمال

Bg. of *Ghazals* از تو یکساعت جدای خوش نمی آید مرا

*Farah-baksh*, a splendid copy; also several copies in the *Móty Mahall*; As. Soc. Nos. 448, 573.

### (308) چراغ نامه تصنیف کامل (P.)

The *Lamp Book* by Kámil. It consists of *Ghazals* all of which rhyme in *chirágh*, and the first letter of every verse of the first *Ghazal* is *alif*, of the second *b* &c.

Bg. از شب زلف او بهار چراغ وز گل روی او نگار چراغ

Lithographed at Luenow, on the margin of the *Qáf-námah*, sec p. 312 *supra*.



(309) *حربه حیدری تصنیف کرم* (P.)

The History of 'ally and his son *Hosayn*, in verses by Karam, who composed it in 1135 (see p. 128 *suprà*).

Bg. *ننای که مستان کنند ابتدا بنام خدائست جل و علا*

*Farah-bakhsh*, about 300 pp. of 50 bayts; As. Soc. No. 680, 788 pp. 18 bayts.

✓ (310) *رباعیات کریم* (P.)

The Rubá'ys of Karym. After the Rubá'ys follow Qačydahs with a short introduction in prose, from which we learn that the name of the poet was Myr Mohammad Kátzim that he was a son of Fikr, and that he flourished under *Qotobsháh of the Deccan*.

Contents: a short preface; Rubá'ys alphabetically arranged 440 pp. of 14 bayts: Qačydahs 28 pp. Bg.

هر مصرعه دیباچه مستانه من رمزبست زراز دل دیوانه من  
دیباچه کریم بر رباعیانم کنجیست که باشد ان بویرانه من

Móty Maħall, a good copy.

10. *مجموعه راز تصنیف کشفی* (P.) (311)

Collection of Mysteries, by *Mohammad Čálih Kashfy*, composed in 1030.

Beginning *ای دوست بعاشقان شیدا بزمای جمال عالم آرا*

Lithographed Lucnow, *Masyháy* press, s. a. 21 pp. on the margin of this edition is a Mathnawý by Akbar which has the title *نہید و* and begins: *بنام انکه نے رانالہ امرخت* and اختر

In the Móty Maħall is a copy of the *Qačydahs of Kashfy*, 175 pp. 12 lines, they are chiefly in praise of the Imáms, I am not certain whether the Mathnawý and Qačydahs are by the same poet.

Beginning *ان کلبن باغ وفا ان سرو بستان صفا*



his takhalluç. When he had attained to celebrity he proceeded to Herát and became a court poet of Baysanghor, but as a Qačydah rhyming in نرکس which he made "to order" in imitation of one of Kamál Ismáyl did not meet with approbation, he went to Astrabád and eventually to Shirwán. He was favourably received by Amyr-zádah Ibráhym, who bestowed 1000 Dirhams upon him for the first poem which he made in his praise. It rhymes in گل. After having visited Adzarbáyján, Tabaristán and other provinces to earn his livelihood by composing panegyrics on great men, he turned a religious mendicant and took Čáyin aldyn as his spiritual guide. He diligently studied the Čúfy literature and wrote several mystical poems. He died at Astrábád in 838 or 839. According to Khoshgú he left 30,000 verses, but other authors mention only half of that number, Sir G. Ouseley's copy contains the following works, گاشن ابرار the Rose Garden of the Pure. مجمع البحرين Combination of two Metres (see on this Mathnawý p. 322 *suprà*). سی نامه Thirty Epistles. ده نامه Decalogue. Other authors add the names of the following works حسن و عشق ناصر و منصور, بهرام و گل اندام, محب و محبوب, تجنیسات

Contents : Qačydahs, 112 pp. 14 bayts, in praise of God and the Imáms, Čáyin aldyn, Amyr Tymúr, Myrzá Sháhrokh, Sulţán Baysanghor, Padsháh Sayf aldyn and Manuchihr b. Sulţán Ibráhym, Amyr Mohammad Mo'yn aldyn.

Beginning  
ای کر آدم بخمر جان مخمر ساخته خاک ره را کیمیای مهرتوز ساخته

Ghazals, 192 pp. 13 bayts.

Beginning  
آفاق پر صدا است ز کعبه کذاه ما کوبه کذاه چند بود سدگ راه ما

Qif'ahs and Rubá'ys, among them is the following chronogram :

چو شد مذوچهر را قتل واقع دلم کرد ناربخش از جان کدای  
چو بشنود جان نالها کرد و گفتا مذوچهر دارای دوران کجای

After the minor poems follow again Qačydašs, 60 pp. they are not in praise of princes but of other persons, and this may have been the reason for separating them from the first batch.

A Mathnawy of 58 pp. 15 lines.

Beginning باسم الله الرحمن الرحيم تاج حکومت و کلام قدیم

Another Mathnawy with a preface in prose, 56 pp.

Bg. ای شده از قدرت تو ماء و طین بود دیباچه دنیا و دین

Several smaller Mathnawies, Serápás, &c.

Móty Mažall, good copy, in all 750 pages. My notes do not contain the titles of the two larger Mathnawies. I have a beautiful old MS. containing the Ghazals and Tajnysát of Kátiby, 184 pp. 13 bayts, written in 888 by Mohammad Herawy.

(314) فرحنامه فاطمه تصنیف کاظم (P.)

The Book of Joy of Fačymah, an epic poem in which the life of the daughter of Mohammad is described by the physician Kátzim, who had the title of *Hádziq almulk*, and was a son of the Mojtaħid (Shy'ah divine) *Haydar 'alyy Tostery Najafy*. The date of the composition, 1150, is contained in the last verse.

هزار و صد و بار پندجاه بود ز هجرت نه این دولت بخ نمود

The author informs us in the preface that when he was a young man he compiled a history of the prophets and the Imáms and gave it the title *احسن السیر*. One day some one mentioned to him the *Hamlahé Haydary* of Bádzil (see p. 368 *suprà*) and the *صولت صفدری* by *Mohibb 'alyy Khán*, this induced him to imitate the example of these two poets, and to write a sacred epos

for which he chose Fátimah as his subject, and in four months he composed seven thousand verses, he placed at the head of his poem about 1400 verses which Moẓibb 'alyy had written in praise of Fátimah, and which formed a separate poem.

Bg. of preface زبانتربین حدیثی کہ بلبل ناطقه بیان در گلستان  
Beginning of the poem بدام خداوند عرش عظیم

Móty Makall, 394 pp. of 19 lines.

(315) قصهٔ کامروپ تصنیف کورآمل (P.)

The Story of Kámruṡ, a poem by Chawdhry Kawṡamal, who died on the 16th May, 1848.

Bg. ای خامه بشو زبان کشای در حمد و ثنای کبریای

Lithographed, Dilly, 1265, 136 pp. of 29 bayts, edited by Kály Ráy, Deputy Collector, a son of the author.

(316) دیوان خالص (P.)

The Dywán of Myrzá Sayyid Hosayn Imtiyáz Khán *Khálic*, who was killed in India, in 1122 (see pp. 141, 111, 121, 150 *suprà*).

Contents: After a short preface in prose, which is wanting in some copies, Ghazals, 308 pp. of 13 bayts; Rubá'ys, 16 pp. of 10 bayts.

Beginning چنان دارند شوق وصل بسم الله عمودها (see p. 345 *suprà*).

A Mathnawý, 8 pp. 15 lines, and Qaṡydaḥs, 82 pp. 15 bayts.

Beginning دم صبحی که موج از نور میزد نم خجلت بروی طور میزد

Móty Makall, a splendid copy; my own collection, a good copy.

There is another Dywán of Khálic in the Mótý Mahall which contains a chronogram for 1081, and which he seems to have written before he came to India. Chronogram :

تاریخ فقور استواناد لعنت با نوشه لعین باد

It contains Ghazals and some Mathnawies, the longest of which has the title گلستان خیال. The Dywán has in all 242 pp. of 11 bayts. Beginning of Ghazals : ای زخم فیض تو تازه دل و جان ما .

(317) دیوان خاموش (ای صاحب) (P.)

The Dywán of Ráy Čáhib Rám *Khámósh*, who died previous to 1229 (see p. 167 *supra*).

Bg. ای برتر از آنکه گوید ادراک وصف تو ز علم و عقل ما پاک

As. Soc. No. 553. Collection of Mawl. Mohámmad Wajyh, Ghazals, 405 pp. Rubá'ys, &c. 65 pp. Beginning of this copy

اگر یاری نماید در ره او همت دایها باهی میتوان چون برق کردن قطع منزلها

(318) دیوان قصائد خاقانی (P.)

Dywán or collection of Qačydahs of Afdhal aldyn Ibráhyim *Kháqány* (according to the commentator, his name was 'othmán and not Ibráhyim). He was a son of 'alyy and a native of Shirwán. His verses were first corrected by Nitzám aldyn Abú-l'olà, who gave him his daughter in marriage, and introduced him at the court of Manúchihr the sovereign of Shirwán, whose title was Kháqán. In honor of this prince, he changed his former takhalluč *Haqáyqy* into *Kháqány*. He rose to high dignity and obtained the title of Amyr, noble ; but he ill-requited the kindness of his benefactor ; he and Abú-l'olà became jealous, and wrote biting satyres against each other. When *Kháqány* was tired of the life of a courtier he

solicited permission to retire, and when it was refused he fled to Baylaqán, but was arrested by the agents of the Kháqán, brought back to Shirwán and cast into prison. After some months, he was released and went on a pilgrimage to Makkah, on the road he composed his most celebrated poem the *Toḥfat al'iráqayn*. He died at Tabryz in 582 or in 595, and is buried at Surkháb, and at his side rest the poets Tzahyr Faryáby and Sháhfúr Ashhary Nayshápúry, (Ouseley, *Pers. poets*, p. 157; Hammer *Schöne Redek. Pers.* p. 125: Jámy *Nafáh*. No. 569; Mohámmad 'awfy, fol. 124; Taqyy Káshy, No. 23; Dawlat-sháh 2, 14; *Mirát alkhiyál*, p. 38; *Ā'tishkadah*, p. 53; *Khizánah 'ámirah*).

His Dywán consists of Qačydahs, and Qif'ahs, some are mystical, but most of them are panegyrics on the Kháqán, the Atábuk Nuçrat aldyn Qizilarslán, Sultán Ghiyáth aldyn Mohámmad b. Mas'úd b. Malik-sháh, king Sayf aldyn Daráy of Darband, &c. at the end are about 120 Rubá'ys.

Beginning *دل من پیر تعلیمست و من طفل زبان دانش*

Móty Mahall, five or six good copies, the fullest has 706 pp. of 17 lines; As. Soc. No. 75, this copy contains Ghazals as well as Qačydahs; As. Soc. Nos. 386, 578, good copies; *Ibideṃ*, No. 75, containing also Ghazals, Rubá'ys, &c. the poems are alphabetically arranged, which is not the case in other copies.

Beginning *عروس عافیت آنکه قبول کرد مرا*

(319) شرح قصاید خاقانی (P.)

A commentary on the Qačydahs of Kháqány, in which only difficult verses are explained, by Mohámmad b. Dawúd b. Mohámmad b. Mahmúd Shádyábády.

جواهر زواهر سپاس ہے قیاس نثار حضرت صمدیت

Móty Mahall, 592 pp. 17 lines, written in 1062; As. Soc. No. 1282, 996 pp. 9 lines; *Ibidem*, No. 1348.

(320) فرح افزا (P.)

Increase of Delight, by Qabúl Mohammad, the author of the Haft Qulzum. This book is divided into ten chapters خزانه each of which contains a commentary on a Qacydah of Kháqány. It is the first of seven volumes of a similar nature which the author has composed, or intended to compose, and to which he gave the title of هفت گنج رفعت.

Farah-bakhsh, 550 pp. 17 lines.

(321) تحفة العراقین (P.)

Present to the two 'iraqs, or a description of these two countries, a Mathnawý by Kháqány of about 3000 verses.

Beginning بسم الله ابتدا: زكلم من اليقين

Some copies have a preface which begins :

خير ما اعتصم المرء بحبائه كلمة التحدير بقصور بابه

Copies are frequent. There are several in the Tópkhánah and Móty Mahall, and I have no less than three, the best was written in 1090, 194 pp. 16 bayts; As. Soc. No. 467, Bg. ماييم نظارگان عمدت

(322) شرح تحفة العراقین (P.)

A commentary on the Tohfah al'iráqayn by Shaykh 'abd alsalám. Beginning

بعد حمد و نعت و بعد گوي شيخ عبد السلام غفر الله له ميفرمايد



The first verse commented upon is :

مایم نظرگان غمداک این حقہ سبز و مہرہ خاک

(323) دیوان خاشع (P.)

The Dywán of Kháshiy. It consists of Ghazals, at the end are a few Qacydahs in praise of the Imáms and several chronograms, I copy one of the latter as it fixes the date, 1092, of the poet.

کرد خاشع سال تاریخش رقم منزل محمود و جای عیش اوست

Móty Mahall, about 300 pp. 15 bayts, beginning and end wanting.

(324) ربا عیانت عمر خیام (P.)

The Rubá'ys of 'omar Khayyám of Nayshápúr. He was originally a tent-maker and hence his takhalluṣ. Among his school fellows were *Hasan Çabbágh*, and a youth who subsequently filled the post of Wazyr to Malik-sháh under the title of Nitzám almulk *Túsy*. After he had risen to his high office he invited 'omar to come to court, and when he declined, he allowed him annually the handsome income of 2,022 mithqáls from the Nayshápúr treasury. Baron Hammer-Purgstall *Gesch. d. Schönen Redek. Pers.* p. 80 in his valuable remarks on this poet says, that he was a free-thinker and a great opponent of Çúfism. He died in 517 (Khoshgú I. No 38; *Atishkadah*, p. 185).

After a short introduction in prose by a later author the Rubá'ys begin :

ای سوخته سوخته سوختنی وی که آتش دوزخ از تو افروختنی  
تا که گوئی که بر عمر رحمت کن حق را تو کجای رحمت اموختنی

Tópkhánah, 34 pp. of 24 bayts; As. Soc. No. 1548.

## (325) دیوان خیالی بخاری (P.)

The Dywán of Khiyály of Bokhárá. He was a pupil of Khwájah 'içmat Allah, and though he spent the greater part of his life in his native country, he was two years at Herát in the service of Ulugh Béğ, during whose reign, 850—853, he died. Taqyy Káshy has seen about 2000 verses of his; most of his poems are mystical.

Contents: Qaçydahs in praise of God, 10 pp. Bg.

ای حرم عزت مملکت ہے انتہا نقش دو عالم زدہ بر علم کبریا  
Ghazals, 110 pp. 13 bayts.

Beginning چرن نے اگرچہ عمری خوش می دواخت مارا  
Móty Mažall, an old copy.

## (326) دیوان امیر خسرو (P.)

The Dywán of Yamyn aldyn Abú-l-*Hasan*, who is known by the name of Myr Khosraw. He is the greatest poet among the Musalmans of India. His father Sayf aldyn Ma/múd was one of the chiefs of the tribe of Láchyn, which lives in the Hazárah near Balkh. He came to India, and became one of the nobles (military leaders) of the empire. He settled at Patyálah (Müminábád), where Khosraw was born in 651. He was only nine years of age when he lost his father, who fell in a fight against the idolators. His brother 'izz aldyn 'alyy-sháh succeeded to the post of his father, and the young Myr Khosraw was educated by his maternal grandfather 'imád almulk, who was a man of great importance, and attained the age of one hundred and thirteen years.

When he was grown up he entered with his friend *Hasan* the service of prince *Mohammad* Sulţan Khán, a

son of Ghiyâth aldyn Balban, who was then governor of Multân, he was the keeper of the Qorân مصحفدار and Hasan keeper of the inkstand درآندار. After the death of his patron he came to Dilly, and entered the service of Amyr 'alyy, and subsequently he was admitted to the court of the emperor Jalâl aldyn Khiljy. He rose to great importance particularly under Ghiyâth aldyn Toghlaq-shâh whom he accompanied in his march to Bengal, and to whom he dedicated his Toghlaq námah. Whilst the king was staying at Lokhnawty, the news of the demise of Nitzâm aldyn reached the royal camp. Khosraw had been introduced to this saint by his father when only eight years of age, and he became one of his most distinguished disciples and warmest admirers, on hearing of his death he hastened back to Dilly, dressed in deep mourning, gave up the royal service, gave all he had to the poor and took up his abode at the tomb of the saint. He died six months after him in the night, from Thursday to Friday, the 29th of Dzú-lqa'dah, 725. His tomb is close to that of Nitzâm aldyn, in one of the most beautiful and interesting spots near Dilly. Dawlat shâh places his death in 715, as his authority has misled many learned men as Hammer, Garcin de Tassy, Dozy, &c. I give here the chronogram on his death which is engraved over his tomb عديم المثل ; طوطي شكر مقل ; another chronogram is عدیم المثل. The Çúfies celebrate his wedding (death) on the 18th Raby' II. this date is commemorated in the following verse of the Adâb alzálibyn :

ربیع دوم هزده در ابر رفت آن مه  
زمانه چون شمار نیست داد بدیع مقتصدرا

It is said by Adzory *apud* Dawlat-shâh, that Sa'dy, for whom Khosraw entertained the highest respect, came in his

old age to India and thus an opportunity was afforded Khosraw of making his personal acquaintance. He left between four and five hundred thousand verses, in some of them he has the takhalluṣ of Sulṭāny (Firishtah II. p. 754 ; *Safīnat alawliyá* No. 117 ; Ouseley, Pers. Poets, p. 146).

Khoshgú gives the following details regarding his works : مشهور است که نود و نه کتاب تصنیف کرده اما آنچه از مثنویات متداول است این تفصیل دارد خمسه که مطلع انوار و ایللی مجنون و خسرو شیرین و هشت بهشت و انیذه سکندری هزده هزار بیت و عشقیه چهار هزار بیت و قران السعدین پنج هزار بیت و نه سپهر چهار هزار بیت و تغلق نامه ناتمام سه هزار بیت و تعداد دیوان غزل و غریبه مشخص نیست و در نثر اعجاز خسروی و تاریخ دهلی و خزائن المفتوح و مناقب هند و چند رساله دیگر در علم اسبقا ( ؟ ) و موسیقی و رساله خالق باری را هم بدو منسوب دارند که اطفال هندوستانیان بعد شناخت حروف تهجی آنرا میخوانند \* و آن بتقریب گفته و آنچه در هندی زبان کارستانیها کرده هیچ شاعیرا دست نداده چنانکه اشعار مطایبه در میان شادیها بهندوستان رایج است و لطایف و ظرایف آن غازه قبول و شهرت بر او دارد

Contents: the minor poems are divided into four Dywāns, each of which has a separate title and preface in prose, and contains Qaṣydahs, Ghazals, Rubá'ys, &c.

1. تحفة الصغر 144 pp. of 27 lines. Beginning of preface, of which in this copy only the first page is left, حمدیکه ز او زادن تابان زاد زاد وجود بود

2. در دیباچه تحفة الصغر ذکر کرده شده است نه بر سر هم شعری در صف ان یلک بیت ثبت افتاده است ازان جمله ابیات شعری تمام میخیزد و این خاص وضع منست که دران کتاب مکتوبست و بعد ازین در جمله ابیات سلسله هم ازان باب خواهد بود . . . مقصود اینست که چنانکه در تحفة الصغر وضع صفت نو رفته است درین دیوان نیز طریقه غریب و اینده آمده است که بدش ازین هیچ مدصری را در نظر نیامده . . . مگر افضل الدین خاقانی که در ترجیعات نگاه داشت یک

قافیه در هر خانه وضعی است اما استاد خاقانی نامه شعر را در شارع ابیات راه نداده است و هم در سر شعران نام را عنوان گردانید ولیکن بدیده این قدر تصرف زیاده دارد که نامه شعر را در آخر همان شعر در بدیتی درج کرده است تا آن شعر را بدان نام خوانند

Beginning of preface بفضل الله قد سطرت هذه الصفحات

Beginning of poetry حمد رانم بر زبان لله رب العالمین

3. I have unfortunately lost my notes regarding this part of the Kulyyát. It is in the preface to it that Myr Khosraw states that Khwájah Mas'úd has written a Dywán in the language of India.

4. 176 pp. Beginning of the preface:

حمدیکه نقیه بقیه ان تحریر بر جراید

Beginning of poetry بقیه ایست نقیه ز فیض طبع من این

Móty Mahall, a very fine copy.

(327)

خمسه امیر خسرو

(P.)

The five Mathnawies of Amyr Khosraw. It is asserted by Khóshgú, in the life of Khwájú, that Khosraw was the first poet who imitated the Khamsah of Nitzámy.

Contents: 1. مطلع الانوار The Rising of the Lights, an allegorical and mystical poem. It was composed in 698 and consists of 3,310 verses and is divided into twenty cantos مقالة.

ور همه بیت آوری اندر شمار سیصد و ده برشمر و سه هزار  
سال که از چرخ کهن گشته بود از پس ششصد نود و هشت بود  
صبح که خورشید جلدش نبشت مطلع ادوار خطابش نوشت

Beginning خطبه قدس است بملک قدیم بسم الله الرحمن الرحیم

2. The Loves of Shyryn and Khosraw, a romantic epos. It was composed in 698, and consists of 4,124 verses:

پس از کاکم چکیده شربت نو که زامش کرده ام شیری و خسرو

در آغاز رجب فرخ شد این فال ز هجرت ششصد و هشت و نود سال  
و گریسی که بیتش را عدد چیست چهار الف و چهار است و صد و بیست  
خداوند ادم را چشم بکشای بمعراج یقینم راه بنده‌ی : Bg.  
3. The Loves of Laylā and Majnūn. It was composed in 698, and consists of 2,360 verses.

نامش که زغیب شد مسجل لیلی مجنون بعکس اول  
تاریخ ز هجرت آنچه بگذشت سالش نود است و ششصد و هشت  
بیتش بشمار راستی هست جمله دو هزار سیصد و شصت  
ای داده بدل خزینه راز عقل از تو شده خزینه پر داز : Begins  
4. Regulations of Alexander, 124 pp. of 38 bayts. Beginning

جهان بادشاها خدای ترا است ازل تا ابد بادشاهی ترا است  
5. The Eight Paradises, or one week's adventures of Bahrām. It was composed in 701, and consists of 3,350 bayts.

همه بیتش بعرض گاه شمار سیصد و پنجه و دو و سه هزار  
سال هجرت یکی و هفتصد بود کین بنا برد سر بچرخ کبود

The poet gives the plan of the Khamsah in these verses.

روشنائی ز مطاع الادوار	دادی اول بگنبد دوار
شهد شیرین و خسرو اندر جام	کردی انگاه با نشاط تمام
شور مجنون و لیلی افگندی	باز در عالم خردمندی
شرح راز سکندری کردی	پس زبان پر در دری کردی
می نگاری صقیفه پنجم	وین زمان کز جواهر انجم
که فزون آید از چهار نخست	کوش کز خط چنان نویسی جست
کارم از سیده لولوی لا لا	دل نهدم بهمت ولا
نکته‌های نقاب را ترتیب	کنم اول بصدفهای غریب
از لب لعبت فسانه سرای	گویم افسانه‌های طبع فرازی
حور و کوثر درو تمام کدم	هر یکی را بهشت نام کدم
هشتم ان کاندز و بود هر هفت	هفت باشد بهشت و کوثر هفت
نام این هشت خانه هشت بهشت	پس نویسم بکلم مشک سرشت
نقش پیوند کار گاه و جرد : Bg.	ای کشاینده خزانه چود

Móty Makall, several good copies; As. Soc. Nos. 379, 1385; Laylà Majnún has been printed, Calcutta, 1811, lithogr. Cal. 1818.

(328) قصهٔ خضرخان و دول رانی (P.)

The Story of Khidhr Khán and Dawal Rány, a poem by Myr Khosraw, he composed it in 715, and it consists of 4,200 verses. The plot of the poem is taken from the history of India.

وگرداننده پرسد بیت چند است در این نامه که از عشق ارجمند است  
بصد خوبی نشانده در دل و جان غم خوبی دول رانی خضرخان  
چو بر بالا کشد این پرده را کس چهارالف است و در دست این قدیس  
سرنامه بنام آن خداوند که دلها را بخوبان داد پیوند

Móty Makall, 310 pp. of 15 lines, an old copy; another copy of the same collection is most beautifully written and illustrated with pictures and belonged once to the library of Sháhjahán, it is dated 1010; As. Soc. No. 990, lettered عشقینه امیر خسرو, Khoshgún, see p. 467 *suprà*, calls this poem عشقیه

(329) قران السعدین تصنیف امیر خسرو (P.)

The Conjunction of the two lucky Planets (Venus and Jupiter) by Amyr Khosraw. It is a historical poem, the heroes are Náçir aldyn and Mo'izz aldyn, but the facts are so much clad in allegories, that the only historical value of the book is, that it offers us a specimen of the singular taste of the age in which it was composed.

Beginning شکر گویم که بتوفیق خداوند جهان

Lithographed at Lucnow, Hasany press, 1261, Svo. 194 pp. of 21 bayts, with glosses edited by Mawl. Qudrat Allah. In the As. Soc. No. 541, is a beautiful old copy, in which the first two bayts are omitted, it begins حمد خداوند سرایم نخست

## (330) نور العين شرح قران السعدين (P.)

Light of the Eyes, being a commentary on the Qirân alsa'dayn by Núr al-*Haqq*, a son of the celebrated 'abd al-*Haqq* Dihlawy Bokháry. The preface is written by some one else. The date of the book is 1084—70=1014.

چشم عیب از میان برون آرید میشود شرح قران السعدين

Bg. of Introduct. شكر هزاران هزار بر حضرت پروردگار خالق اللیل

Bg. of Comm. خطبه كبريا و جلال مر بادشاهي را كه بدشاهي

Tópkhánah, 156 pp. 17 lines, much injured. In the same collection is another commentary on the Qirân alsa'dayn by 'abd al-Rasúl Qásim of *Garah*, which is about forty miles east of Luenow, it has 146 pp. of 11 lines and begins:

بعد حمد وثنای ب انتهای صانعی را كه چندین هزار مصنوعات

In the As. Soc. No. 598, 82 pp. of 19 lines, is a short commentary which begins شكر گویم بتوفیق خداوند جهان منتخب شرح قران السعدين

## (331) کلیات خواجو کرمانی (P.)

Complete (minor) works of Khwájú Kirmány. He was born on the 20th of Dzú-l-hajj, 689. His name was Abú-l'atâ Kamál aldyn Maḥmúd b. 'alyy Murshidy. He was of a distinguished family, and spent much of his time in travelling. In one of his journeys he made the acquaintance of the distinguished Çúfy 'alâ aldawlah Samnány, the author of the *فتاح* and several other works on mysticism (see p. 81 *suprà*) and became his disciple. He remained with him six years in Çúfyábád at Samnán, and devoted himself diligently to the study of mysticism. After that he returned to Kirmán and being unable to find a livelihood, he proceeded first to Ispahán and then to Shyráz where he found a liberal supporter in Abú



Isḥāq the ruler of that town. In 744 he collected his poems, but continued his literary activity till 745, he says :

شد بتاریخ هفت صد و چل و چار کامد این نقش آذری چو نگار

He died at Shyráz in 745, or according to Āzād in 753, and according to Khoshgú (who probably copied incorrectly the blunder of Dawlat-sháh, who places his death in 742) in 762.

Taqyy Káshy says that all his poetical works which he had seen, contained 20,000 verses ; Dawlat-sháh says, his Dywán alone comprises 20,000 verses, whereas Khoshgú thinks it contains half of that number. He left five Mathnawies in imitation of the Khamsah of Nitzámy. (*Habyb alsiyar* III. p. 580 ; Dawlat-sháh 4, 19 ; Taqyy Káshy 73, see also Erdmann in the *Ztschft für d. K. d. Morgl.* II. 205).

Contents : Qačydahs in praise of the Imáms, Sayf aldyn Bákharzy, Amyn aldyn Kázorúny, Sultán Motzaffar Mas'úd Sháh, &c. 42 pp. of 56 bayts ; Ghazals not alphabetically arranged, 60 pp. Beginning of Qačydahs :

ای نهاده خشت زر بر روزن سیمین بام  
وی فکنده چین شب در گیسوی مشکین شام

Móty Maḥall, a splendid old copy, there is the date 945 at the end, which is probably the year when it was written.

(332) *مثنویات خواجو کرمانی* (P.)

Mathnawies of Khwájú Kirmány. 1. *روضۃ الانوار*, The Garden of Light, 34 pp. of 58 bayts, it is divided into twenty cantos *مقالات* and is in the metre of the Makhzan alastrár.

Beginning *روضۃ فی الاول* بسم الله محمد وفضل

2. هما و همایون The Loves of Humá and Humáyún,  
142 pp. of 44 bayts. Beginning

بغام خداوند بالا و پست که از هستیش هست شد هرچه هست

3. کمالنامه The book of Perfection, 44 pp. of 44 bayts,  
it is an ethical poem, composed in 744.

Beginning بسم من لا اله الا هو

4. گوهر نامه بهائی The Precious Book of Jewels, a  
Mathnawý of 1,032 verses, mostly in praise of great men.  
The date 745 when this poem was completed, is twice  
stated at the end :

چو كردم گوهر افشان نوک خامه گهر نامه نهادم نام نامه  
شب آدینه بود و روز برجیس سعود آسمان ناظر بتسدیس  
ز تیر روز مه یک نیم رفته ز هجرت ذال و واو و میم رفته

Beginning بغام نام بخش نامداران گدای درگه او شهریاران

5. مفاتیح القلوب و مصابیح الغیوب Keys of the Hearts  
and Torches of Mysteries, 140 pp. of 54 bayts. This  
Mathnawý is divided into twenty-eight chapters باب.

The following are some of the headings : توحید و نعت و  
مناقب \* حقیقه و نصیحة \* القسم و ما یقسم به \* مدایح اوصاف  
و تشبیهات \* انصباح و الرواح \* محاربة و مصالحة \* معاشرت \* مکاتبات  
و مراسلات \* الحجة و الوفا \*

The poem is preceded by a short preface in Arabic  
prose which begins :

الحمد لله الذي انزل على عبده الكتاب المبين

6. The Rose and New Year's-Day, a poetical story, 86  
pp. of 56 bayts. Beginning

بغام نقش بزدی صقفه خاک عذار افروز مه رویان افلاک

Móty Mahall; As. Soc. 288, a fine copy written in 991, it contains  
only three poems, Nos. 2, 3 and 4.

## (333) دیوان کهتری (P.)

The Dywán of Kihtary.

Contents: Ghazals, 188 pp. 15 bayts, and four Rubá'ys. Beginning

در هر دای بهان خبر دلستان ما بر هر رخ عیان اثر بی نشان ما

As. Soc. No. 1418. This copy has the following postscript: تمام شد دیوان کهتری تصنیف شیخ اسد الله مدنی وزیر خان فوجدار چکله سهرند روز شنبه بذاریخ بیست و هفتم شهر صفر سن هجری یک هزار یکصد و نه تحریر یافت. "Here ends the Dywán of Kihtary which was composed by Shaykh Asad Allah, writer of Wazyr Khán, the police officer of the district of Sahrand; it was copied on the 29th of Qafar, 1109." If the person who wrote this sentence understood the meaning of the word تصنیف Shaykh Asad Allah is the name of the poet, but Arabic words are used so loosely in India that it is likely that it is the name of the copyist.

## ✓ (334) دیوان کنور (P.)

The Dywán of Rájah Apurv Kishen Dev *Kunwar*. He lives now, 1853, in *Sobha Bázár* at Calcutta.

Contents: three Qačydahs in praise of Amjad 'alyy Sháh, king of Oudh; Ghazals 160 pp. 12 bayts; Fards, &c. 15 pp. Beginning of Ghazals:

رحیق العشق هب لي ايها الساقى بعجلتها

Farak-bakhsh, written in 1845, at the end is the seal of the author, it has the date, 1250.

## (335) دستور محبت (P.)

Usages of Love, being the story of Bismil, by Munshiy Lachmy Naráyan, a Khatry. His ancestors were of *Kanjawah* near Láhór, and his grandfather settled

under 'álamgyr at Dilly. He was a pupil of Arzú and resided first at Awrangábád and subsequently at Bareilly, and flourished under Aẓmad Sháh and Aḥaf aldawlah who died in 1212. I have been told that Lachiny Naráyan died at Dilly about twenty-five years ago.

Beginning بنام آنکه حسن و عشق هر دو

Lithographed at Lucnow, Moṭafáy press, 1259, 22 pp.

(336)

دستور همت

(P.)

The Story of Kámrúp, in Persian verses by Himmat Khán *Láyiqa*, a son of Islám Khán. Moḥammad Yúsof says that he was the father of Islám Khán and the son of the Khánejahán *Láyiqa*. According to another statement the poet's name was Moḥammad 'áshiq and his takhalluṣ Himmat. The former account is borne out by several verses in the Dywán.

بیا لایق سخن را مختصر کن ز دل اندیشه دیگر بدر کن

Towards the end he says :

بحمد الله كه این نظم دلارام گزیت از فکر لایق رنگ انجام  
خطابش مطلع دیوان همت فروغ شمس دیوان همت  
دل و چشم طمع از خوان او پر جهان خود همت خان بهادر

جود

Yet it is probable that the Mathnawý is the production of Moḥammad 'áshiq, and that he had besides the takhalluṣ of Himmat also that of *Láyiqa*, for this poet was in the service of Himmat Khán (see Yúsof Khán's Tadzkirah and p. 113 *suprà*) to whom the poem is dedicated.

The date 1096 and name of the composition are mentioned in the following verses :

چو سال ختم کردم انتخابش بهمت خان موافق شد حسابش  
دران ساعت كه می‌كردم تماشش خود دستور همت گفت نامش

Beginning خداوندا بفكرم تازه جان كن

Tópkhánah, 302 pp. 15 bayts; other copies are smaller: Tópkhánah 172 pp. 24 bayts; Mótý Maʔall, 294 pp. 11 bayts.

(337) دیوان لسانی شیرازی (P.)

The Dywán of Wajyh aldyn 'abd Allah *Lisány* of Shyráz, a son of Myr Moḥammad *Mushk-farúsh*. He spent the greater part of his life at Tabryz, but for some time he resided at Baghdád and after that city had been taken by Sháh Ismá'yl, he proceeded to Hamadán where he was supported by Najm aldyn II. After his death he had to endure great hardship in the fortress of Shádmán, at length however he went to Herát and subsequently to Káshán, and after an absence of fourteen years he came back to Tabryz where he died. Khoshgú places his death in 991, but it probably took place several years earlier. He left about 40,000 bayts.

This copy contains only Ghazals.

Beginning زهي عشقت ببدای نیازی داد خرمندیا  
خم فتراک شوقت سرکشانرا طوق گردنیا

As. Soc. No. 1231, 80 pp. of 12 bayts, an old copy.

(338) دیوان مغربی (P.)

The Dywán of Moḥammad Shyryn *Maghriby*. He was a native of Náyyn and a disciple of Shaykh Ismá'yl Sysy who belonged to the flock of Shaykh Núr aldyn 'abd al-Raḥmán Isfaráyiny. The reason why he chose the takhalluṣ of Maghriby, the man of the west, is that on a journey to the Maghrib (Northern Africa) he received the garb of a Darwysh from a disciple of Moḥyy aldyn

'araby. He was a friend of Kamál Khojandy, and like him a profound Čúfy. It is said that jealousy for royal favour dissolved the friendship of these two holy men (see Ouseley *Pers. Poets*, p. 106). He is the author of Arabic glosses حاشیه on the Fotúhát and of the جام جهانما. He died at Tabryz, where he had spent the greater part of his life, in 809, and is buried in Surkháb. Having been given to the most disgusting vices during his lifetime, he is considered as a saint, and his tomb is a place of pilgrimage. (Jámy, *Nafah*. No. 574; *Habyb alsiyar* III. fol. 695; Khoshgú II. No. 277; Taqyy Káshy, No. 100).

Contents: an introduction in prose, 6 pp. 19 lines; Arabic poems, 12 pp. 16 bayts; Ghazals, 94 pp. 17 bayts; Tarjy'bands and Rubá'ys 29 pp. Beginning of Ghazals.

خورشید رخت چو گشت پیدا ذرات دو کون شد هویدا

Móty Mažall, a carefully written old copy; As. Soc. Nos. 1436, 722; my collection, a good copy, it contains merely the Ghazals and Rubá'ys. Baron Hammer-Purgstall, *Gesch. d. schönen Redek. Pers.* p. 78, translates three poems of Maghriby, in them occurs the following verse in which the metre would suffer, were we to read Mo'izzy.

چو خویان مظهر روی نگارند در ایشان مغربی حیران ز آنروست

In the Tópkhánah, 16 pp. 18 bayts, is a Mathnawý of Maghriby which he dedicated to Sháhrokh it begins:

بس از بدنی درین دیوان اشعار خرابات و خراباتی و خمار

(339) گلشن راز تصنیف محمود شبستری (P.)

The Rose Garden of Mysteries, by Najm aldyn (this is the honorific name of the poet according to the preface of the commentary, but in the postscript he is called Sa'd aldyn, and in one copy Sa'd b. Mažmúd) Mažmúd Jabish-tary or Shabishtary Tabryzy. He died in his native town in 720 and left among other prose works a رساله شاهد

which treats on love, and which he dedicated to Shaykh Ibráhym a relation of Ismá'yl Sysy for whom he entertained an admiration bordering on madness (Khoshgú II. No. 223). He wrote this poem in 717. It is an answer in 976 verses to seventeen metaphysical questions which were proposed by Amyr Sayyid *Hosayny* (see p. 430 *suprà*) and contains a very useful outline of the speculations of the Çáfíes.

Beginning بَنَام أَنكَ جَانِرا فِكْرَتِ اَمُوخت

Tópkhánah, 80 pp. 24 bayts; printed with a German translation by Baron von Hammer-Purgstall, Pest, 1838.

(340) مَفَاتِيحُ الْأَعْجَازِ فِي شَرْحِ كَلَشَن رَاز (P.)

A commentary on the preceding work by Mohammad b. Yahyà b. 'aly Jylány Láhijy Nár-bakhshy *Asyry* who compiled it in 877 (see p. 70 *suprà*; Dozy, *Catal. Leyd.* II. p. 117, says that this commentary was compiled in 879).

Beginning بِاسْمِكَ الْأَعْظَمِ الشَّامِلِ فِيضُهُ الْمَقْدَسُ لِكُلِّ مَوْجُودٍ

Móty Mažall, 868 pp. 17 lines; As. Soc. No. 1281, 600 pp. of 15 lines, a very bad copy; private collection very correct. In the Móty Mažall (9 pp. 18 lines), is a copy of a commentary on the verse بَعْدَ الْحَمْدِ لِلَّهِ كَمَا يَسْتَحِقُّ وَالصَّلَاةُ. It begins تَفَكَّرْتُ أَنْ أَتَمَّ بِأَعْلَى سَوِي حَقِّ الْخِ

(341) دِيَوَانِ مَجْدِ هَمَكَر (P.)

The Dywán of Majd aldyn Hibat Allah, who had the takhalluṣ of Majd, and is usually called Majde Hamkar, i. e. the weaver. He was of Shyráz in Fárs and has therefore the patronymic of Fársy and he derived his

descent from Anushyrván; his wit and refined manners introduced him at court, and he was in high favor with the Átábuk Sa'd b. Abú Bakr b. Zangy. After the death of his patron he went to Yazd and thence he proceeded to Ispahán, where he found a warm reception from Bahâ aldyn the son of Khwájah Shams aldyn, and when he came the second time to power under Ábáqá Khán he appointed him governor of Shyráz. He died in that city, upwards of ninety years of age, in 686, the same year died also Imámy Herawy and Badr aldyn Jáarmy. Taqyy Káshy, No. 47, has seen about 6,000 verses of his.

Contents: Qaṣydahs in praise of 'adhod aldyn, Tzahyr aldyn, &c. 375 pp. 15 bayts; some Qiṭ'ahs and Rubá'ys, 116 pp.

Beginning کجاست در همه ملک جهان سلیمانی  
نه ملک دل نسیپارد بدست شیطانی

Móty Maḥall, a splendid old copy.

(342) دیوان مجذوب (P.)

The Dywán of Myrzá Moḥammad Majdzúb of Tabryz. He was a great scholar and profound Ḥáfy. According to a chronogram, he collected this Dywán in 1063.

بی تاریخ این دیوان محشر نه خوانی باشد از لعل و گهر پر  
سروش عالم غیبی بکوشم ندا در داد و گفتا خوان پر در

Tāhir Naṣrábády speaks of him in the present tense, and it would therefore appear that he was still alive in 1083, on the other hand he quotes the following chronogram of his for 1006.

بهر تاریخش آنکه درها سفت شاهراه نجات دلها گفت

Besides this Dywán and the Mathnawý شاهراه نجات he composed two other Mathnawies, one in the measure of



the Sháh-námah and one in the measure of the Mathnawý of Jalál aldyn Rúmy.

Contents : Ghazals, 248 pp. 14 bayts ; Rubá'ys, &c. 18 pp.

Beginning الهی عبدك العاصي انا مقرأ بالذنوب قد دعا

Móty Makall, a good copy ; Tópkhánah, about 200 pp. of 18 bayts ; As. Soc. No. 1366. This copy contains also a few Qačydahs.

(343) دیوان مخفی (P.)

The Dywán of Zéb alnisá Bégam, a daughter of 'álam-gyr ; her takhalluç was Makhfiy and she died in 1114. The chronogram on her death is *وادخلي جنتي*.

Contents : Qačydahs, 28 pp.

Beginning دل من بلبل عشق است و باغ غم گلستانش

Ghazals, 480 pp. 12 bayts ; Wásókht, Tarjy'bands, &c. 46 pp. Beginning : ای زابر رحمت خرم گل بستان ما

Faraž-bakhsh, a splendid copy ; Móty Makall, five copies ; As. Soc. No. 297.

(344) لیلی و مجنون تصنیف مکتبی شیرازی (P.)

Laylà and Majnún a Mathnawý of 2,160 verses by Maktaby who was a schoolmaster of Shyráz and composed it in 895 (see Sámy, No. 359, *Atishkadah*, p. 392 and Dozy *Catal. Bibl. Lugd. Bat.* II. p. 121.)

چون مکتبی این کتاب بکشد تاریخ کذب مکتبی بود  
ابیات که در حساب پیوست آمد دو هزار و یکصد و شصت  
ای بر احدیقت ز آغاز خلق ازل و ابد هم آواز

As. Soc. No. 796, about 200 pp. of 15 bayts.

## (345) دیوان مکین (P.)

The Dywán of Mohammad Fákhir *Makyn*, who was born in 1173 and died in 1221 (see p. 162). Chronogram on his death by Mohammad *Mohsin*,

پی سال تاریخ ان بغز شاعر رقم کرد محسن مکین رفت هیهات

Contents: *Qacydahs*, 38 pp. 17 bayts; *Ghazals*, 308 pp. 11 bayts; *Mokhammas*, 7 pp. Beginning of *Ghazals*:

مگردان جز بحرف حق خداوندایام را

*Móty Mazall*, two copies, one was written during the author's lifetime and contains his autograph; in one copy the *Ghazals* begin:

اگر پروای عقبی داری والدیشه مولی

## (346) کلیات ملک قمی (P.)

Works of Malik *Qommy*. He was born and brought up at *Qomm*, and was in great favor with the *Qizilbashes* and other great men of Persia. Yet for some unexplained reason, he left his native country and came to *Azmadnagar* in India where he met the *Khán Khánán*. This great patron of poets gave him the most kind reception and supported him. After some time Malik determined to go to *Makkah*. At *Byjápúr* he fell in with *Tzohúry*, who married his daughter and introduced him to *Ibráhym 'ádilsháh*. He composed a poem of 9000 verses for his patron and called it *گلزار ابراهیم*. According to *Azád* the name of the book is *نورس*. The king made him a present for it of 90,000 *Láries*. At present, 1024, says the author of the *Máthire Rah*, from whom the above details are derived, he lives in retirement and indigence. He died in the *Deccan* in 1025, the chronogram on his death made by *Kalym* is *او سر اهل سخن بود*

Contents: a preface in prose of 9 pp.; Qačydahs and some Tarjy'bands, 180 pp. 22 bayts: Ghazals, 150 pp.; about 400 Rubá'ys. Beginning of the Qačydahs:

دل استاد رموز و خاموشي ايات برهانش

9 نهمر a Mathnawý divided into 17 chapters *منبع الانهار* Beginning  
pp. 23 bayts.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم اعدنا الصراط المستقيم

Another mystical Mathnawý in the style of the *Hady-qah*, 84 pp. 23 bayts, incomplete.

ای طرب ساز غم نگارنده هم نگاری وهم نگارنده Beginning

Móty Mažall. In the same collection, and in the As. Soc. No. 840, there is a Dywán of Malik Qommy, which contains some of the Qačydahs, the Ghazals and minor poems, but not the Mathnawies; *ای زبانت تاج گوهر بر سر دیوان ما از نشانت بی نشانی سر خط عرفان ما* Bg.

(347) دیوان ملول (P.)

The Dywán of Sháh Malúl of Morádábád, who had also the takhalluç of Ilhám (see pp. 239, 254, 436 *suprà*.)

Contents: Ghazals, 438 pp. 14 bayts. Bg.

شد عشق رهنمون من حیرت دلیل را در خلوت دگر ره نبود جبرئیل را  
a Mathnawý composed in 1191, the name  
is a chronogram, 34 pp. 15 bayts and a Tarjy'band.

Bg. بمن چشمکی چشم جانان نه زد که باید بمیخانه بیمانه زد

Tópkhánah, a fair copy.

(348) دیوان منصور (P.)

The Dywán of Mançúr, he is probably identical with the poet of this takhalluç mentioned by *Táhir*, see p. 103

Contents: Ghazals, 432 pp. 15 bayts.

Beginning پیامی می فرستد شوق بر شورنیهان ما

Qačydahs, 144 pp. some are in praise of Sháh 'abbás II. who died in 1078 and of 'abbás Quly Beg.

Beginning ای بملک صنع صیت دار و گیر انداخته

Móty Mažall, a good copy.

(349) دیوان منوچهری شصت گله (P.)

The Dywán of Manúchihry, who had the sobriquet of Shačt-gallah. His name was *Hakym Najm aldyn Ažmad b. Ya'qúb b. Ažmad Manúchihry*. He informs us in his poems that he is a native of Damághán, and not of Balkh as Dawlat-sháh erroneously states. He was a pupil of Abú-lfaraj Sinjary, and lived at the court of Mažmúd of Ghaznah, and of his two sons Mas'úd and Možammad. The latter prince raised him to the rank of a Tarkhán. He acquired much wealth, and hence his sobriquet of Shačt-gallah, i. e. sixty flocks of sheep. Towards the end of his life he devoted himself to ascetic exercises under the guidance of Abú-lma'áliy 'abd alma-lik b. Možammad Jowayny. He died in 483.

The Dywán consists almost exclusively of short Qačydahs in praise of the three princes at whose court he lived.

Beginning ای ترک من امروز نگوئی که کجائی تا دس نفرستیم و نخوانیم نیائی

Móty Mažall, small 8vo. 188 pages of 14 lines, possibly a mere extract copied in 1010.

(350) دیوان مانی کاسه گر مازندرانى (P.)

The Dywán of Mány. According to the copyist he was of Mážandarán and according to Sámy of Mashhad.

His father was a porcelain manufacturer, and he followed in his youth the same profession, but subsequently his talents introduced him to Moḥammad Moḥsin Myrzá, a son of Sultán Hosayn Myrzá, and he was killed in his service by the Uzbeks in 913.

Contents: after four Ghazals in praise of God, the Dywán begins as follows:

ای زتو شاخ گل اموخته رعنائی را آب وردگ از توبود گلشن زیبائی را  
Móty Maḥall, 82 pp. 17 bayts.

(351) نون نامه و قافنامه تصنیف مقبول (P.)

The Nún-námah and Qáf-námah by Maqbúl Aḥmad whose takhalluḡ is Maqbúl. I believe the poet is alive and resides at Lucnow. All the verses of the Nún-námah end in n, and the first letter of every verse of the first Ghazal is alif, of the second b, &c.

Beginning ای دیده مدهوش غمت عشرت جلیسون

In the Qáf-námah, the first letter of every verse is q and the first Ghazal rhymes in alif, the second in b, &c.

Bg. قادرا کارساری همتا خالق بی نمون ارض و سما

Lithographed, Lucnow, 1263, 16 pp.: the Qáf-námah is written on the margin.

(352) دیوان مروی (P.)

The Dywán of Khwájah Hosayn Marwí (see p. 63).

Contents: Qaṣydahs, 31 pp. of 12 bayts in praise of Akbar; Ghazals, 100 pp. and a few Rubá'ys among them, is a chronogram for 953, on the composition of a work of Humáyún which has the title of نکته‌های حکمت

and of which in fact the title itself is a chronogram.

Beginning of Ghazals : ای بادشاه عرصه شطرنج کائنات

As. Soc. No. 842.

(353)

دیوان مسعود

(P.)

The Dywán of Khwájah Mas'úd b. Sa'd b. Salmán who died in 525, according to a Biyádh of the As. Soc. No. 931, his death happened in 420 (for 520 ?) (see p. 407 *suprà*). He usually writes "Bandah" instead of his name or takhalluṣ, but in one instance he gives us his whole name :

شکر منظوم را نخواهی یافت تو چو مسعود سعد سلمانانی

I have not succeeded in finding the verses quoted by Dawlat-sháh in this Dywán, but the Rubá'y which according to Khóshgú, he sent from his prison to the Sultán is in it, it runs :

در بند تو ای شاه ملکشه باید تا بند تو پائی تاجداري شاید  
انكس كه ز پشت سعد سلمان زاید گرزهر بود ملك ترا نگزاید

Khóshgú has in addition to this another Mas'úd, whom he calls Mas'úd Rázy and of whom he says that he was at the court of Sultán Mas'úd.

Contents : Qaṣydahs about 500 pp. of 21 bayts mostly in praise of Sultán Mas'úd, Ibráhyim and Bahrám Sháh, at the end are a few Ghazals and Rubá'ys and Mokhammas.

Bg. درش در روی گدبذ خضرا مانده بود این در چشم من عمیا

As. Soc. No. 1245

(354)



دیوان مسعود بک

(P.)

The Dywán of Mas'úd Bakk. He uses both Mas'úd and Mas'úd Bakk as his takhalluṣ, and in the concluding verse of the last Ghazal, he gives us his full name.

مخصوص بهر خامه نبشست این کتاب  
مسعود بک احمد محمود نخشی

From *Iláhy* (see p. 84 *suprà*) it would appear that he was of Má-wará-l-nahr but 'abd al-*Haqq* Dihlawy *Akhbár alakh'yár*, p. 375 gives us a different statement. He was according to this author a relation of Sultán Fyrúz of Dilly and had originally the name of Shyr Khán; disgusted with the vanities of this world, he became a disciple of Shaykh Rokn aldyn b. Shiháb aldyn Imám (Khóshgú alters *Shiháb* aldyn into Báhâ aldyn) one of the most profound Cúfies of the school of Chishty. He wrote several works on Mysticism, one is entitled تمهیدات and is on the plan of the تمهیدات عین القضاة همدانی and another one has the title of امرأة العارفين. After his death he was buried in the tomb of his spiritual guide in the Ládú Saráy near Nitzám aldyn's mausoleum, five miles south of Dilly. The date of his demise is not known, but he probably flourished towards the end of the eighth century. Wálíh says that he was a disciple of Chirágh Dilly.

Contents: Qaṣydahs, 25 pp. 15 bayts.

Bg.

برای افتاب جان زشرق چرخ روحانی منور کن همه عالم از ان رخسار نورانی

Ghazals, 150 pp. 13 bayts and 70 Rubá'ys.

Bg.

سپاس و شکر بگوئیم و حمد یزدان را که داد خلعت توحید روح انسان را

Móty Maḥall, a good copy written in 1012; As. Soc. 1371, this copy has a short preface in prose, in which the author states that he wrote this book for his brother Naṣyr aldyn. This copy begins  
ان سوداست نه در دیده دهد نور بتین

(355) *قصه عنوچهر تصنیف مسیح* (P.)

The Story of Manúchihr, a Mathnawý by *Hátim Masyh* composed in 1070 and dedicated to Sháhjahán.

Bg. *زبسم الله اغار سارم سخن كه او آفرید این سرای سخن*.  
Tópkhánah, about 600 pp. of 15 bayts, a good copy.

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(356) *دیوان متین* (P.)

The Dywán of Shaykh 'abd al-Ridhá b. 'abd Allah *Matyn*. He was a native of Ispahán, but of Arabic origin. He came under Bahádur Sháh to India (*Arzú* says that he came in the commencement of the reign of Mohámmad Sháh,—succeeded in 1132,—to Dilly) and subsequently he went to Lucnow where he assumed the garb of a Darwysh, and received a pension from Burhán almulk Sa'ádat Khán. Having lost his pension owing to the change of rulers, he proceeded to Bengal and died about 1175, and left a Dywán of about 5000 verses (see *Arzú* and *Tálib*).

Contents: a preface in prose, 68 pp. 13 lines.

Beginning *هو المتكلم بكل لسان ومبدع المعاني والبيان*

Qačydahs in praise of the Imáms and chronograms, &c. 35 pp.; logogriphs with solution, 24 pp. Beginning of Qačydahs:

*حمد الواعب خلق النطق والبيان شكر له من النعم الحمد باللسان*

A story in verse 30 pp. Bg. *دبیر خامه با لفظ خدا داد*

Ghazals 200 pp. of 12 bayts and 150 Rubá'ys.

Beginning *جز حدیث عشق حرفی نیست در دیوان ما*

Móty Makall, probably an autograph.

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(357)

دیوان مظهر

(P.)

The Dywán of Jánjánán *Matzhar*. *Arzú* confirms the statement of Shórish (see p. 256 *suprà*) that the name of this poet was originally Jáneján, but that he was subsequently called Jánjánán, and he says that he heard it from his own lips.

Contents: preface in prose which contains an autobiography; Ghazals, 80 pp. of 13 bayts. Bg.

ابی نژد بروی گرانخواب بخت ما با آنکه گریه داد بسیلاب رخت ما  
 Móty Mahall; As. Soc. No. 1165. I insert here his autobiography: بعد حمد وصلوة فقیر جانچانان متخلص بمظهر پسر مرزا جان جانی: تخلص علوی نسب هندی مولد حنفی مذهب نقشبندی مشرب است احوال خود را بعرض احباب میرساند که سال شانزده از عمر بر روی این خاکسار غبار یتیمی نشست و در بست مشت خاک خود را بدامن درویشان بست مدت سی سال بر در مدرسه و خانقاه جاروب کشید و ایام گزیده عمر درین اشغال شریف گذرانید بحول الله و قوته در طول مدت زندگی دست طلب به لوث دنیای دون نیالود و پای سعی نفرمود امروز که هزار و صد و پنجاه هجریست و عمر به شصت رسیده از بست سال کسب عزت ارمیده است و به امر حضرات مشایخ بتصحیح نسخه وجود بذی نوع خود مشغول است با آنکه فرد باطل شخص او هنوز هزاران غلط دارد و هذگام جوانی به تحریک شور عشقی که نمک خمیرش بود ناله‌های با مزه و موزون میکرد به این تقریب نام خود را به شاعری برآورده و از والا همتی سر جمع مسودات و سواد کلیات نداشت بیشتر سرمایه سخندش بید رفت و در باقی ارباب نقل و روایت تصرفهای نمایان کرده نسخه‌های غلط را رواج دادند و کو سوادان چشمی که نداشتند از انصاف پوشیده نقصان عاید به شان قابل کردند و به مغز سخن نارسیده در پوست این ناتوان افکند و درین کم فرصت‌ها که اندیشه مردن پیش از پیدش و تدبیر سفر غریبی در پیش است به اختیار خود به خسران نقصان پرداختن معلوم نوجوانی سراپا جانی جمع و تصحیح این کلمات را تکلیفم کرد بعد از تفحص از سفیده‌های بسیار از هشت هزار فریب یک‌هزار بیت انهم بی ترتیب ردیف بدست آمد و از نظر گذشت هرچه خارج ازین جمع است طرح دانند مگر از واردات تازه که بسیار کم تقاق می افتد یا از مسودات کهن آنچه میسر آمد و از نظر می گذرد درج نموده می شود مسلم است و پیش ازین بست سال عزیزی مشنی از اشعار فقیر فراهم آورده بعرض رسانیده تمناي تحریرش کرده بود چند سطری از قلم ربخته حالا ابر معتبر شداسند که ان مطلب در ضمن این عبارات داخل است \*

(358) (P.) مثنوي مظهر

The Story of Chander Badan, by Matzhar (he is probably identical with the poet mentioned in p. 129 *suprà*) dedicated to Awrangzéb. Beginning

الحي مست جام بدهوشم كن : صهيبي محبت سرخوشم كن  
Tópkhánah, 130 pp. 15 bayts.

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(359) (P.) مخبر الواصلين

Information for Aspirants by Abú 'abd Allah Mohamad Fádhil b. Sayyid Ahmad b. Sayyid Hosayn Hosayny Tirmidzy Akbarábády who is usually called *Matzhar alhaqq*. He flourished under Sháhjahán and composed this book as the title indicates which is a chronogram, in 1060 and died in 1101.

This book contains chronograms in verse on the principal dates in Mohamman history, particularly on the death of great men—of the prophet, of the Khalifs, of poets, &c. Bg. برترین نامیکه عارفان معارف سخن ساری و واقفان

Lithographed at Luenow, Moçfäyiy press, 1265, 12mo. 130 pp.

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(360) (P.) مثنوي مولوي رومي

The celebrated mystical poem of Jalál aldyn Mohammad who is generally known by the name of Mawlawy Rúm or Rúmy in India, and by the name of Jalál aldyn Rúmy in Europe. Çúfy authors call him usually Mawlawy Ma'nawy. It is said that he used Mawlawy, Mawláná. Khámúsh and Shams as his takhalluç. He was born at Balkh on the 6th of Raby' I. 604, or 592. His father Bahâ aldyn was a man of good family, and of great

learning and piety, and he had a very numerous circle of disciples. It is said that the ruler of Balkh, jealous of his influence with the public did everything to annoy him. At length Bahâ aldyn thought it best to leave Balkh, he proceeded with his family on a pilgrimage to Makkah, and remained on his return at Iconium the capital of that branch of the Seljûq dynasty which ruled over Rúm and hence our poet is called Rúmy. The Seljûq princes were great patrons of learning, and both Bahâ aldyn and his promising son rose soon to importance and celebrity at Iconium. After the death of his father which happened in 631, Jalâl aldyn succeeded him as the spiritual guide of his flock which soon increased by the accession of four hundred new disciples. Among the friends of Jalâl aldyn were men like Çalâh aldyn Zarkúb, and Cheleby Hosâm aldyn, who have immortalized themselves by their attainments in mystical philosophy. But the friend to whom he was most attached, and to whom almost all his Ghazals are addressed, was Shams Tabryz, a most disgusting cynic. Jalâl aldyn, according to Jâmy, died at sunset on the 5th Jumádà II. 672 or 671, at the age of sixty-nine years. A chronogram on his death is *نور الله مرقده* (Ouseley *Pers. poets*, p. 112).

This poem is called emphatically “the Mathnawý” or Mathnawý ma’nawý; it is divided into six cantos دفتر. The second canto was composed two years after the first in 662.

Beginning

بشوارزي چون حكایت میکند كز جدانیها شكایت میکند

Good copies are frequent but they differ from each other. Lithographed at Bombay, 1263, 4to.; *Ibidem*, 1266, Svo. in the Naskhy character; *Ibidem*, 1267 in Naskhta’lyq 117 + 113 + 136 + 115 + 120 + 136 pp. of 42 bayts, this is considered the most correct of the three editions; Turkish translation with commentary, Boulak, 1251,

3 vols. see Hammer-Purgstall's notice of this edition in the *Sitzungsbericht d. W. Akad.* 1851. Valuable MS. copies are in the *As. Soc.* Nos. 40, 138 (this copy contains also the glossary) and 604.

(361)

## لب اللباب

(P.)

Extracts from the Selections of the Mathnawý of Jalál aldyn Rúmy, by *Hosayn b. 'alyy Wá'itz Bayhaqy Káshify* (see p. 71 *suprà*). The author made, at the request of Bahâ aldyn Mohammad b. Mohammad b. al-*Hosayn Balkhy Rúmy*, selections from the Mathnawý and gave them the title of لباب المعنوي في انتخاب المثنوي. Subsequently at the request of some of his Cúfy friends, he made an abstract of these selections and arranged it into three chapters عين which respectively contain the verses on revealed religion مخزن ; جامع اطوار شريعت ; asceticism مخزن and theosophy مطالع انوار حقيقت. Bg.

ای کمینه بخششت ملک جهان من چه گویم چون تو دانائی نهان  
بعد تقدیم وظائف ندای حضرت واجب الوجود

Móty Maʿall, 426 pp. 19 bayts, a very fine copy is in my possession and there are two copies in the *As. Soc.* Nos. 421, 989. There is a copy of the لباب المعنوي in the *Tópkhánah* about 100 pp. 45 bayts, the text begins بشنوازي الخ. The preface begins:

هذا الكتاب المثنوي المعنوي اصول الدين في كشف الاسرار الوصول والتعيين

(362)

## نهر بحر مثنوي

(P.)

Stream from the Ocean of the Mathnawý, or selections from Mawlawy Rúmy made by 'alyy Akbar *Kháfiy* in 1081. The title is a chronogram.

Beginning الصلا مذيقيذبان معنوي

Móty Maʿall, 146 pp. 15 bayts, written in 1137.

(363) (P.) جواهر اللالی

Extracts from the Mathnawý, systematically arranged into sixty-three chapters by Abú Bakr Sháshy. Beginning of the short preface in prose الحمد لله رب العالمين حمد الشاكرين وصلوة.

As. Soc. No. 1164, 112 pp. of 15 bayts, written in 1065.

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(364) (P.) در مكنون

The concealed Pearl, being selections from the Mathnawý systematically arranged with explanations by a disciple of Sayyid 'abd al-Fattáh Hosayny 'askary, or rather by himself.

Every chapter is headed by the words در مكنون and a few observations in prose.

Beginning الحمد لله الذي هدانا الى صراط المستقيم الذي هو صراط

Móty Maḥall, 8vo. about 300 pp.; As. Soc. No. 1270.

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(365) (P.) مفتاح المعاني

A commentary on the Mathnawý of Mawlawý Jalál aldyn, by Sayyid 'abd al-Fattáh Hosayny 'askary, collected by his pupil Hidáyat Allah in 1049.

Bg. حمد و ستايش ذاتى را كه بمقتضى احببت ان اعرف

Bg. of 2d. d. الدفتر الثاني ... اكر حكمت الهى بذه را معلوم

Bg. of 3d. daft. الحكم ... حكم بكسر اول حكمتها درست گشتن

Bg. of 4th daftar الدفتر الرابع ... از آنچه مرا در اندوه آورد

Bg. of 5th daftar گز ... چونكه سامع مستجب است وبا كذفت

Bg. of 6th daftar الدفتر ... قوله تعالى انا كل ... يعنى أفريدیم

As. Soc. No. 581, in all about 1500 pp. of 19 lines.

## (366) جواهر الاسرار وزواهر الانوار (P.)

A commentary on the Mathnawý by *Hosayn b. Hasan* who died according to *Hájý Khal.* No. 11,370, in 840. The author informs us that he had from childhood a predilection for this poem, and that at the request of his friends he wrote a work *كذوز الحقائق في رموز الدقائق* which it seems contains discourses on the Mathnawý, and, on their continued solicitations, he at length proceeded to write this commentary, of which he commenced the second book in 834. It is preceded by a preliminary discourse divided into ten chapters *مقالاته*, the first of which contains biographies of celebrated *Çúfies* beginning with 'alýy, and the second an explanation of some of their technical terms, in this chapter he follows *Qoshayry*. This is rather an analysis of the Mathnawý than a commentary. The text is introduced by the word *م متن* or *م*. Beginning

حمد بليد و غایت و ثنای بیعد و نهایت بادشاهیرا که سرادق

As. Soc. No. 57, fol. 400 pp. of 26 lines, written with great care in 1084, it contains only the first three *daftars*. The account which *Hájý Khalyfah* gives of this book, is confused and erroneous.

## (367) كشف اسرار معنوي در شرح ابيات مثنوي (P.)

Explanation of the theosophistic mysteries, being a commentary on the Mathnawý by 'abd al-*Hamyd b. Mo'yn aldyn Mohammad b. Mohammad Hashim Hosayny Qány Rifa'y* of *Tabryz*, with introductory remarks on *Jalál aldyn Rúmy's* system of theosophy, illustrated by his own verses.

Beginning حمد بليد و ثنای بیعد ذات احدیت سمات

*Móty Mahall*, 658 pp. of 21 lines. This volume contains merely the first part.

## (368) حاشیه داعی (P.)

A commentary on the Mathnawý, by Nitzám aldyn Dá'iy (see p. 387 *suprà*). Beginning

الحمد لله رب العالمين والصلاة والسلام على خير خاقه محمد واله وصحبه  
اجمه عين بدانكه اين ذاكزير يست معنوي بر موارد مثنوي كه از قلم داعي  
رقم مى يابد بانصاف تلقى بايد نمود قوله من الخطبة وهو اصول اصول  
اصول الدين يعنى مشتمل است بر علم حقايق الخ

First verse explained بشنوا زني الخ ترغيب باستماع اواز ني

Móty Mahall, 222 pp. 22 lines, written in a clear hand; As. Soc. No. 830, there is also a copy in my collection.

## (369) لطائف المعنوي من حقايق المثنوي (P.)

✓ A commentary on the Mathnawý, by 'abd al-Latýf b. 'abd Allah 'abbásy dedicated to Sháhjahán. The author translates and explains Arabic sentences, traditions and Qorân verses, and illustrates difficult Persian verses.

Beginning شرح بعضى ابديات مشكله فارسي و ترجمه

Bg. of 2d d. مدت الخ در تفحات الانس مذکور است كه بعد از ان

Bg. of 3d. daftar حكمتها يعنى دانشهای استوار

Bg. of 4th daftar قوله الحمد ... حمد ستايش و سپاس

Bg. of 5th daftar وعنده مفاتيح .. اين مجلد پنجم است

Bg. of 6th daftar گر مني .. مني اول بمعني انانيت

As. Soc. No. 846, 240 pp. of 19 lines: in the Tópkhánah is a commentary on the Mathnawý by 'abd al-Latýf, which has the title of مرة لمثنوي I do not know whether it is identical with the لطائف المعنوي. In that collection are also the fourth and fifth parts, (about 300 pp. of 28 lines) of a commentary by Myrzá Faqr Allah (*Afryn*.) composed in 1130.

Beginning اى ضياء الحق حسام الدين ثوني ... چنان آفتاب نور افتاده

## (370) مکاشفات رضوی (P.)

A commentary on the Mathnawý, by Moḥammad Ridhâ, compiled in 1084, after the author had retired from the service of his sovereign. The text is introduced by the word *متن*.

Beginning نه هر حمدی سزاوار آفریدگار جهان و جهادیدان است

Bg. of 2d daftar مدتی انض اشارتی میفرماید بآنکه هر

Bg. of 3d daftar ای ضیا انض یعدی روی ارادت بیدار که

Bg. of 4th daftar نور انض کما قال الله تعالی و هو الذی

Bg. of 5th daftar چاره انض ای آنچه نه مدح تست

Bg. of 6th daftar راز انض یعدی کذایت دقیق را که صریح

As. Soc. No. 549 about 600 pp. of 13 lines, written in 1167; *Ibidem*, No. 623, the first daftar only.

## (371) مخزن الاسرار (P.)

The Treasures of Mysteries, being a commentary on the Mathnawý, by Walyy Moḥammad of Agra, compiled in 1140. The text is introduced by *قوله*.

Beginning سپاس و ستایش مر حضرت و جرد مطلق را

As. Soc. Nos. 383 and 606, 882 pp. of 19 lines containing only the first book, No. 389 is the second volume, 352 pp. of 20 lines.

Beginning حمد می گویم خدای پاک را کوفرست خواجۀ لولاک را

Another volume, No. 389, contains the sixth part, about 400 pp. of 20 lines. The author completed this part in 1151.

Bg. حمد حق گویم که حمد اورا . . . قوله کی بطرف حوله من لم یطف

## (372) شرح مثنوی تصنیف نورالله احراری (P.)

A commentary on the Mathnawý, by Sháh Myr Moḥammad Núr Allah Aḥrâry, who according to a note in



the fly-page resided at Arcot آرکات. The text is introduced by the words قوله قدس الله سره.

Beginning الحمد لله العلى الاعلى الوهاب الذى انزل على

Bg. of 2d daftar تا ترا الخ لفظ بخت اگرچه بفتح مشهور است

Bg. of 3d اى ضيا الخ سذت خود مطلق مراعات عدد طاقست

Bg. of 4th گرزبان الخ يعنى اگر از وي نميگرينتم مرا

Bg. of 5th سر حسام . . . سفر بکسر الاول کتاب

Bg. of 6th قصه دعوت نوح . . . خجل بفتکين مصدر است

As. Soc. No. 484, 384 pp. of 21 lines.

(373) اسرار مثنوي و انوار معنوي (P.)

Mysteries of the Mathnawý, or Spiritual Lights, being a commentary on the above poem by Mo'yn aldyn 'abd Allah called Khalyfah Khwýshaky خويشكي Chisty of Qoçúr in the Punjáb who, it appears from the preface lived some years in the Deccan. He gives us the following list of his other writings : شرح متعدده ديوان خواجه : حافظ كه موسوم به بحر الفراسته و خلاصة البحر و جامع البحرين ابد و شرح نزهة الارواح كه مسمى برآحة الاشباح است و مخزن الحقايق و شرح كنز الدقايق و شرح حرف عايات و معارج الولايت كه در بيان مشائخ هند و ستادست \*

Beginning سپاس كبريا اساس خداوندى را كه كلام

Móty Mahall, 408 pp. of 24 lines, containing only the first daftar.

(374) شرح مثنوي تصنيف عبد العزيز (P)

A commentary on the first Daftar of the Mathnawý, by 'abd al'azyz b. Shaykh 'alyy Moháminad b. Mollá Khodádád of Mathrá.

Beginning

احمد الحق حمد الحق كما هو الحق واصل على من جاء بالحق و به ظهر الحق

Tópkhánah, 110 pp. of 15 lines.

(375) کلیات شمس تبریز (P.)

Complete works of Shams Tabryz. This is the name by which in India the collection of minor poems of Jalál aldyn Rúmy is generally known, because instead of inserting his own takhalluṣ in the concluding verses of each Ghazal, the poet uses the name of this eccentric saint. Shams Tabryz died according to Jámy, *Nafahát*, in 645, some authors place his death more correctly in 660.

Contents: Ghazals, 1200 pp. of 34 bayts; Tarjy'bands, 46 pp. and about 4000 Rubá'ys. Beginning

الحمد لله الذي خلق الثريا والثريا الفاطر الفرد الذي رفع السموات العلي

Móty Mahall, a splendid copy with occasional marginal notes. The copies usually met with of the Dywán of Shams Tabryz, contain selections from the Kullyat, some of them begin آمد بت میخانه ما other copies begin ازل الذي قوته نعت الازل. Rosenzweig has published selections from the Dywán with a German translation, Vienna, 1838, 4to.

(376) دیوان میلی (P.)

The Dywán of Myrzá Quly *Mayly* of Herát (see *suprà* pp. 54, 64, 43).

Contents: Qacydahs, 60 pp. 24 bayts.

Beginning چنان حرارت خورشید بار شد جانکه

Ghazals, 54 pp. 25 verses. Beginning

کوفریب وعده جان بلا اندوز را تابشعل انتظارش بگذرانم روز را

Tópkhánah and several copies in the Móty Mahall, As. Soc. No. 912; my collection about 300 pp. of 15 or 16 bayts, the Ghazals begin in this copy دلا رسیده بجائی کمد ناله ما.

## (377) دیوان منّت (P.)

The Dywán of Qamar aldyn *Minnat* (see pp. 258 and 171 *suprà*).

Contents : Ghazals about 250 pp. Mokhammas', Qita'hs and Rubá'ys, 15 pp. Beginning

ای کثرت شیون بجمالت نقابها کو برق جذبه که بسوزن حجابها

The Loves of Hyr and Ranjhá, a Mathnawý in 1120 verses dedicated to Mr. Jones. Beginning

خداوندا طلسم راز بکشای بمن سر نیاز و ناز بزمای

Collection of Mawl. Moẓammad Wajyb, written in 1214.

## (378) دیوان مسکین (P.)

The Dywán of Miskyn. It consists of prayers and invocations of saints, and it would therefore appear that the author was a Darwysh; he may be identical with the Ğúfy of that name mentioned in the *Rashaḥát* (see chapter on Ğúfism).

Contents : Ghazals about 1200 pp. of 14 bayts, and a few pages of miscellaneous poems, at the end is a short prose composition.

Beginning چو حمد تو بگویم یا الهیا ثنای تو بگویم یا الهیا

As. Soc. No. 387, a good copy.

## (379) دیوان مبتلا (P.)

The Dywán of Shaykh Gholám Moḥyy aldyn Mobtalá (see p. 187 *suprà*).

Contents : Ghazals, 110 pp. 12 bayts; Fards, Rubá'ys, Satyres, &c. 32 pp. Beginning

الهی برگ و بار آرزو ده شاخسارم را بهار شاخسار آرزو کن برگ و بارم را

Móty Maḥall, this copy contains also the چار چمن which he composed in 1187; my private collection.

## (380) دیوان مصاحب (P.)

The Dywán of Myrzá Moçáhib, he flourished after Cáyib whom he imitates, and was probably alive in 1158.

Contents: Qačydahs, 11 pp.; Ghazals, 200 pp. of 17 bayts; Mokhammas' &c. 16 pp. Beginning of Ghazals:

ار هجر دل فگارم بشنو زمی الها غیر از تو کس ندارم بشنو زمی الها

Móty Maḥall, a splendid copy written in 1158, and as would appear from the postscript during the author's lifetime تمام دیوان تصنیف بسالت وشهامت مرتبت مرزا مصاحب سنه ۱۱۵۸. In another copy the Ghazals begin یا رب رسان به لعل لب او ایاغ ما about 300 pp. of 14 bayts.

## (381) دیوان مفید (P.)

The Dywán of Mollá Mofyḍ of Balkh (see pp. 114, 151, 107, 129 *suprà*). From a chronogram in Wálíh it appears that he died in 1091—6 = 1085.

برکشید آه و سال تاریخش گفت ملا مفید بلخی مرد

Contents: Ghazals 164 pp. of 15 bayts; about 50 Rubá'ys, among them are some chronograms, one is for 1062.

Beginning

ای خون گرفته از لب لعلت پیداله ها منسوخ در قلمرو خط رساله ها

Móty Maḥall, written in 1149; As. Soc. No. 1177, imperfect.

## (382) دیوان محمد (P.)

The Dywán of Mollá Moḥammad Čúfy. His Sáqiyy-námah has been mentioned p. 386 *suprà* under Čúfy, it appears however from his Dywán, of which I have but a few days ago obtained the sight of a copy, that his takhalluḥ is Moḥammad and not Čúfy.

Contents: Qačydahs, 18 pp. of 14 bayts.

Beginning آه ازین اسمان آتش بار داد ازین روزگار مردم خوار  
 Ghazals, 44 pp. ; Rubá'ys, 16 pp. and then the Sáqiyy-  
 námah. Beginning

بزلف و چهره بیا راستی غم مارا بر آفتاب به بستنی شبان یلدا را  
 Collection of Mawl. Mokhammad Wajyh. a fine copy.

(383) دیوان محتشم (P.)

The Dywán of Mohtashim Káshy (see page 23 *suprà*).

Contents: Ghazals and on the margin a marthyyah and Qačydahs in praise of the Imáms. Bg.

ای گوهر نام تو تاج سر دیوانها ذکر تو بصد عدوان آرایش عنوانها  
 Mótý Mažall, 106 pp. of 20 lines in the text, and 14 lines in the margin. This MS. contains apparently merely selections from the three Dywáns of Mohtashim. As. Soc. 1361, a fine old copy containing merely Ghazals, 186 pp. of 14 bayts.

(384) رساله جلالیه تصنیف ملا محتشم (P.)

A Dywán of 64 Ghazals by Mohtashim, which has the name Jalályyah became the letters of "Jalál" contain the number 64. The Ghazals are mostly expressions of friendship called forth by events in the poet's intercourse with his friends. At the request of his friend *Hisáby*, who commenced in 980 to compile a Tadzkirah (see p. 23 *suprà*) he put at the head of every Ghazal a few lines in prose, in which the occasion is mentioned on which it was written together with æsthetical remarks. The author compiled the Dywán in 997. The preface begins:

بر ضمیمه مدیر انینه

The first Ghazal begins: نیست لوزان از هوا پر بر شاختر جلال

Mótý Mažall, correct copy written in 1040.

## (385) دیوان محیی (P.)

The Dywán of Mo'hyy. According to the copyist the author of these poems is Shaykh 'abd al-Qádir Gylány, whose takhalluṣ was Mo'hyy and who was born in 471 and died in 561 (see chapter on Čúfism). I much doubt the correctness of this statement.

Contents: Ghazals, 46 pp. of 30 bayts, another copy 45 pp. 38 bayts. Beginning

بی حجابانه در آ از در کاشانه ما که کسی نیست بجز در تودر خانه ما

Tópkhánah, two copies. As. Soc. No. 1123, about 200 pp. of 10 bayts, is another Dywán ascribed to 'abd al-Qádir in which he has the takhalluṣ of Qádiry.

Beginning زبحرت قطره عالم زجا نیست جرعه دریا

## (386) دیوان محیی (P.)

The Dywán of Mo'hyy who, as it appears from a chronogram contained in the Dywán, flourished in 1001.

اگر بر سبی از سال فوتش زمنی رقم زد زمانه قلیمنق گشت  
تا داده است ذات تودونین راضیا روح القدس بخاک درت کرد التجا

Contents: Ghazals, 198 pp. of 12 bayts; Rubá'ys and Qit'ahs, 9 pp.

Móty Mahall, a fine copy in 12mo.

## (387) کلیات معزی (P.)

Complete works of Abú Bakr Mo'hammad Mo'izzy of Samarqand; according to Dawlat-sháh he derived his origin from Nasá, and according to Khóshgú from Nay-shápúr, this however is probably a clerical error for Nasá. His father 'abd al-Malik *Burhání* was a poet and flourished under Alparslán, but did not come to celebrity. After his death Mo'izzy, who it would appear made himself first known as a poet under the successors of

Maẓmúd of Ghaznah, chose the military profession, and he rose under Sultán Jalál aldyn Maliksháh to a command which gave him a position at court. One evening the king with his courtiers was looking out for the new moon, the appearance of which was to terminate the fast of Ramadhán. The king observed it first, and Mo'izzy made on the spot so elegant a Rubá'y that he conferred the title of king of poets upon him. In this capacity he had to pay the stipends and rewards of merit to four hundred poets who adorned the court of this monarch. Subsequently he was sent on an embassy to Rúm (Iconium) and he brought back forty camels' loads of precious goods to Ispahán. His end was tragical, "it is said," relates Moẓammad 'awfy, "that one day Sinjar, the successor of Malik-sháh, was practising archery in his camp, and a missing arrow pierced the body of Mo'izzy, who was sitting in his tent." This happened in 480 according to a note in an old album (As. Soc. No. 931). Sanáy wrote an elegy on his death. Taqyy Káshy however thinks that he lived to the time of the Khwárezmsháhians, and places his death in 542. This author has seen more than 15,000 verses of his.

Contents: Qaḡydahs most of them in praise of Abú-l-Fatḥ Moẓammad Maliksháh, Sinjar, the Atábuk Nitzám almulk Abú 'alyy Ḥasan b. 'alyy b. Isháq, and his son Fakhr almulk Moẓammad Qiwán aldyn, &c. about 120 Rubá'ys. Beginning

مشرق تاحد مغرب شناسد هر که دین دارد  
که دین رونق بتائید امیر المومنین دارد

Móty Maẓall, 650 pp. 19 bayts, a splendid copy. A very beautiful copy of Mo'izzy is in the As. Soc. No. 1368, Qaḡydahs about 100 pp. of 15 bayts and Rubá'ys, 30 pp. Beginning

باز آمد و آورد خزان لشکر سرما بشکست و هزیمت شد ازو لشکر گرما

(388)

دیوان مجیر

(P.)

The Dywán of Abú-l-Makárim Mojyr aldyn of Bay-laqán, a town of Arán in A'dzarbáyján. He was a pupil of Kháqány, he lived for some time in his house at Shirwán and wrote several poems in his praise. Subsequently he proceeded to Tabryz and became a court poet of the A'tábuks. At the instigation of his enemies who wished to remove him from the court, he was sent to Ispahán to collect the revenue. The learned men of that city did first homage to his talents but subsequently they induced Jamál aldyn 'abd al-Razzáq and Sharaf aldyn Shufurdah to compose satyres against him, to which he wrote smart replies. He died in 594 or according to Wálih in 568 (Dawlat-sháh, 2, 16; Taqyy Káshy, No. 28; *A'tishkudah*, p. 41; Khoshgú, No. 123).

Contents: Qácydahs chiefly in praise of the Sultán Atábuk Qizil Arslán, at the end are some Qif'ahs, elegies on the death of great persons, Rubá'ys, &c.

Beginning مساز حجرة وحدت درین مضیق خراب  
که روی صبح سلامت بماند زیر نقاب

Móty Makall, 158 pp. of 20 bayts, a splendid copy.

(389)

دیوان ملهم

(P.)

The Dywán of Molham. The verses quoted in Tadz-kirahs of Čálih Bég Molham (see p. 114 *suprà*) are not found in the Dywán, yet it is probable that he is the author of it. From the following chronogram which, as the commencement is wanting, I insert as a specimen, it appears that he flourished in 1118.

بعید نکر تمنای سال تاریخش - نقار خانه عالی کشیده ام تعمیر

Contents: Ghazals, 116 pp. 12 bayts and 20 Rubá'ys.

Móty Makall, imperfect.



(390) *مثنوی تصنیف ممتاز* (P.)

A Mathnawý by Momtáz in praise of 'abd al Qádir Gylány. It is divided into eleven chapters باب and has about 7000 verses. In the postscript occurs the author's name *چهرخان (sic) ولد فتح خان متخلص ممتاز* Bg.

بود قطب علموی كشف حاجات تدای صانع سبع السموات  
Tópkhánah, a bad copy.

(391) *بحر موج تصنیف ممتاز* (P.)

The Tempestuous Sea, a Mathnawý by Mawlawy Ihsán Allah *Momtáz* (see p. 262 *suprà*) in various metres, containing legends of the prophets.

Beginning *شكر حق كاين نامی نامه زيب دو بگرفت از خامه*

Lithographed at Lucnow, Mohammady press, 1262, 152 pp. on the margin is *ممتاز انشا* Letter-forms by the same author. This edition has been made by Báqir 'alyy a son of Thábit 'alyy Khán.

(392) *ديوان مشتاق* (P.)

The Dywán of Moshtáq. It contains merely Ghazals. Beginning

*الهي بلبل گلزار حمدت كن زبانم را چو گل لبريز بوی خویش می گردان دهانم را*

Móty Mahall, 160 pp. 23 bayts, margin covered with text.

(393) *ديوان موبد* (P.)

The Dywán of Zindah Rám *Múbed* of Kashmyr. He was a pupil of Myrzá 'abd al-Ghanyy Bég Qabúl and died in 1172. Chronogram on his death :

*سحر از دل مهر گفست هانفي نه موبد بملت سخن شاه بود*

Contents: a preface written by Tyká Rám *Tsafar* containing a short biographical notice of the author; Qačydahs, 15 pp. of 15 bayts. Beginning

ای نه فلک اردست طلسمات تو برپا بر نور زمهرت مه و خورشید و ثریا

Chronograms 21 pp. (one on the accession of Sháh 'álam); a Mathnawy 34 pp. it begins:

ناگهان پیدا شده طوفان نوح تگ امد خلق را در جسم روح

Mokhammas', 40 pp.; Ghazals, 200 pp. and about 200 Rubá'ys. Beginning of Ghazals:

کرد تا تعلیم بسم الله پیر دل مرا شد ز یک تعلیم اسان نقطه مشکل مرا  
Faraḥ-bakhsh; Móty Maḥall, 642 pp. of 11 lines.

(394)

دیوان موجد

(P.)

The Dywán of Mújid. At the end is the following postscript ۱۱۷۸ راقمه مرزا فخر الدین احمد سنة ۱۱۷۸ "Written by Myrzá Fakhr aldyn Aḥmad in 1178" The copy is so full of erasures and corrections that I am led to think that it is an autograph, and that Mújid is the takhalluḡ of Fakhr aldyn Aḥmad; I find however no poet of this name mentioned in any Tadzkirah.

Contents: Qačydahs in praise of the Imáms, and the Marthyyah of Moḥtashim which was originally a Haft-band rendered in Mokhammas', 33 pp. Bg.

بهر شهود حق که درین معشر امدیم چون نام از بکین بسر محضر امدیم

Ghazals, 144 pp. 14 bayts and about 220 Rubá'ys, at the end is a Mathnawy.

Beginning ای حمد تو گویان همه تن روح روانها  
Tópkhánah.

(395)

کلیات معجز

(P.)

Complete works of *Mohammad Nitzám Khán Mu'jiz*. He was an Afghán. When 'abd al-Lat'f Khán *Tanhá* was treasurer of the Ğúbah of Kábul he made his acquaintance, and had his verses corrected by him, subsequently he came to Dilly and supported himself by teaching Persian literature, being particularly skilled in unravelling the sense of obscure passages of poets. He died at Dilly in 1162. (*Ārzú*; see also *suprà* pp. 159, 129).

Contents: *Qa'cydahs*, chronograms (one for 1152), *Rubá'ys* and short *Mathnawies*, 198 pp. of 19 bayts.

Bg. ای در طلب تو کوه و دریا در شیشه ساعت از تو صحرا

*Ghazals*, 900 pp. 17 bayts; *Mokhammas'*, *Rubá'ys* 50 pp. Beginning of *Ghazals*:

ای گفتگوی عشق تو خون کرد سینها

*Móty Ma'all*, copied by *Sorúry* a pupil of the author; another copy equally written by *Sorúry* in 1295, is in my possession.

(396)

دیوان مومن

(P.)

The *Dyván* of *Myr Mohammad Mümin* (see p. 42).

Contents: a *Rubá'y* and three *Ghazals*, 360 pp. of 13 bayts.

Beginning

بسمك البداة يا مذك بدا بسم الله ای بيد تو زد درد دوا بسم الله

*Marthyyahs*, *Rubá'ys* and *Qa'cydahs* in praise of the *Imáms*, *Sháh 'abbás*. *Sháh Mohammad Quly* and *Mohammad Qofobsháh* about 100 pp.

Beginning کردگار بحق ذات شریف نبوی

آن پناهی که ازو پشت امید است قوی

*Móty Ma'all*, two beautiful copies, one written in 1120.

## (397) دیوان منصف (P.)

The Dywán of Fádhl Khán *Munçif*. In 1116 he built a new house as we learn from this tetrastich :

سال اتمام و طرح این تارخ مکان      جستم زخود که بود معمار جهان  
گفت باشد مضاف تاربخش باد اباد خانه فاضل خان

Contents : Qačydahs, 40 pp. of 14 bayts. Bg.

گشت زبار گنه قامتم از بس دوتا شد خط پیشادیم همچو نکیں نقشها

Ghazals, 120 pp. and some Rubá'ys. Bg

یارب زتنگ هستی تن باز کن مرا تاراج عشق خانه بر انداز کن مرا

Tópkhánah ; Móty Mažall, three imperfect copies ; As. Soc. No. 923. I have a beautiful copy of the Ghazals and Rubá'ys written in 1193.

## (398) دیوان مونس (P.)

The Dywán of *Hájj Mūnis*. He informs us at the end, that he collected his poems in India in 1135.

ز هجرت سنه احمد یکه هزار و صد و سی پنچمی زمانه

Contents : Ghazals, 116 pp. of 10 bayts.

Beginning ای مونس غمخوار ما الله اکبر باشد

Mathnawý, 11 pp.

Beginning

بیا ای عشق ای دمساز همراز که بی تو مشکست بودن پی راز

Móty Mažall, a very clear copy ; Tópkhánah, 110 pp. 12 bayts.

## (399) دیوان منشی (P.)

The Dywán of *Jeswant Ráy Munshiy*. He is probably identical with the author of *Sassy* and *Panú*. He made a fair copy of his Dywán in 1124.

Contents : Ghazals, 150 pp. and a short prose composition. Beginning

ای پرشکر زدام تو دهانما طوطی سبق گرفته نطق زبانما

As. Soc. No. 1113, an autograph.

(400)

سسی پنو

(P.)

Sassy and Panú, a story in verse composed in 1140 by Munshiy, who was familiarly called Anderjyt, and is probably identical with the preceding poet. The author gives us the following account of himself.

مرا در عرف اندرجیت نام است مرا مدشی تخلص در کلام است  
 وطن گاهم بود در ملک پنجاب نکر در قصبه سرسبز و شاداب  
 مرا چون از وطن قسمت جدا کرد به بزم شیخ عالم آشنا کرد  
 بجان شاد و طبع فارغ البال نمودم خدمتش تا نوده سال  
 چو شیخ از دار فانی رخت برداشت مرا سید شهماختان نگهداشت  
 کدو نم منشوی عبد الصمد خان خدا را صد هزاران فضل و احسان  
 سن عشر از جلوس ظل یزدان محمد شاه غازی شاه شاهان

الهی بردلم نور صفا بخش بچشم از خاک راهت تو تیا بخش  
 Bg. Tópkhánah, 170 pp. of 13 bayts.

(401)

دیوان مرشد

(P.)

The Dywán of Murshid Khán of Yazdajard. He was a contemporary of Jahángyr and an encomiast of the Khánkhánán (see *Máthire Rah*).

Contents: Ghazals, 72 pp. of 16 bayts; about 70 Rubá'ys; on the margin Qacydahs, some in praise of Jahángyr, 59 pp. of 26 bayts.

Beginning

یارب بحرمّت نفس شعله بار ما کز نور دل فروغ چراغ عزّار ما

Móty Mahall, a fine old copy.

(402)

دیوان مشفقی بخاری

(P.)

The Dywán of Mushfiqy who was born at Bokhárá in 945 (see p. 64 *suprà*). We learn from a chronogram that he collected this, his second Dywán, in 983.

Contents: Ghazals, 176 pp. of 13 bayts; Qif'ahs, &c. 15 pp. Beginning

هر چند کعبه شد پی محو گناه ما شد باز فرش دیرمغان دام راه ما

As. Soc. No. 631, a fine old copy. In the Tópkhánah, (about 100 pp. of 15 bayts,) is a Dywán of Qačydahs of Mushfiq. They are not alphabetically arranged, and contain the praises of the Imáms and mystical reflexions. Beginning حمد روزی علم مطلع دیوان گردد

(403)

دیوان میر

(P.)

The Dywán of Myr. It contains a chronogram for 1204. He is probably identical with Myr Taqyy (see p. 175 *suprà*).

Contents: Ghazals, 210 pp. of 10 bayts; Rubá'ys and Fards, 40 pp.

ای زانعام تو باشد غنچه امکان ما آب در جود دارد از لطف تو باغ جان ما

Móty Mazall. There is another Dywán of Myr in the same collection, which was copied in 1179. It contains Ghazals 280 pp. of 13 bayts. Beginning

الهی جوش طوفان بخش چشم اشکبارم را سحاب دجله افشان کن رگ ابر بهارم را

Qačydahs in praise of Sháh 'ináyat Allah; Mokhammas', Rubá'ys and poetical stories 80 pp. I have not been able to ascertain by which Myr it is. In the same collection is a Mathnawý lettered گنجینه راز of 36 pp. 11 bayts by Myr, whom I have equally been unable to identify. Beginning رئسی پرسید از برهن کة ای وقف حادثات کهن

(404)

دیوان ناصر

(P.)

The Dywán of Moḥammad Načyr Khán *Náçir*, a pupil of Myrzá Qatyl (see p. 172 *suprà*).

Contents: Ghazals and a few Rubá'ys and chronograms for 1214, 1222, &c. Beginning

خدایا دور دار از ناتوانان بار محنت را

Móty Maḥall, 104 pp. of 14 bayts.

(405)

دیوان نصیبی

(P.)

The Dywán of Bá bá Naṣyby of Gylán. He came to Tabryz as a Sugar-baker, and showed his poems to Bá bá Fighány, who was much pleased with them and mentioned him to Sulḫán Ya'qúb. In a poetical assembly which took place at court, a Ghazal of Myr Khosraw was given as the text, and the poets were expected to imitate it. Naṣyby did it to the entire satisfaction of the king, and was appointed a court poet. Subsequently Amyr Najm aldyn appointed him Wakyl on a salary of thirty-six Túmáns, but he soon lost his patron and after his death he proceeded to Káshán where he lived for some time, then he returned to Tabryz where he married, and he remained there to his death, which happened in 944. He left from 4000 to 5000 verses.

Contents: only Ghazals, 121 pp. of 15 bayts.

Beginning از خطت آغاز شد سودای بی پایان ما

Móty Maḥall, two copies, one very beautiful.

(406)

مثنویات نصیبی

(P.)

Mathnawies of Myrzá Moḥammad Khán b. Músa Khán Naṣyby of Kirmánsháh. He came from Persia to Lucnow during the reign of Naṣyr aldyn Haydar, and died under Amjad 'alyy.

1. این نامه بنام یار زیبا کز اوست مرا بقن توانا لیلی Majnún, 180 pp. 14 bayts composed in 1227.

Beginning این نامه بنام یار زیبا کز اوست مرا بقن توانا

2. بحر وصال, the Sea of Union, containing the story of Chandá and king Khorshyd, 220 pp. 16 bayts, another copy 80 pp. 22 bayts, composed in 1237.

Bg. بنام آنکه اشیا زنده اوست علمی با ان مراتب بذه اوست

3. سليمان و الملكة من سبأ, Solomon and the queen of Sheba, 135 pp. 12 bayts, dedicated to Naçyr aldyn Haydar.

Bg. ابتدا نامی که این بر خیا خواند و تخت آورد از شهر صبا

4. آب و آتش, Water and Fire, 28 pp. 22 bayts. Bg. حمد ذاتی را که حمد انرا سزااست انکه انرا ابتدا نی اندھا است

5. Petition to kings treating on justice, 21 pp. 22 bayts.

Beginning بنام آنکه فیضش عام باشد نه آغازیش نه انجام باشد

6. The Tulip of the Garden, a poem in praise of Gháziy aldyn Haydar, 250 pp. 14 bayts.

Beginning بنام خداوند کون و مکان که در قبضه قدرت اوست جان

7. A poem in which the constituent parts of a state are compared with those of the human body.

Beginning ابتدا بر نام الله احد انکه باشد يك صفات ان صمد

Faraḥ-bakhsh and Tópkhánah, in separate volumes.

(P.) دیوان وقصاید نصیبی (407)

The Dywán and Qaçydahs of Myrzá Mohámmad Khán Naçyby.

Contents: short Mathnawies and Tarjy'bands, 180 pp. 14 bayts; Ghazals about 600 pp. 13 bayts and about 60 Rubá'ys. Beginning of Ghazals:

ای خال و خط رویت سردنقد دیوانها طغرای سر زلفت زبنت ده عنوانها



Qačydaḥs in praise of Gháziy aldyn *Haydar*, every *mičra* of the first Qačydaḥ is a chronogram for 1229, 506 pp. 14 bayts.

Beginning از حمل چون مهر عالم جای برگزار کرد

*Faraḥ-bakhsh* and *Móty Maḥall*, the Qačydaḥs are in a separate volume.

(408) دیوان نصیر همدانی (P.)

The *Dywán* of Načyr aldyn *Načyr* of Hamadán, a son of *Maḥmúd*. In 1015 he came to Shyráz where he met *Taqyy Awhady*. This date is recorded in the chronogram نصیرالدین بشیراز آمد (*Wálíh* and *suprà* p. 54).

Contents: a short preface in prose, Qačydaḥs mostly in praise of Sháh 'abbás, and Ghazals not alphabetically arranged, about 1000 bayts. Beginning

زهی نقابتو فانوس شمع بزم حضور بملک حسن تو صحرانشین تجلی طور

*Móty Maḥall*, a beautiful copy written in 1044.

(409) گلکشتی و دیوان تصنیف میرنجات (P.)

A *Mathnawý* on Wrestling, and a *Dywán* by Myr 'abd al'al (ابو العال the editor spells erroneously عبدالعال) *Naját* of Ispahán (see pp. 98, 137, 114, 129, 133 *suprà*).

Contents: *Gulkushty*, 291 verses.

Beginning در گپ عشق هران نامه که دُخواره بود

Ghazals about 225 pp. 10 bayts.

Beginning گرفتم مهر خاموشی ز لب طبع سخندانرا

*Faraḥ-baksh*, a splendid copy written in 1156. In this copy is also part of the *Dywán* of Ghazals of *Dánish* 50 pp.; the Ghazals are not alphabetically arranged. Beginning

نوبهار آمد که ابر تو چمن پرور شود نگهت گل مایه شور جنون در سر شود

The Gulkushty has been lithographed at Lucnow, Mohammady press, 1258, 96 pp. with an elaborate commentary by the Maharájah Ratan Singh, father of Dawlat Singh *Shukry*, he compiled this commentary in 1257 and Dawlat Ráy *Shawq* wrote a chronogram on the occasion. This commentary is apparently taken from *Arzú*.

(410) دیوان نجیب الدین فارسی (P.)

The Dywán of Najyb aldyn of Fárs. I have not satisfactorily ascertained whether this author is identical with Najyb aldyn *Churbádqány* but it is very probable. The poet came to celebrity towards the end of the Seljúq dynasty and resided during the reign of the Khwárezmsháhians mostly at Baghdád, he died towards the end of this dynasty, which ceased to reign in 628. According to my copy of Taqyy Káshy his death took place in 665. This is probably a clerical error for 625 or 635. Taqyy has seen about 2000 verses of his or less.

Contents: Qačydahs and Tarjy'bands about 100 pp. 16 bayts. Beginning

زهی بزرگ لببت اشک من شراب شده گل جمال تو در چشم من گلاب شده

Topkhánah, a splendid copy, written in 1003.

(411) مثنوی دل آشوب تصنیف برهان ناقد (P.)

The Heart-alarming Poem, by Burhán aldyn *Náqid*, dedicated to Sháhjahán. Beginning

هر زبانی را که ایزد داد گفت جز سپاس او در معنی نسفت

Tópkhánah, about 100 pp. of 26 bayts.

## (412) دیوان نقی کمره (P.)

The Dywán of Shaykh 'alyy Naqyy of Kamarah or Kamarah-ábád, who died in 1031 (see page 91 *suprà*).

Contents : Ghazals, 118 pp. of 14 bayts ; Qačydahs, 80 pp. most of them on Pádsháh *Hátim Bég* ; some chronograms, one for 1016. Beginning

ای نام هما یونست طغرا چه فرمائیها خورشید صفت طالع از مطلع دیوانها  
Móty Mažall, a fine copy, written in 1061 ; As. Soc. No. 912.

## (413) دیوان نرگسی (P.)

The Dywán of Nargisy. His name was according to his own statement, *apud* Sámiy, No. 233, Abú-l-Makárim Nizár aldyn Qudrat Allah, but in his native town he was familiarly called Myrak. It is asserted that he was of Herát. This is an error, he was of Abhar in the 'iráq, but spent the greater part of his life at Herát, where he filled for some time the office of police officer, *Mohtasib*. Towards the end of his career he went to Qandahár, and died there towards the end of the year 938, at the age of sixty. Taqyy Káshy has seen about 2000 verses of his.

Contents : Ghazals and a few Rubá'ys.

Beginning بس مشکست کار دل از دلدواز ما

Private collection, 148 pp. of 12 bayts, written in 969, clear and correct.

## (414) رباعیات شاه نظر علی (P.)

Rubá'ys of Sháh Natzar 'alyy. He is probably identical with the poet mentioned in p. 93 *suprà*. Bg.

Beginning مزگان بدظر موجه ایست مرا

Tópkhánah, 28 pp. of 16 bayts.

## (415) دیوان ناظم هروي (P.)

The Dywán of Nátzim of Herát (see pp. 98, 113, 151, 129).

Contents: Ghazals, 374 pp. 11 bayts and two Qa-  
çydahs. Beginning

عشق ناظم شد چو دیوان دل آگاه را / اے انشا کرد مصرع داد بسم الله را  
Tópkhánah, a fair copy.

## (416) یوسف وزلیخا تصنیف ناظم (P.)

Yúsof and Zalykhá, a Mathnawý by Nátzim of Herát, composed in 1058.

ز هجرت در هزار و پنجه و هشت / زمولدش سخن خوش دودمان گشت  
خدایا چون سپهرم سیده بکشای / دلم طوطی کن وائیزه بنمای  
Bg.

Móty Mahall, 362 pp. of 13 bayts; As. Soc. 878, Bg. الهی چون الخ.  
There are two copies in my collection; in a copy in the Tópkhánah  
the poem is ascribed to Façyhy. The second miçra' of the initial  
verse contains an allusion to the manner in which parrots are  
taught speaking, a looking-glass is placed before the cage and a  
man speaks behind the glass, to make the parrot believe that it is a  
parrot which speaks.

## (417) کلیات نظیری (P.)

Complete poetical works of Mohammad *Hosayn Nat-  
zyry* of Nayshápúr. When he had come to celebrity in  
Khorásán he went to Káshán, where he had several  
poetical contests with Fahmy, *Hatim*, Maççúd Khórdah,  
Shujá' and Ridháiy. When he felt himself sufficiently  
strong he endeavoured to turn his poetical talents to  
account, and came to India where he found a patron in  
the Kháukhánán. In 1012 he made the pilgrimage to  
Makkah, after his return he paid a visit to his patron  
and then settled at *Almadábád*, having accumulated

sufficient wealth to be able to live in affluence, and he died in that city in 1022 or 1023.

(*Máthire Rahmy*, Ouseley *Pers. Poets*, p. 252, Walih, and *suprà* pp. 114, 65, 130).

Contents: Qačydahs in praise of the divinity, the prophet, Jahángyr and the Khánkhánán, &c. 252 pp. of 14 bayts. Beginning *ای جلالت خلوت از اغیار تذهبا ساخته*

Ghazals about 350 pp. of 14 lines; Rubá'ys, 26 pp. of 10 bayts. Bg. *اذا ما شئت ان تسمى حیدوة حلوة المصيا*

Móty Makall, a splendid copy, written in 1202; As. Soc. Nos. 424, 601, 1061. one copy begins *چنان رسیدن وی سرود ساخت دینی*. In the Tópkhánah is a Dywán containing merely the Qačydahs, 144 pp. 16 bayts, and in the Farah-bakhsh library is a Dywán of the Ghazals and Rubá'ys copied in 1032 about 130 pp. of 15 lines. I have a very good copy of the Ghazals with useful notes, 447 pp. of 10 bayts.

(418) عشقوی سوز و گداز دیوان نوعی (P.)

The Mathnawý and Dywán of Mohammad Ridhá Naw'y, of Khábúshán near Mashhad in Khorásán. As soon as he had obtained a name he came to India, and first entered the service of Nawáb Dhiyá Myrzá Yúsof Khán Mashhady, an Amyr of Akbar, subsequently he accompanied prince Daniel to Burhánpúr, and after the death of his patron he settled there, and composed several poems in praise of the Khánkhánán, who had introduced him to prince Daniel and who continued to make him liberal presents. He died according to Wálíh at Burhánpúr in 1019 (see *suprà* pp. 115, 65, 130 and Ouseley *Pers. Poets* p. 161 also *Máthire Rah.* fol. 588).

Contents: Ghazals and a few Rubá'ys, 100 pp. 13 bayts. Beginning

سایه گل تا بود خال رخ بستان ما نقطه نام تو بادا خطبه دیوان ما

A Mathnawý (the Saqiý-námah?) 19 pp. 15 bayts.

Beginning نوي اولين پير ميخاها بيدان تو شبگير پيدماها

توي اولين پير ميخاها بيدان تو شبگير پيدماها, history of a Hindú woman of the time of Akbar, who ascended the funeral pile with her deceased husband, 40 pp. 12 lines. Bg. الهي خنده ام را دلکهي ده

Móty Mažall, a good copy. In the Tópkhánah is a MS. containing some Qačydahs of Naw'y, most of them are in praise of Akbar, 28 pp. 21 bayts. Beginning صحبت صبح ساغر دل در شرب زن

(419) دیوان نعت الله ولي (P.)

The Dywán of Sayyid Nĭ'mat Allah Walyy, i. e. the saint, a son of 'alyy. He was of Kirmán, but spent part of his life at Samarcand. He not only was himself a holy man having performed forty times the chillá—a fast or abstinence from animal food and from pleasures for forty days—but he is the founder of a prolific family of saints, who carried on their trade with great success for several centuries, they intermarried with the royal family of Persia and amassed immense fortunes (see *Haft Iqlým*, p. 44 MS. As. Soc.) He stood in high favour with Sháhrokh. He once boasted that he considered it perfectly proper to eat delicacies, because as he was a saint, he was sure that Providence would guard him against the enjoyment of unlawful things. The king made an experiment and ordered his cook to seize a lamb from a widow, prepare it and send it to Nĭ'mat Allah. He enjoyed it much, and after the repast the king told him triumphantly that it had been taken away by force from a widow. She

being sent for by Sháhrokh at the request of the saint, declared that her son was absent from home and caused her great anxiety, and having heard that a man of great sanctity had arrived from Kirmán (meaning Ni'mat Allah) she vowed to offer him this lamb, but in the mean while it was forcibly taken away from her. She demanded justice from the king, in order that she might be able to carry out her intention.

Ni'mat Allah died in 827 and left works on several subjects more particularly on Çúfism. He must be distinguished from Ni'mat Allah of Narnawl in India, who was equally a saint and a poet, and died in 1077.

Contents: Mañla's and Ghazals, 650 pp. 16 bayts; Qačydahs, Tarjy'bands, Rubá'ys, &c. 86 pp.

Bg. خوش بگو ای یار بسم الله بگو هرچه میشجوی بسم الله بگو.

My private collection, two copies, one was written in 1011 and the other in 1014, in the Mótý Mañall is a copy in which there is added a prose treatise on Çúfism and religion. Bg. یا ایها الاخ المومن ارشدك الله.

(420)

دیوان نظام

(P.)

The Dywán of Myrzá Nitzám who died in 1039 (see p. 92 *suprà*).

Contents: Ghazals, 40 pp. 21 bayts; Rubá'ys, 10 pp.

Bg. ذوق محبتی کوتا سرکنم فغان را ویران کنم باهی بذیان اسمان را.

Mótý Mañall.

(421)

قصائد نظام

(P.)

The Qačydahs of Nitzám. Though I have not ascertained the identity by comparing the quotations, we may take it for granted that the author of these Qačydahs is Nitzám of Astrábád, who was an extremely pious man

and died in 921, leaving besides this Dywán a Mathnawý which has the title بلقيس وسليمان (Sámy No. 214).

Contents: Qačydahs, the first rhyming in L, the others alphabetically arranged, and Tarjy'bands; most of the poems are in praise of the Imáms. Beginning

نظام اول نظمى من اسمه الاول حكيم لم يزل ذو الجلال عز وجل

Tópkhánah, about 200 pp. 14 bayts, probably the same copy which Azád bought at the time he was engaged in compiling his Khizá-nah 'ámirah.

(422) پنج گنج يعنى خمسہ نظامى (P.)

The five Treasures or the five romantic poems of Nit-zámy of Ganjah, a brother of Qiwámy Motarrizy. He possessed considerable learning and a strong sound sense, his poetical talents were of the highest order, and had they not been perverted by the bad taste of the times in which he lived, and of the nation to which he belonged, he would be one of the greatest poets that ever lived. We know little of his life, except that he was a very pious man and a disciple of Akhy Farrokh Zánjány, and that he retired towards the end of his life from the world. As much is related of every Persian poet and Čúfy. He himself boasts that he did not court princes, but his panegyrics gave him the lie. He was sixty-three years and a half of age in 599, when he completed the second part of the Sikandar-námah, and died in 606 or 602. Dorn thinks that the poem was completed after his death by some one else.

Contents: 1. مخزن الاسرار, the Treasury of Mysteries, divided into 20 cantos مقالة and composed in 582, 48 pp. 25 bayts.

Beginning بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم هست كلید در كنج حكيم



2. خسرو و شیرین, the Loves of Khosraw and Shyryn. 131 pp. Beginning

خداوندا در توفیق بکشای نظامی را ره تحقیق بنمای

3. لیلی و مجنون, the Loves of Laylā and Majnūn, a Bedouin romance, which was first sung by Arabic poets (see *Kitāb ulaghāniy*); 93 pp. composed in 592. I read the last verse which contains the date as follows, though this reading is confirmed by no copy.

دو بانصد سال سی سه بر سر بگذشت ز هجرت پیغمبر

ای نام تو بهترین سر آغاز بی نام تو نامه کی کدم بار Beginning

4. قصه بهرام گور, the Seven Forms, also called the story of Bahrámgūr, composed in 593.

ای جهان بود دیده خویش از تو هیچ بودن ندون پیش از تو Bg.

5. شرفنامه سکندری, the Sikandar-námah, or The poet divided it into three parts, describing the career of Alexander as a king, as a philosopher, and as a prophet.

نخستین در بادشاهی زدم از کار کشور کشائی زدم

ز حکمت بر آرایم آنگه سخن کدم تازه تاریخهای کهن

به پیغمبری گویم آنگه درش که خوانده خدا نیز پیغامبرش

The first part is best known, it is either simply called the Sikandar-námah or the Sikandar-námahē Barry, but the proper title is افیالنامه سکندری or according to some شرفنامه سکندری. It was composed in 597, and according to Jāmy, *Nafāhat* No. 570, in 592. 140 pp.

Beginning خدایا جهان پادشاهی تراست

The second and third parts form but one poem, which has the title of خردنامه سکندری but is usually called in India, Sikandar-námahē Bahry. It was composed in 599, and has about 3000 verses.

همان بر دهم روز بود از ایار نود ده گذشته زیانصد شمار

Beginning خرد هر کجا گنجی آرد بدید

Complete MS. copies of the Khamsah are rare, (Móty Mahall two fine copies; As. Soc. No. 90; College of Fort William, a fine copy) but copies of it without the Khirad-námah are very frequent, still more frequent are copies of the first part of the Sikandar-námah. The Khamsah without the Khirad-námah has been lithographed at Bombay, small folio 1265, full of the grossest mistakes; the first half of the first part of the Sikandar-námah has been printed at Calcutta, 1810, reprinted (lith.) 1818; the whole has been edited at Calcutta in 1810, 1835, 1263, 1852; the first half of the Khirad-námah was edited by Dr. A. Sprenger, Calcutta, 1852, the second half is in the press; the Makhzan alastrár has been edited by Bland, London, 1844: Khosraw Shyryn lithographed s. a. et l. (Bombay?) 275 pp. A good MS. copy of this poem and of Laylâ Majnún is in the As. Soc. No. 257. In the same collection No. 345 is a good copy of the Makhzan alastrár, and No. 1490 of the first part of the Sikandar-námah with glosses. It appears from Professor Fleischer's note in the Zeitsch. d. d. morgl. Gesellsch. VII. 412, that according to most MSS. Sharaf-námah is the title of the first and Iqbál-námah of the second part of the Sikandar-námah, this is borne out by Nos. 425, 427 *infra*.

(423)

خلاصه خمسہ

(P.)

Extracts from the Khamsah of Nitzámy, arranged in 37 chapters, containing passages on the unity of God, love, contentment, good omens, justice, &c.

Beginning الحمد لله رب العالمين . . . اما بعد بر اصحاب دولت

As. Soc. No. 761, 78 pp. of 13 bayts, my collection, two copies, one written in 1087, the other in 1080.

(424)

شرح مخزن الاسرار

(P.)

A commentary on the Makhzan alastrár by Mohamammad b. Qiwán b. Rustam b. Almad b. Mahmúd بدرخرامه (?) Balkhy who was familiarly called Bakrayiy بکری. He was a contemporary of Moghyç aldyn of Hânsy and has also written notes to both parts of the Sikandar-námah.

The author says that he explains 1310 verses, and fixes the correct reading of doubtful passages, and that he had collected several correct copies of the poem for this purpose.

At the end of this work is a chronogram for the time when the book was composed, viz. 1091.

بفکر اندر شدم از بهر تاریخ دلم گفتا زهی شرح گلستان  
 حمد و سپاس مرفتاحی را که فاتحه کتاب او مفتاح  
 College of Fort William, about 200 pp. of 16 lines.

(P.) قواعد علی شیری تصنیف محی الدین نظام (425)

A commentary on the *Sharaf-námah* by *Mohzyy aldyn* (a son of) *Nitzám*, a disciple of *Sháh Jahángyir* who died in 948. The author says that he first studied Persian literature and metric under 'ayn alqodhát Hamadány at Hamadán (this 'ayn olqodhát must be different from the one mentioned by Jámy *Nafuhát* No. 455), and after his death under Shaykh *Mohammad Lád*, and subsequently under Shaykh *Mohaddith*, who it seems used to lecture on the works of *Nitzámy*. In 956 it occurred to him that it would be useful if he was to collect his notes on the *Sharaf-námah* and work them up into a commentary on it, he was encouraged in his labour by a son of 'alyy *Shyr*, and hence the title of the work. Beginning

سپاس بیقیاس مردارای ایران کونین را که میزان اشعار

*Tópkhánah*, three copies, about 250 pp. 16 lines; Major Anderson's collection; and my collection. This commentary does not contain the text. In the *Tópkhánah* is also the commentary on this poem by *Núr Mohammad* about 200 pp. 17 lines.

Beginning بعد از انشراح واذکار و سپاس و ستایش بر حضرت پروردگار

And a commentary by *Py'r 'alyy of Rasúlpúr*, 400 pp. 21 lines.

Bg. الحمد لله رب العالمین . . . اما بعد میگوید راقم حروف الراجی

And the commentary of an anonymous author, 60 pp. 17 lines.

بنام خداوند مشکل کشای بتاریکی لفظ معنی نمای Beginning

## (426) شرح سكندر نامه تصنيف آرزو (P.)

A commentary on difficult verses of the (first part of the) *Sikandarnámah* by Siráj aldyn Ārzú, who died in 1169. He says that there were many commentaries extant, but that none was satisfactory. This commentary does not embody the text, and it commences :

نحمد الله حمدا متكاثرا ونصلی

Private collection, incomplete ; Móty Maḥall, 662 pp. of 19 lines. This commentary forms the basis of the glosses to the lithographed Lucnow edition of the *Sikandar-námah*, 1263 and 1266, 8vo. 311 pp. 23 bayts, also of the notes of Badr'alyy and Myr Ḥosayn in the Calcutta edition, 1812, 4to. and of the somewhat fuller commentary of the Calcutta edition of 1253, reprinted 1260 = 1844, lithographed at Bombay with three other works on the margin, 1261 folio, the commentaries are all essentially identical.

## (427) شرح شرفنامه تصنيف ملا سعد (P.)

A commentary on difficult verses of the *Sharaf-námah* (first part of *Sikandar-námah*) compiled in 1196 by Mollá Mohámmad Sa'd Allah of Paṭṇa. He died in the commencement of this century, and has written Persian commentaries on most school books as مصباح فی النحو | تهذيب المنطق | شافیه | کافیه and glossaries on the *Gulistán* and *Bostán*.

Beginning سپاس بیقیاس و حمد بیدع آفریدگاری که نصص

Collection of Mawlawy Mohámmad Wajyh, 154 pp. of 17 lines without the text.

## (428) دیوان نظامی (P.)

The *Dywán* of Nitzámy of Ghanjah. Dawlat-sháh informs us that the whole *Dywán* contained about 20,000

verses. Taqyy Káshy has not been able to procure a copy of it.

Contents: Qačydahs, 23 pp. 14 bayts; Ghazals, 52 pp.; Rubá'ys, 8 pp. Beginning هر که از وی خرد روی به یزدان آرد

My private collection, a good copy.

(429) دیوان نزاری (P.)

The Dywán of *Hakym Nizáry* of Qóhístán. He was skilled in medicine, and a man of talents, but given to gaieties and pleasure, particularly to wine. He travelled much and it is supposed he was a disciple of Moçtafá-lidynillah Nizár and that he chose his takhalluç in his honour, others say that he chose it because he was a thin man, نزار meaning thin in Persian. At all events he is suspected of having been a free-thinker, though it is allowed that his poems contain deep Qúfy sentiments. On his travels he met Sa'dy and other distinguished men. Towards the end of his life he retired from the world and lived on agriculture, he died in 720 and left besides a Dywán, two Mathnawies, one is very witty and amusing, and has the title of دستور نامه, and the other has the title of موزو ازهر (?), it has about 12,000 verses and begins:

سپاس و آفرین از حق تعالی که جانرا باخرد داد اتصالی

Contents: a Mathnawy on Morals, 24 pp. 20 bayts.

Bg. قل الحمد لله نزاری فقل خداوند جزو و خداوند کل

Qačydahs and Ghazals not alphabetically arranged,

454 pp.

Beginning

باز جهان تازه کرد جنبش باد بهار رایحه مشک پر میدمد از جویبار

Móty Maħall, a good copy.

## (430) دیوان نصرت (P.)

The Dywán of Diláwar Khán *Nuṣrat*, who died in 1139. It contains merely Ghazals.

Beginning بسكه شد اشفته آن زلف مشکین جان ما

As. Soc. No. 1432, 182 pp. 11 bayts.

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## (431) مولود نوری (P)

A mystical biography of Moḥammad in verse, composed by Núry in 887, and dedicated to Sultán Abú-lmotzaffar Ya'qúb Bahádur Khán.

Beginning

شاه نقش مہچہ لوح قدیم هست بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

As. Soc. No. 508, about 900 pp. of 38 bayts.

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## (432) دیوان نوری (P.)

The Dywán of Qadhiy Núr aldyn *Núry* of Ispahán. He is familiarly called Qadhiy Núr. He and his brother Mo'izz were pupils of Afdhal Tarkah of Ispahán. Wálih says that he died in the year 1000, but other authors state that he attained a high age and lived to the reign of Jahángyr.

Contents: Qaṣydahs in praise of Sháh Isma'yl, Wazyr Moḥammad, &c. and Qit'ahs, 40 pp.

Beginning بگام دل به نشستیم در حریم وصال

Ghazals and Rubá'ys, &c. 48 pp.

Beginning سخن هم از خدا گفتم هم از بت آن جفاچورا

Collection of Mawlawy Moḥammad Wajyh, written in 1046.

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## (433) دیوان نویدی (P.)

The Dywán of Nuwydy, he says in the postscript  
 "الحمد لله على اتمام كتابته بيد قايله نویدی سنة ١٠٥٥" "this copy  
 has been written by Nuwydy, the author, in 1055."

Contents: Ghazals, about 300 pp. 11 bayts.

Beginning من بچه دانش و خرد وصف كنم خدای را  
 یا بچه مایه هنر ربط دهم ثنای را

Móty Mažall, the margin frequently covered with text and corrections.

## (434) دیوان نویدی (P.)

The Dywán of Nuwydy. He is not identical with the preceding Nuwydy and is apparently a modern poetaster.

Contents: Ghazals, in every Ghazal the use of some letter of the alphabet is avoided, and they are arranged according to this letter. Beginning

مد شكر كه شد دولت وصل تو میسر گردید زخوشید رخت دیده منور

Lithographed, Lucnow, Mohammady press, s. a. 16 pp. with a few glosses; reprinted in the Hasany press, s. a. and Moçtafy press, 1260, 12mo. At the end of this book are a few but very silly enigmas of which I give a specimen: "I have seen a wonderful horse, it has six legs, and two hoofs, and what is still more astonishing the tail is on his back,—a balance."

## (435) دیوان نزهت (P.)

The Dywán of *Hájy Nuzhat* who collected his poems in 1112, رقم کرد نزهت محمد عظیم ز روی طرب سال تاریخ و نام  
 and died in 1137. Chronogram on his death:

زخمخانه رحمت از حب مولی عطا شد بجای شرابا طهورا

Contents: Qaṣydahs in praise of A'tzam Sháh, &c. Qit'ahs and chronograms, 60 pp. 15 bayts. Bg.

امید عیش مدار از فلک چو بوالهوسان که نیست باده عشرت بساغر دوران

Ghazals, 37 pp.; Rubá'ys, and Fards, 13 pp.

الهی اشنا گردان بتوحیدت زبانم را

Móty Maḥall, the above chronogram on his death is in a postscript of the copyist.

(436)

دیوان عبید زکانی

(P.)

The Dywán of Khwájah 'obayd of Zákán, which is a place in the neighbourhood of Qazwyn. He was a man of some learning, but his fame rests on his licentious wit. He first came to celebrity under Sháh Abú Isḥáq Anjú who ruled at Shyráz previous to the rise of the Motzaffar family, subsequently he was in favour with Sultán Oways of Baghdád. He died in 772.

Contents: a preface by the pen of one of his friends, it is stated in it that 'obayd collected his Dywán in 751.

Beginning الحمد لله رب العالمین خالق الاختلاقی اجمعین

Qaṣydahs in praise of the Imáms, of Sultán Oways, &c. and Ghazals not alphabetically arranged, 100 pp. of 22 bayts.

Beginning ای آفتاب صنع تو یکدره کائنات فیض تو عقل را مدد و روح را حیات

The Lover's book عشاقنامه, a Mathnawý in the style of Khwájah Salmán's جمشید و خورشید, 20 pp. of 33 bayts composed in 751.

به بهتر طالع و فرخنده تر فال دویم روز از رجب درنون الف ذال

Beginning خدایا تا از این پیروزه ایوان فرورد ماه و مهر و نیرو کیوان

Móty Maḥall, a splendid copy written in 1080.



## (437) دیوان عنصري (P.)

The Dywán of Abú-l-Qásim *Hasan* b. *Aḥmad 'onçory* of Balkh, a pupil of Abú-l-Fatḥ Rúny. He was one of the four hundred court poets of Sultán Maḥmúd and his successors, and rose to the office of king of poets. Authors who wished to be encouraged by the Sultán had to submit their verses to 'onçory and he decided on their merits, he at the same time described the victories of the Ghaznawides in Qačydahs, a description of poetry particularly well suited to the monotony of eastern music, and they were sung at the parties of the court. He died in 431 or 441 and left from 20 to 30,000 verses, among his poems was *واعق و عذرا* but Taqyy Káshy, who with great pains obtained a copy of the Dywán, containing about 5000 verses of Qačydahs, thinks it has been lost. Khoshgú mentions also *سرخ بت | خذك بت | نهر عین*

Contents; Qačydahs and a few Rubá'ys, &c. Bg.

تونگري و بزگري و كام دل بجهان نگرده حاصل جز بخدمت سلطان  
As. Soc. No. 615, 179 pp. 16 bayts.

## (438) کلیات عرفي (P.)

Complete poetical works of 'orfy of Shyráz who died in Shawál, 999 (see *suprà* 129, 112, 61, 37), when 'orfy was near his end he sent his poems to the Kháukhánán with the request that he might arrange them, this he did. All his compositions amounted to about 14000 verses (*Máthire Rah.* fol. 539).

Contents: a short preface, Qačydahs, 200 pp. 19 bayts.

Beginning *اقبال كرم ميگزن ارباب هم را*

Ghazals, 200 pp. 16 lines.

Beginning

ای نه فلک زخوشه منع تو دانم در قصر کبریای تو عرش اشیدانه

In another copy which contains the same Ghazals, they begin :

تخفۀ مرهم نگیرد سینه افکار ما سایه گل بر نتابد گوشۀ دستار ما

A Mathnawý (Makhzane asrár) 74 pp. 18 bayts.

Bg. باسم الله الرحمن الرحيم موج نخست است ز بحر قدیم

Another Mathnawý, 29 pages. Beginning

خداوندا دلم بی نور تنگست دل من تنگ و کوه طور سنگست

At the end is a chronogram for 986, the fourth miçra of which contains the number of poems he composed up to that year, the unit expresses the number of Qačydahts—26; the tens the Ghazals—270; and the hundreds the Qit'ahs and Rubá'ys: 320 of the former and 380 of the latter.

Beginning

این طرفه نکات سحرى و اعجازى چون گشت مکمل برقم پردازى  
مجموعه طراز قدس تاریخش یافت اول دیوان عرفى شیرازى

Good copies are frequent, Mótý Makall, Svo. written in 1047, there are three other copies in the same collection which are apparently older. As. Soc. Nos. 732, an old copy of the Dywán; 1173, a copy of the Makhzan al-asrár.

(439)

نگار نامه فیض

(P.)

A commentary on 'orfy's Qačydahts, by Moħammad Shafy' b. Sháh Moħammad Darwysh b. Moħammad Rájí' aldyn familiarly called Rájú' olwy راجو علوى compiled under Awrangzéb in 1111, the chronogram is کار فیض. Bg. بعد از تشریح قصیده پسندیده توحید و احد مطلق که حسن مطلعش

Tópkhánah, small Svo. about 300 pp. Mawlawy Moħammad Wajyh has a commentary on 'orfy; about 250 pp. of 17 lines, compiled by Qożb aldyn in 1101; the chronogram is فیض یار

Beginning شرح معانی سخن آفرین که روح معنی

(440) *مفتاح النكات شرح مرزبان* (P.)

A commentary on 30 Qačydahs of 'orfy by *Myrzá Ján*, compiled in 1073.

کرده ام شرح تا شود عالم بهره‌ور از فواید عرفی  
هاتف غیب سال تاریخش گشت شرح قصاید عرفی

Beginning *کلید گنجینه نطق و زبان داندانه سین ستایش*

*Móty Mahall*, 338 pp. 17 lines, the Qačydahs are alphabetically arranged, beginning of first Qačydah *ای متاع درد در بازار جان انداخته*

(441) *شرح قصاید عرفی* (P.)

A commentary on (forty-six) Qačydahs of 'orfy, by *Ahmad* (he lives at Calcutta,) a son of the late 'abd al-Rašym.

Beginning *سپاس بی غایت و ثنای بی نهایت مرسلطانی را*

Printed, Calcutta, 1254, folio 278 pp. containing also the text. These Qačydahs have also been lithographed with a commentary, Lucnow, *Hasany* press, s. a., 150 pp. most of the notes in this edition are by *Qudrat Ahmad* and *Maqbúl Ahmad*. There is also a commentary on 'orfy by *Mollá Sa'd Allah*, near 100 pp. of 17 lines. Beginning wanting.

(442) *دیوان قادر* (P.)

The *Dyván* of *Qádir*. According to a note in the first page written in a different hand, his name is *Khawájah 'abd al-Qádir Naqshbandy Hasany Qádiry*. According to *Wálih* his title was *Wazyr Khán* and he was a son of *Wazyr Khán Mashhady*, he lived at *Agra* and was in great favor with 'alamgyr and his two successors, and died in 1136. *Qádir* gives us in the last verse the date, 1122, when he collected his poems.

Contents : Ghazals and a few Qit'ahs.

Bg. مراوردی است هر دم نام الله تن و جانم فدائی نام الله

Móty Maḥall, 66 pp. of 11 bayts, probably written in 1122.

(443) صراط المستقیم تصنیف قلندر (P.)

The Straight Path by Nitzám aldyn *Qalandar* composed in 808 and dedicated to Abú-l-Motẓaffar *Hosayn* Sháh b. Maḥmúd Sháh b. Ibráhyim Sháh. The author wrote a Qaṣṣdah of 22 bayts, entitled قصیده کبری, and this is a commentary on it, it is divided into five chapters and treats on Čúfism. || ؟ دیری

Beginning of Qaṣṣdah تیغ لا برار از لاف نیام

Beginning of commentary اما بعد چون بعض طالبان راه خدا  
Faraḥbakhsh, 32 pp. 18 lines.

(444) دیوان قپلان (P.)

The Dywán of Qaplán Bég. His father Shyr Bég was of the Qúshchy family, the members of which are distinguished among the other families of the Ulús tribe to which it belongs, for their wit and talents. Mollá 'alyy Qúshchy the philosopher was of the same family. Shyr Bég came under Akbar from Má-wará-l-nahr to India, and was one of his Tawájies تواجی. Qaplán was born in India and was, like his father, a soldier, he served under the Khánkhánán in the Deccan with great distinction, and was in high favour with Jahángyr, but in 1003 he retired from the service. He is the author of a Mathnawý which is entitled ماء دوستان and celebrates the loves of Zál and Rúdábah, the following verses are from it. تراوی

نسب پرسي ز ترانم ز ترکان حسب جوئي سخند'نم سخندان  
در ائين الوس عالي نشانم چراغ دودمان قوشچبادم

Contents: Qačydahs in praise of Jahángyr, 22 pp.  
17 bayts. Beginning

ای زیار قدرتت پشت فلک دایم دونا

Ghazals, 72 pp. 15 l.; Rubá'ys, &c. 44 pp.

آنکه نامش هست دایم زیغت عنوان ما  
نکته حمدش بود دیباجة دیوان ما

Rubá'ys and Minor poems, 44 pp. 12 lines.

Faraħbakhsh, a fine copy. As. Soc. No. 890.

(445)

نظم لالی

(P.)

String of Pearls by Sayyid Abú-l-Qásim who was known by the title of *Qáriy*. He flourished in Persia, and wrote this book in 1061. The title is a chronogram.

It is a short poem in about 140 verses.

Bg.

ای نلام از انتظام نام ذات در نظام وی زشهد شکرین شکرت زبان شیرین بکام

Lithographed, Luenow, 1264, 12mo.

(446)

دیوان قاسم انوار

(P.)

The *Dyván* of Sayyid Mo'yn aldyn 'alyy *Qásim Anwár*, or *Qásimiy*. He was born in a suburb of Tabryz, in 757, and devoted himself from his early age to the *Čúfy* doctrine. First Čadr aldyn of Ardehyl was his spiritual guide. *Qásim* used to live in a burial ground and performed four times the pilgrimage to Makkah, twice on foot, barefooted and almost in a state of nudity. Subsequently he joined the school of *Awħad aldyn*

Kirmány, which is given to the wildest and most obscene revels, and he placed himself under the guidance of Çadraldyn 'alyy Yamany. His doctrines as a Çúfy are not considered orthodox, yet he had immense success owing to his winning manners, the depth of his genius, and the great austerity of his life. When he resided at Herát in Khorásán the crowd of his disciples was so numerous and enthusiastic that Sháhrokh the ruler of that province was afraid of disturbances, and there is reason to suppose that the saint was implicated in a plot to assassinate him. Sháhrokh ordered him to leave the city, but he would have defied the royal command had not Baysanqor paid him a visit and persuaded him by his friendly advice to leave the city. He proceeded to Balkh and Samarqand, but subsequently returned to Herát at the request of the same sovereign who had expelled him. He died at Kharjard near Jám, in 837, and left besides this Dywán a Mathnawý and several Çúfy treatises in prose. (Bland, *A Cent. of Pers. Ghazals.*)

Contents: Ghazals, and at the end a few Qit'ahs, Rubá'ys, &c.

Beginning من بشپاره سودا زده سرگردانم

Móty Makall, several copies, about 600 pp. 14 bayts. In the Tópkhánah there is a Dywán by another poet of the takhalluç of Qásim whom I have not identified, it contains Ghazals and has 44 pp. of 11 bayts.

Beginning

زفيض مقدمت اباد كن ويرانه ما را منور كن بشمع روى خود كاشانه ما را

(447)

ديوان قاسم ديوانه

(P.)

The Dywán of Qásim Dywánah (see pp. 113, 128 *suprà*).

Contents : Ghazals and a few epigrams.

Beginning بسکه افتاد از غمت شوریدی در کار ما  
بر سر ما خود بخود وامی شود دستار ما

Tópkhánah, about 200 pp. of 15 bayts; As. Soc. No. 613, a good copy.

(448) ظفرنامه اکبری تصنیف قاسم (P.)

The Book of Victory of Akbar Khán by Qásim of Agra, who completed this poem in 1260, after he had been engaged upon it for three years.

This poem contains an account of the late wars of Cabul, and is spoken of as a very creditable production.

Beginning سرنامه برنام پروردگار

Major Anderson, 4to. about 400 pp., 34 bayts in a page.

(449) خمسۀ قاسمی جنابادی وقیل گونابادی (P.)

The five epic poems of Myrzá Mohammad Qásim Qásimiy Junábády or Gúnábády (see *suprà* pp. 44, 83, 52).

Contents : 1. شاه نامه, it is also called اسمعیل نامه because the deeds of Sháh Isma'yl and Sháh Tahmásp form its subject, it is in the metre of the Sháh-námah of Firdawsy, 100 pp. of 42 bayts.

Beginning

خداوند بلیچون خدائی تراست بر اقلیم جان بادشاهی تراست

2. لیلی مجنون, The Loves of Laylà and Majnún in 2,740 verses, 66 pp. The date of the composition is stated in these verses :

چون یافت قاسمی این معما کاسمیدست نموده بی مسما  
تاریخ وی از ره معانی نظم از یست گردانی





(452)

کلیات قدسی

(P.)

Complete poetical works of *Hájy Mohammad Ján Qodsy*. Some authors spell his name erroneously, *Mohammad Khán*. He was of the holy city of Mashhad; and for this reason he adopted the *takhalluṣ* of Qodsy. After he had performed the pilgrimage to Makkah, he came to India and was graciously received at the court of Sháhjahán, who, on one occasion, rewarded him for his panegyrics by filling seven times his mouth with precious jewels, and on another occasion by having him weighed up with gold and silver coins. The nobles of the court vied with the emperor in prodigality. Qodsy withdrew in 1069 from the world, and died a few years after. (*Mirát alkhíyál* p. 135 and *suprà* pp. 113, 90, 128, 116, 151). *Ázád* places his death in 1056, and gives a detailed list of rewards which he received from the emperor.

Contents : Qaṣydahs and Tarjy'bands, 418 pp. 12 bayts.

Beginning من آن نیم که کنم سرکشی ز تیغ جفا

Ghazals, 112 pp. 10 bayts; Rubá'ys, 44 pp. 8 bayts.

Beginning داده عشقم باده نابی که میسوزد مرا

A Mathnawý, 77 pp. 12 bayts.

Beginning

در اثنای هر عهدی از روزگار کند اقتضا لطف پروردگار

*Móty Maḥall* and *Tópkhánah*, copies are frequent. In one copy the second Qaṣydah stands first, it begins : نکند جلوه گوی روی تو در عکس آئینه در آئینه بگردد پیدا. *also the order of the Ghazals is changed, they begin زود به کردم من بیصبر داغ خویش را*. He is also the author of a Mathnawý in praise of Kashmyr, 24 pp. 50 bayts. It begins بنام نادرشاه پادشاهان جوهر بخش تاج کج کلان.

## (453) دیوان قطب الدین (P.)

The Dywán of Qotob aldyn. If the postscript can be relied upon, he is identical with the great saint of Dilly, who died in 623, it runs تمام شد دیوان خواجه قطب الدین for a further account of this saint, I refer to the chapter on Qúfism.

Contents: Ghazals, 180 pp. of 14 bayts and 70 Rubá'ys. Beginning

ای لال در ثنائی صفات زبان ما ای در صفات وحدت تو لال عقلها  
Tópkhánah.

## (454) دیوان قدرت (P.)

The Dywán of Qudrat. He is probably identical with Sháh Qudrat Allah, who died in 1205 (see p. 278 *suprà*).

It contains merely Ghazals. Beginning

زبس ماندم مقیم کوی غربت فراموش کرده ام یاد وطن را  
Móty Mazall, 54 pp. 11 bayts, written in 1209.

## (455) دیوان راضی (P.)

The Dywán of Façáhat Khán Rádhiy the son of a Qádhiy of Kashmyr (see p. 156 *suprà* and change Radhyy into Rádhiy). The author says of himself—

زبیشگاه سخن بحرها است تذخواعم چه شد که نبود پنجاب در تیول مرا  
فقیه عصر و سپیدی و شاعرم راضی بضرب و بطوق تو دوست در اصول مرا

Contents: Ghazals, 500 pp. 24 bayts and 170 Rubá'ys. Beginning

خدا نکرده بود نفس گر فضول مرا چه غم زمانه اعمال با رسول مرا

A Mathnawý composed in 1112. Beginning

نی کلك شكر ريز خوش آهنگ سرود این قصه شیرین بدین رنگ  
Móty Mazall, a splendid copy.

## (456) دیوان رضی ارتیمانی (P.)

The Dywán of Radhyy of Artymán, a contemporary of Sháh 'abbás (see pp. 123 and 313 *suprà*).

Contents: chiefly Ghazals, a few Qačydahs in praise of Sultán 'alyy Khán and others, at the end are three Turkish verses, containing a chronogram.

چون مهر برای بام و ایوان را بگذار چو موم سنگ و سندان را.

As. Soc. No. 10, 50 pp. of 48 to 60 bayts.

## (457) دیوان رضی (P.)

The Dywán of Radhyy aldyn Moḥammad of Nayshá-púr; instead of writing his takhalluṣ or name, he usually writes بندۀ. He spent the greater part of his life at Samarqand, but he visited Makkah and several cities of Persia. During his pilgrimage he became a disciple of Mo'yn *Hamawy* an uncle of Shaykh Sa'd aldyn *Hamawy* without however giving up worldly pursuits. It is said that he spent some time at the court of the Seljúq king Arslán Sháh b. Toghril Béğ, and accompanied the embassy to Baghdád which he sent to the Khalyfah, to ask his daughter in marriage. He died in 598 (Tačyy Káshy, No. 26, and Khoshgú).

Contents: Qačydahs not alphabetically arranged, most of them are in praise of Abú-l-Motzaffar Jalál aldawlah Tamghách, whose name he spells طمغاچ and تمغاچ and who was ruler of Samarqand. Beginning

نظم گهر فشان شد و طبعم لطیفه یاب از یمن ظل بارگه مالك البواب

Móty Makall, 45 pp., 44 bayts, bound with other Dywáns.

## (458) دیوان رافت (P.)

The Dywán of *Mohammad 'obayd Allah Rāfat*. There occurs a chronogram in the Dywán from which it would appear that his patron, Nawáb Sayyid 'aly Khán Intit-zám aldawlah Naçyr almulk Nuçrat-jang, was born in 878, but his title proves that he belonged to a much more modern age. Should the poet be identical with 'abd Allah Rāfat mentioned in p. 162 *suprà*?

از حدت طبیعی از حدس ذهن صائب گرمولدش شمارم یوزان عقل ثانی

Contents : compositions in flowery prose, 38 pp. of 15 lines. Beginning سبحان الله که بر خط

Qaçydahs, 24 pp. Bg. حبذا خسرو گردون سپهدار حمل  
Ghazals and Rubá'ys, 72 pp.

Beginning الهی رتبه سحر کلامی ده زبانمرا

A Mathnawý, 30 pp. Bg. حمد است نخست مر خدا را  
Collection of Mawlawy *Mohammad Wajyh*.

## (459) قصه ملك عمر تصنيف رحمة الله (P.)

History of the martyr Malik 'omar, who is buried at Baraych, by *Rahmat Allah*, a son of *Mohammad Fádhil* of *Biçlawr* in Oudh ; he composed this poem 750 years after the death of the saint.

گذشته است هفصد و پنجاه سال هدوز است آن شور و شوکت بحال

Beginning ز فضل الهی و تمجید او زبان بر کشایم به توحید او

Tópkhánah, 66 pp. 26 bayts.

## (460) دیوان راجه (P.)

The Dywán of *Rájah*. It consists mostly of Ghazals which are not alphabetically arranged. Beginning

روی که من بدیدم اندر عیان نگنجد لذت جمال آدرو اندر بیان نگنجد

Tópkhánah, 50 pp. of 17 bayts.

(461) *حمله حیدری تصنیف راجی* (P.)

The *Lion's Attack*, a history of *Mohammad* and of 'alyy in verse, by Mollá *Bamún* 'alyy *Rájiy* Kirmány. He was originally a Gueber, and was converted to the Islám by *Sajjány*. I have been told that he died at *Bombay*, not many years ago.

Beginning بنام خداوند دانای فرد که از خاك آدم پدیدار کرد

Lithographed, *Bombay*, 1244, fol. 434 and 152 pp. of 54 bayts.

(462) *مهر و ماه تصنیف رنگین* (P.)

The *Sun and the Moon*, or the story of the *Sayyid's* son, and the *Jeweller's* daughter, which happened at *Dilly* under *Jahángyr*, by *Sa'ádatyár Khán Rangyn*. He died in 1251 (see pp. 280 and 168 *suprá*) but according to a chronogram at the end of the poem, he composed it in 1119. I cannot reconcile these two contradictory statements.

Chronogram

دربین نامه چو سوز و غم رقم یافت خود فی الفور سالش سوز و غم یافت  
دلمن مطلع انوار عشق است ضمیم مذبذب اسرار عشق است Bg.

Lithographed, *Lucnow*, *Moçtafáy* press, 1263, 12mo. 20 pp. In the *Tópkhánah* is a poem of about 560 bayts by the same author in explanation of the elements of the Islám, it begins:

دگر حق می برد بجز و قصور فکر او میه تمام سرور

(463) *دیوان راقم* (P.)

The *Dyván* of *Sa'd aldyn Mohammad Ráqim*, a son of *Khwájah 'ináyat* of *Mashhad*. His father came on commerce to *India* and brought his son with him, and he found a patron in Islám *Khán Mashhady* an *Amyr* of

Sháhjahán. After some time Ráqim returned to Persia, and was appointed governor of Herát, and subsequently of the whole of Khorásán. He was a great patron of poets, among his protégés were Moqymáy Ihsán Mashhady, 'atzymáy Nayshápúry and Shawkat Bokháry.

Contents: Qačydahs in praise of the Imáms and of Sháh Solaymán, 18 pp. 16 bayts; Ghazals, 280 pp. 15 bayts, at the end is a preface in prose 9 pp. Beginning of Ghazals:

ای ز دیوانت دو عالم را چو صبح و شامها مطاع آغازها و مقطع اوها مہا

Móty Mažall, a splendid copy, written in 1084, there is a chronogram in it for the same date composed by the author.

راقم الہام فیض مزہ رساں گشت و گفت افزودہ زمین قدر چہ راحت چہ الم را

(464)

دیوان رشید

(P.)

The Dywán of *Rashyd*. This is the takhalluç of Rashyd aldyn Mohámmad b. 'abd al-Jalyl 'omary who, on account of his diminutive size, had the nickname of Wat-wát, swallow. The patronymic 'omary indicates that he was descended from the Khalyfah 'omar b. al-Khattáb. He flourished under the Khwárezm-sháhian dynasty, his patrons being Atsyz b. Mohámmad, and his son Ylarslán who heaped wealth and honors upon him. He died in Khwárezm in 578 at the advanced age of 97 years, and left besides a Dywán of about 15,000 verses, a translation of the hundred moral sentences of 'alyy and a collection with translation of as many sentences of Abú Bakr, 'omar and 'othmán, also a work on poetic, which has the title حدایق السحر or حدایق الشجر and several other works.

Contents: Qačydahs in praise of Abú-l-Motzaffar Atsyz, Abú-l-Fadhl king of نیمروز and others, they are

highly ornamented and have mostly a double rhyme, at the end are some *Qif'ahs* and *Rubá'ys*. Beginning

بهار جند: ز امد جهان شد تازه و زیبا    بباغ و زرع گسترده فرس حله و دینا

Móty Mahall, 262 pp. of 18 bayts, written in 1064.

(465) مصباح تصنیف رشید (P.)

The Torch, a mystical Mathnawý, divided into three parts:

شد مرتب بر سه اصل این گنج راز در محبت در فدا و در نیاز

The name of the author, Rashyd, occurs in the introduction: یاد آرند از رشید در دمد. The copyist of the Lucnow MS. calls him Shaykh Rashyd, and the copyist of the Calcutta MS. thinks he is identical with Rashyd Watwát, who is three hundred years older. The date 852 is in the conclusion of the poem, and it appears from it that it was written sixty years previous to the death of Rashyd Kázorúny who was a great Čúfy, and with whom we might else have identified him. Beginning

ای بنامت کارها را افشاح نیست بی نام تو در امری فلاح

Móty Mahall, imperfect; As. Soc. No. 534, about 400 pp. of 15 bayts, a fine copy written in A. H. 1000, on the margin is the Gulistán with a few notes.

(466) دیوان ریحان (P.)

The Dywán of Sháh Rayhán aldyn *Rayhán*, a Munshi of the College of Fort William (see p. 168 *suprà*).

Contents: a preface in prose, from which it appears that he collected the Dywán in 1810, at the suggestion of Mr. M. Lumsden. Contents: Qačydahs in praise of

the Marquis of Wellesley, H. Harington, H. Colebrook, &c., 66 pp. 13 bayts. Beginning

دل که هست ائینه صانع اله المستعان میشود دروی نمایان عکس اسرارنہاں

Ghazals about 400 pp. Beginning

ای مست جام عشق تو خم شرابہا بریانی شرار شوق کبابہا

Collection of Mawlawy Mohámmad Wajyh.

(467) دیوان عاقل خان رازی (P.)

The Dywán of Myr 'askary 'áqil Khán Rázy (i. e. the mysterious) who died in 1108 (see *suprà* pp. 123, 111, and Ouseley *Pers. poets*, p. 167).

Contents : Qačydahs, 34 pp. of 11 bayts. Beginning  
ای صورت هستی زکرم داده عدم را بر ذات تو اثبات کدد عقل قدم را

Ghazals, 94 pp. 9 bayts and some Rabá'ys, and chronograms ; one for 1073. Beginning

ای زعکس رویت و لطف و صفا ائینه را جلوه رخسار تو داده جلا ائینه را

Móty Mažall, a good copy.

(468) مرقع تصنیف رازی (P.)

Embroidery, a Mathnawý by Rázy in which he imitates Jalál aldyn Rúmy. Beginning

ایہا الساقی اغثنی فی المدام اسقذی من جرعة الکاس الکرام

Móty Mažall, 340 pp. of 13 bayts.

(469) شمع و پروانه یعنی قصہ پدموات (P.)

The Loves of Ratan Sén and Padmáwat, a Mathnawý by Rázy, composed in 1069. Beginning

ای طرازندہ رواق سپہر وی طرازندہ سپہر بمہر

Tópkhánah, 60 pp. of 38 bayts.



## (470) مهر و ماه (P.)

The Story of Manóhar, a poem taken from the Hindúy, and put into Persian verse in 1065 by Rázy.

Bg. خداوندا غم خود ده دلمرا ز عشق آسان نما هر مشکلم را

Tópkhánah, about 2000 verses; As. Soc. No. 446, a fine copy with pictures.

## (471) دیوان رضا (P.)

The Dywán of Ridhá, who flourished in 1096, as we learn from a chronogram which occurs in the Dywán.

ز تار بخش سخن میرفت کز غیب رقم کردند دولتخانه سانش

Contents: poems in praise of the prophet and the Imáms, 124 pp.; Ghazals, 220 pp. 9 bayts; Rubá'ys, Mothallath', chronograms and Qacydahs in praise of Sháh 'abbás, Nawáb Arshad Khán, Aqá Bég, 106 pp. Beginning of Ghazals: زهی گرم ار فروغ عارضت هر گوشه محفلا

Móty Makall, two copies, one dated 1180.

## (472) زیبا و نگار (P.)

The Loves of Zybá and Nigár, in verse, by Hájy Mohammad Ridhá *Ridháiyi* who composed this poem, apparently in Sind, in 1053. The chronogram for this date is گل اندر باغ. He says that the Sindian name of Zybá is Panhún پنهن and that of Nigár Sysy سیسی but being anxious to avoid all Sindian words, he substituted Persian words in their stead: we might infer from this statement that the story was originally in the Sindian dialect.

Bg. البی هم دل وهم بی دای ده هم آن حاصل هم ابن بیحاصلی ده

As. Soc. No. 298, 284 pp. of 17 bayts, a good copy.

## (473) دیوان رهايي (P.)

The Dywán of Riháy. He may be identical with Sa'd aldyn *Riháy* Khwáfy who died in 980 (see p. 58 *suprà*) but I have not compared the verses.

It contains merely Ghazals. Beginning

ای نور خدا در نظر از روی تو ما را ائینه رخسار نوشد صورت اشیا  
Tópkhánah, about 300 pp. 22 bayts, defective at the end.

## (474) دیوان سابق (P.)

The Dywán of *Hájy Farydún Sábiq* (see *suprà* pp. 99, 123).

Contents: Qačydahs, 142 pp. of 12 bayts; at the end are chronograms for 1092, 1095, &c.

Beginning منادیست درانکو که هر که کشته ماست

Ghazals, about 300 pp. and a few Rubá'ys. Bg.

خون وحدت میزند جوش از رگ ز بار ما ناله ناقوس می آید ز استغفار ما

As. Soc. No. 563, a fine copy, at the end is the date 1010, this is probably a mistake for 1110. *Ibidem* No. 1196.

## (475) کلیات سعدی (P.)

Complete poetical works of Shaykh Mosharraf (Sharaf?) aldyn Moçliḥ b. 'abd Allah *Sa'dy* of Shyráz, where he was born in 589. He chose the takhalluḥ of Sa'dy in honor of the *Atábuk* Sa'd aldyn b. Zangy, in whose service he originally was. Jámy says, *Nafahát*, No. 565, "he is one of the most distinguished Čúfies and lived for some time near the hermitage of the Shaykh Abú 'abd Allah Khafyf. He was well versed in most sciences and in belles-lettres. He spent much of his

time in travelling and visited many countries, several times he made the pilgrimage on foot, and he went to Sómnat, entered the temple and broke the greatest idol which was in it. He made the acquaintance of many great Čúfy Shaykhs, such as Shiháb aldyn Sohrawardy, with whom he sailed once in the same vessel. It is related that he acted for a long time as water-carrier at Jerusalem and in Syria and gave to people water to drink." He died in 691 and is buried at Shyráz. (For a more detailed notice I refer to Ouseley's *Pers. Poets*, p. 5, and Ross *Trans. Gul.* preface).

The works of Sa'dy were collected and arranged by 'alyy b. Akmad b. Abú Bakr who was called *Bystún* in A. H. 726, and he improved the arrangement in A. H. 734.

Contents (C. means Calcutta edition and B. the first Bombay edition).

1. گلستان. The Rose Garden, C. Vol. I. folio 26, B. p. 31.)      *مذمت خداي را عزوجل كه طاعتش*
2. بوستان. The Garden of Odours, C. Vol. I. folio 94, B. p. 1 (bis). Bg. *بنام خداوند جان آفرين حكيم سخن بر زبان آفرين*
3. رساله در تقرير ديباچه. A short Essay on Prefaces C. 1. B. p. 4.      *سپاس بيعد و غايت و ستايش بيلحد و نهايت*
4. مجالس خمسة. The five Assemblies or Discourses C. 4. B. p. 7. Bg.      *الحمد لله الذي خلق الوجود من العدم*
5. رساله صاحب ديوان. Anecdote of the Minister of Finance C. Vol. I. with Preface, folio 7, B. p. 19.
6. رساله عقل و عشق. Essay on Reason and Love B. 20.
7. نصيحت الملوك. Advice to Kings C. 18, B. p. 21.
8. شمس الدين تاري گر. Anecdote of Malik Shams aldyn, the Arabic Orator, C. Preface, folio 9.
9. رساله انكيانو. Anecdote of King Ankiyanú C. 25, B. p. 27.

- 10 قصائد عربي. Arabic Panegyrics, C. folio 205, B. p. 9 (ter). Beginning بحسبني المدامع لالتجري
11. قصائد فارسي. Persian Panegyrics, C. folio 214, B. p. 9 (ter). Bg. شكر وسپاس و نعمت و ممدت خداي را
12. كُتّاب مرثئي. Elegies, C. fol. 245, B. p. 24 (ter). Beginning دل شكسته كه مرهم نهد دگر بارش
13. كُتّاب الملمعات. Poems composed of alternate verses Arabic and Persian, C. folio 250, B. p. 29 (ter).
14. ترجيعات. Poems with particular burdens, C. folio 257, B. p. 33 (ter).
15. الطيبات. Ornamented poems entitled pure odours, C. folio 264, B. p. 39 (ter). Beginning دفتر بنام ايزد دانا صانع و پروردگار و حي و توانا
16. بدائع. Rhetorical odes, C. folio 367, B. p. 127 (ter).
17. منقطعات. Fragments and Sentences, C. folio 452, B. p. 140. Beginning گويند سعديا بچه بطل مانده
18. الخبيثات و المظائب. the Book of Impurities in verse, C. folio 467, B. p. 54 (quater). Beginning عازفي چشم و دل بروئي داشت
19. هزليات. Jests and obscenities in verse and prose. This book is called الهزل in the Calcutta edition folio 475, and there is added to it a separate book (folio 471) called مضحكات. In the Bombay edition this book is inscribed العن الشيطان واشتم الشيطان Beginning خبيثات و مضحكات
20. رباعيات. Tetrastics, C. fol. 472, B. p. 42 (quater).
21. مقدرات. Distichs, C. folio 493, B. p. 52 (quater).
22. خواتيم. Odes entitled "Final Odes," C. folio 415, B. p. 1 (quater).
23. غزليات قديم. Sa'dy's early Ghazals, C. folio 430, B. p. 13 (quater).
24. صاحبيات. Poems addressed to particular individuals, C. folio 438, B. 21 (quater).

Sir G. Ouseley, from whom the above list has been taken, does not mention the Pand-námah. It is in the Calcutta edition in folio 200, and begins *کریم بخشای برحال ما*

A beautiful old copy of the complete works of Sa'dy is in the Mótý Mañall, probably written during the life time of Bystún. They have been edited in two folio volumes by Mr. Harington in Calcutta, 1791—95, (this edition is very rare in India); and they have been lithographed at Bombay, A. H. 1226, small folio 413 pp. reprinted (lithographed) Bombay, 1267, 4to. they have also been printed at Tabryz.

In the Farah-bakhsh library, is a copy of the Gulistán, which cost 1500 Rupees, it is the most beautifully written book I have ever seen, and has the following postscript: در صبح چهارشنبه غرة شهر سفر از سال هزار و سی و چهار از هجرت اتفاق شروع درین نسخه شریفه افتاد در روز چهارشنبه بست و ششم شهر ربیع الثانی سال دیگر صوت اخذنام پذیرفت بدست فقیر حقیر مذهب محتاج کمترین فقرای عالم حکیم رکن الدین مسعود المتخلص بالمسیح الشهیر بحکیم رکناً غفر الله ذنوبه و ستر الله عیوبه بحق محمد صلوات الله و سلامه علیه و آله وسلم تسلیماً کثیراً

In the first page is written professedly in the hand of the emperor Sháhjahán به تاریخ ۱۹ ماه جمادی الثانی سنه ۱۰۴۷ داخل کتابخانه این خادم Sháhjahán الفقرا شد

The Gulistán has been repeatedly printed in Europe, at Constantinople, Bulak, Tabryz, Teherán, and upwards of a hundred times in India, the best editions are Calcutta, 1851, and Lucnow, (lith.) 1264 with excellent glosses. There are four or five lithographed Lucnow editions with interlinear Urdú translation and with marginal notes, as Mortadhawy press, s. a. (1264), and in two Lucnow editions the Bostán is printed on the margin. For Urdú translations of the Gulistán see *infra*.

The Bostán has also frequently been separately edited; as "Bostán to which is added a compendious Commentary together with a Dictionary of such words as are hard of meaning, now first compiled expressly for this edition by Moolvy Tunnuzuddý, (lithographed) Calcutta, 1828," 4to. 228 pp. I have not seen a separate vocabulary in this edition. Lithographed Lucnow, Mohammady press, 1262, with notes by Sayyidy, 'abd al-Rahmán Khán, Bahár, &c., this edition and its numerous reprints, such as Moçtafáý press, 1265, 'alawy press, 1263, surpass most other editions in correctness; Hooghly, 1264, Svo. clear and tolerably correct.

The Pand-námah, commonly called Karymá has also been frequently printed: in the Persian Moonshee; in the Persian Primer with an Urdú translation in verse by Matzhar 'alyy Khán Wilá, Calcutta, 1242, 1275 (*sic* for 1270), Chinsurah, *s. a.* (1845); lithographed Lucnow, 1263 (twice), 1264, &c. Beginning of Wilá's translation *كرم سے ہمیں اپنی بخشش ای خدا* The Pand-námah rendered in Rékhtah Mosaddas, Lucnow, lithographed by Mohámmad-bakhsh, *s. a.* Svo. 16 pp. Beginning *سدا ای مومن پاکباز*

The Ghazals have been printed Calcutta *s. a.* (in or before 1784) with the Baháre Dánish, 4to. 172 and 96 pp. and again 1811. For farther information regarding editions and translations of separate works of Sa'dy see Zenker, *Bibl. Orient.* p. 59 *et seqq.*

(476) شرح گلستان حامل متن (A. P.)

An Arabic commentary on the Gulistán with the text by Ya'qúb b. Sayyid 'alyy who died in 931.

Beginning *الحمد لله على ما اولنا من النعم ورزقنا الاعتداء*

College of Fort William, 424 pp. of 17 lines, a good copy written in 962.

(477) شرح گلستان تصنيف سروري (A. P.)

An Arabic commentary on the Gulistán by Moçtafá b. Sha'bán *Sorúry* who died in 969 completed at Amásiyah in 957, dedicated to the Turkish emperor Solaymán (according to Hájy Khalyfah, No. 10,832, to his son Sultán Moçtafá). Beginning

*الحمد لله الذي جعلني من علماء البيان والمعاني "مذت" اي الامتنان وتعاد النعمة*

Private collection Cawnpore, A. 450 pp. 21 lines, this commentary has been much used in the notes to the Lucnow edition of 1264, also for the commentary No. 483.

(478) بستان افراز (P.)

A commentary on the *Gulistán*, by *Mohammad Akram 'abd al-Razzáq* of *Multán*, compiled in A. H. 1185. Bg. مذت خداي را عزوجل كه نصارت بهار نامش بر ورق زبان شرح گلستان

Private collection A, upwards of 600 pp. of 19 lines. *Hájy Khal.* mentions a commentary, which has nearly the same title viz. *بستان افراز* it was composed at *Makkah* in 1005 by *Hosayn Kufuwý* who died in 1012. He left only a rough copy at his death, his friend *Hosayn b. Kuzeljah Rostam Páshá* who is called *Hosayny* arranged it, added a preface and a biography of the author, and gave it the above title.

(479) شرح گلستان (P.)

A commentary on the *Gulistán* by *Mohammad 'abd al-Rasúl b. Shiháb aldyn b. 'abd Allah Qorayshy* who flourished in 1073. He divides his book into five parts قسم; 1, verses of the *Qorân* occurring in the *Gulistán*; 2, traditions and sayings of *Shaykhs* and Arabic proverbs; 3, Arabic verses; 4, Persian verses; 5, difficult Persian words. Beginning

سپاس عالمي را كه علم آدم الاسما كلها حرفيست تحتہ

*Tópkhánah.* 90 pp. of 20 lines. In the *Masyháy* press, *Lucnow*, 1264, 224 pp. a *فرهنگ گلستان* by *Jonayd 'abd Allah Músawy* has been published which similarly to the preceding work is divided into three parts قسم. 1, explanation of Arabic verses; 2, sayings of *Shaykhs*, traditions of the prophet and verses of the *Qorân*; 3, vocabulary. الحمد لله على نعمائه والصلوة على نبيه والسلام على اصفيائه  
Beginning

(480) شرح گلستان (P.)

A commentary on the *Gulistán* by *Núr Allah Ahráry* who is also the author of the gloss called *حاشیه شریفه* to the *شرح حکمة العین*. Beginning

مذت مر خدايرا عزوجل كه زبان كور پيش كار دل دانا ساخت

Móty Maḥall, 160 pp. of 17 lines. In the Tópkhánah is the commentary of Fattáhy about 300 pp. of 16 lines.

Beginning حمد خدايرا كه چشمه ميم حمدش در يائيس

(481) خیابان گلستان (P.)

A commentary on the Gulistán by Khán Arzú. He mentions in the preface the commentary of Myr Núr Allah Akráry and Mollá Sa'd Tynawy.

Beginning خیابان گلستان سخن حمد چمن پدراى است

Private collection, 160 pp. 8vo. 19 lines without the text.

(482) شرح گلستان (P.)

A commentary on the Gulistán by Mollá Moḥammad Sa'd (see p. 523 *suprà*) compiled in 1197.

Beginning اول شرح ستایش فراوان و نیایش بی پایان داورید اسزاست

Móty Maḥall about 300 pp. In the Faraḥ-bakhsh about 600 pp. of 21 lines is an imperfect copy of the commentary of Qabúl Moḥammad, the author of the Haft Qulzum, it has the title رشك بهشت. A complete copy in two volumes in folio was offered to me for sale at Lucnow. I took a notice of it, but lost it.

The present (1853) king of Dilly, I am told has compiled a commentary, in which he forces a mystical meaning on every story of the Gulistán, which would surprise Sa'dy. It has been lithographed at Dilly, but I have never seen it.

There is also an anonymous commentary in the Tópkhánah which begins— اي ز نام تو گلستان سخن جوش میخانه مستان سخن

(483) شرح گلستان (P.)

A commentary on the Gulistán, by the late Riyádh 'alyy, a son of Qanbar 'alyy.

Beginning مذت بكسر ميم و تشديد نون سپاس نعمت



Printed Calcutta, s. a. 4to. 388 pp. reprinted (abridged) Calcutta, 1267, 4to. 264 pp. this is the third or fourth 4to. edition. There have also appeared Svo. editions of the *Gulistán* at Calcutta with a short commentary.

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(484) شرح بوستان (P.)

A commentary on the *Bostán*, by 'abd al-Rasúl b. Shiháb aldyn b. abd Allah b. T'áhir b. Hasan Qarayshy, composed in 1073. (See p. 550 *Suprà*.) Beginning حمد بیکد خالقى را که بقطرات مطرات وانزلنا من المعصرات ماء نجا  
Tópkhánah, 110 pp. of 17 lines.

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(485) شرح بوستان (P.)

A commentary on the *Bostán*, by Sayyid Riyádh 'alyy, who died between 1245 and 1265 and Shaykh Qádir 'alyy. This commentary is very useful.

Bg. بنام جهاندار الخ باى مفتوحه بنام براى الصاق است كه

Printed Calcutta, 1845, reprinted by Ikrám Akmad Dhaygham, Calcutta, 1265, 4to. 462 pp. These two editions comprize the text.

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(486) شرح بستان (P.)

A commentary on the *Bostán*, by 'abd al-Wási' of Hánsy.

Beginning الحمد لله رب العالمين . . . اما بعد معترف العجز

College of Fort William, 8vo. 230 pp. 17 lines written previously to 1159. A copy of this commentary in the *Tópkhánah* begins—  
این لاله تو اخذنا ان نسینا او اخطان وصل على نبیک

---

(487) حقایق معنوی تصنیف سحابی (P.)

Rubá'ys of *Saháby* or *Saháb* of Astrábád (see p. 42 *suprà*).

Contents : introduction in four sections فصل, 38 pp. ;  
 Rubá'ys all on theosophy, 260 pp. 13 bayts. Bg.

المنة لله كه بانعام خدا از خلق بمیدم و شدم رام خدا  
 هرکس سخن از این وان میگوید من میگویم نام خدا نام خدا

Some Ghazals, the Maqta' of the first Ghazal is :

السلام ای بنده سرگشته را یعنی سحاب کرده آزاد از دو عالم شوق دیدار شما  
 Tópkhánah, incorrect, written in 1080 ; *ibidem*, 160 pp. 10 lines ;  
 Móty Maḥall, about 700 pp. 12 bayts ; Faraḥ-bakhsh, about 500 pp.  
 10 bayts, incomplete. In the Tópkhánah is a Mathnawý by Saḥáby,  
 120 pp. 13 bayts treating on mystical love, and dedicated to Sháh  
 'abbás. The following verse contains the name of the author :

سحابی سرسبز با مال برقی نیائی خانه مالا مال برقی  
 ز کلمه ای صریحاً برخیز نسیم کوی بسم الله برخیز

(488) دیوان سهمی (P.)

The Dywán of Sahmy of Bokhárá, (sec p. 59 *suprà*).

Contents : Short Mathnawies and Qaṣydaḥs in praise  
 of the nobles of Akbar's court. Beginning

ای شده از جود تو پیدا وجود باعث بود همه لطف تو بود  
 Ghazals and a few chronograms, one for 973.

Beginning بروز عید میل قتل من شد ان جفا جورا  
 چه لطف این که با من میکند قربان شوم اورا

Móty Maḥall, 212 pp. 12 bayts, a splendid copy.

(489) دیوان ساعی (P.)

The Dywán of Sá'iy. He gives us the date 1071 of  
 the Dywán in the first verse.

تاریخ کتاب چون تصور کردم پیر حردم گفت بگیر از غم آل

It appears from this date that he is not identical with  
 Sá'iy Káshány whom Sámy mentions.

Contents: Ghazals about 400 pp. miscellaneous poems 42 pp. of 17 bayts, the margin is generally covered with text.

The beginning is wanting, first verse rhyming in b. آورده ایم روی بدرگاه یا حبیب.

As. Soc. No. 440, much injured.

(490) دیوان سالک یزدی (P.)

The Dywán of Sálík Yazdy, who died in 1081 (see pp. 111, 124, 97, 150 *suprà*).

Contents: Qačydahs in praise of Sháh-jahán, Sháh Çafyy, &c. chronograms, one for 1063; Ghazals, 490 pp. 15 bayts, about 50 Rubá'ys. Beginning of Ghazals:

خداوند ابد به بخشای من میدای مجنون را  
که فرسودم باشک واه یکسر نوه وهامون را

Móty Makall, a splendid copy.

(491) دیوان سالم (P.)

The Dywán of Sálím. He collected it in 1082.

بجو تاریخ این کدیج معانی زد کجو نسخه درد نهانی

We may therefore safely identify him with Lutf Allah Sálím (see pp. 108, 115 *suprà*), though I have not compared the quotations.

Contents: Ghazals, 180 pp. 13 bayts; Rubá'ys, Qačydahs, short Mathnawies and chronograms, one of the earliest for 1056.

Beginning

قال عشرت میکشاید مطلع دیوان ما مد بسم الله باشد مطلع دیوان ما

Móty Makall, a bad copy. A fragment of a Dywán of Sálím, perhaps not the same, is in the Tópkhánah, it contains Ghazals about 25 pp.

15 bayts, and a few Rubáys', it was written in 1124, and the first Ghazal rhyming in b begins, (the beginning of the book is wanting,)

چمن طوفانی فیض و تجلی بی نقاب امشب  
نمک دارد شکست رنگ کل در ماهتاب امشب

(492)

دیوان سلمان

(P.)

The Dywán of Jamál aldyn Mohammad *Salmán* of Sawah, a son of Khwájah 'alâ aldyn who was governor of some town of the 'irâq. He early entered the service of Amyr Shaykh *Hasan Núyán* and his beautiful and talented wife *Dilshád Khátún*, and instructed them and their son *Sultán Oways* in poetry. He remained attached to this family his whole life, and had the mortification to see *Oways* carried to the grave. He was snatched away in 765 (see p. 72 *suprá*) in his best years. *Salmán* died in 769 and according to others in 799, and left besides this Dywán, two Mathnawies و خورشید جمشید and فراق نامه (Khósgú ; Ouseley, p. 117).

Contents : Qačydahs, most of them in praise of *Sultán Oways*, 236 pp. of 26 bayts, not alphabetically arranged.

Beginning هردل که در هوای هویت میبال یافت

عذقای همیش دو جهان زیر فال یافت

Ghazals, 220 pages 24 bayts, alphabetically arranged.

Beginning مگس وار از سر خون وصل خود مران ما را

نه مهمان تو ام آخر بخوان روزی بخوان ما را

In one copy, there are some Rubáys at the end.

*Móty Mažall*, two copies, one very splendid. In the As. Soc. No. 188, is a fine copy of the Dywán of *Salmán* which is fuller than the Lucnow copies, it commences (ادبا) قدم نه بر سر هستی که هست پایه ادبی. The Ghazal which is the first in the Lucnow copies is here the seventh, they begin اگر حسن تو بکشاید نقاب از چهره دعوی را. It also contains *Qit'ahs*, 50 pp. of 18 bayts, a *Tarjy'band*, &c.

Beginning آصف نابی رشید الحق والدین آنکه هست

(493) دیوان سلیم (P.)

The Dywân of Mohammd Quly *Salym*, who died in 1057 (see pp. 123, 90, 111 *suprà*).

Contents: a Mathnawî in praise of Shâhjahân, on the expedition against Assam, description of Gujrât, &c 94 pp. 19 bayts.

Beginning بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم هست عصای ره طبع سلیم

Qačydahs in praise of the Imâms, Shâh 'abbâs, &c 74 pp. Beginning

اگر برم بسوی چشم اشکبار انگشت چو ماه نو شود الوده غبار انگشت

Ghazals, 378 pp. 16 bayts, in another copy 524 pp. 11 bayts. Beginning

دلا توئی که بکار خردت کزید خدا برای عشق بدادت نیاورید خدا

Minor poems, 32 pages. In one copy is also a Mathnawî on predestination 134 pp. 13 lines.

Bg. شنیدم روزی از خوبابه نوشی چو گل از باره تن خرقه پوشی

The Qačydahs begin in this copy

مسافریست قلم که ار معنی رنگین

Móty Makâl, two good copies; As. Soc. Nos. 252, 576, 875.

(494) قصاید سلیمی (P.)

The Qačydahs of *Hasan Salymy*. He was originally a revenue collector; on one occasion he wrote an assignment on the property of a widow. The poor woman came to him and asked him by whose orders he had thus disposed of part of her little all; he answered, By order of Sayyid Fakhr aldyn the governor of the province. "And will his authority," said the widow, "protect you on the day of judgment?" These words made so deep an impression upon him that he gave up his office and

devoted himself entirely to the service of God; he made the pilgrimage to Makkah where he stayed a long while, and to the tombs of the Imáms. He died in 854 and left besides these Qaṣydahs a *ولایت نامه*.

Contents: Qaṣydahs in praise of the Imáms: one Qaṣydah has the following heading: it was composed on the road to Mashhad on the 27th Rajab, 847, it is an imitation of a poem of Mawláná Hasan Káshy. Bg.

اول مثنوی بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم ایزد قیوم دانا واحد فرد قدیم

Móty Maḥall, 576 pp. 15 bayts; Tópkhánah about 400 pp. 15 bayts.

(495) دیوان سامی (P.)

The Dywán of Sámy. It consists of Qaṣydahs 72 pp. 15 bayts. Beginning

قبل كل الكلام حمد الله خالق العرش لا اله سواه

Ghazals, 251 pp. 13 bayts and a few Rubá'ys, &c. Bg. الله كبراین چه جلال است و كبریا كز درك فهم و وهم و رای هست یاورا

Faraḥ-bakhsh, a good copy.

(496) حديقة الحقيقة تصنيف سنائي (P.)

The Garden of Verity, by Hakym Abú-l-Majd Majdúdd b. Adam *Saná'y* of Ghaznah. He began his career by singing the praise of princes, subsequently he became one of the most profound Qáfiy poets, being second in merit only to Jalál aldyn Rúmy. His spiritual guide was Yúsof Hamadány a pupil of Abú 'aly Fármady (see Jámy *Nafáḥát*, No. 426). It is said that Sultán Bahrám

Sháh offered him his sister in marriage, but he refused to marry her. He completed the *Hadyqah* according to my copies in 535.

یابصد و سی و چار رفته ز عام یابصد و سی و پنجم گشت تمام

In one Lucnow copy instead of *یابصد و سی و چار* is *یابصد و سی و پنجم* and in another *یابصد و سی و چار* I have not noted any variant in the second *miqra'*, probably there is none. According to Jámy *Nafahát* No. 563, Khájy Khalyfah (who probably followed Jámy) and Hammer W. *Jahrb.* Vol. 65, A. B. p. 1, he completed it in 524, and according to the first mentioned authority, and the author of the *Haft Iqlym*, he died the same year. Taqyy Káshy places his death in 545, and Dawlat-sháh and Hammer *Gesch. d. Schönen Redek.* Pers. p. 102 and Sir G. Ouseley, in 576. He left besides the *Hadyqah* six smaller Mathnawies in the same measure, their names are, according to Bland, Siyar al'obbád, *T'aryq altaqyq*, Kar-námah, 'ishq-námah, 'aql-námah; Khoshgú adds to these titles Kanz alromúz, he also left about 30,000 verses of Qačydahs and minor poems.

The book is divided into ten chapters, some copies have a preface in prose.

Beginning of the poem ای دوزن پرورد و ن آرای

Móty Mahall, several copies, 520 pp. of 18 bayts; Asiatic Society, Nos. 944, 1426, 296, 1390, 595 (with notes), 1167 with a vocabulary; I have a splendid copy which was written in 874. The copies differ much from each other, but care has been taken at an early time to preserve the genuine text; Jamály Ardastány went on purpose to Ghaznah to obtain the autograph copy of Sanáy and brought it to his native country. Myrzá 'azyz Khán Kókah who had the title of Kháne A'tzam possessed a copy, which had been written in 617. 'abd al-La'fy b. 'abd Allah 'abbásy (see p. 494 *supra*) borrowed in 1035 this copy, transcribed it and compared it with another ancient MS. marked the variants and made notes to it on the

margin, in 1067 this corrected text was transcribed with great care, and this transcript is in my possession. In the Asiatic Society, No. 956, is a MS. lettered *كليات سنائي* it contains besides the *Hadyqah* (with which as the leaves are transposed, some of the minor Mathnawies may be mixed up) *Qaḡdahs*, *Ghazals*, *Rúba'ys*, &c. 552 pp. of 23 bayts.

Beginning *اي در دل عشاقان از ياد تو بوستانها*

(497) شرح حديثه حكيم سنائي (P.)

A commentary on the *Hadyqah* of *Hakym Sanáy*, by *Mohammad Núr Allah Alrâry Ghaznawý* (see pp. 493 and 550.)

الحمد لله الذي جعل قلوب الاولياء حدايق ذات بهجة.

Private collection A. about 300 pp. 17 lines.

(498) بهار دلهـا تصنيف ساقـي (P.)

The Spring of the Hearts, a short Mathnawý in praise of *Aḡaf aldawlah*, by *Sáqiý* (see p. 285 *suprá*).

گويم اول حسد خالق جهان كرد پيدا او زمين واسمان.

As. Soc. No. 487, 48 pp. of 13 bayts.

(499) ديوان سقا (P.)

The *Dywán* of *Darwysh Saqqá* of *Bokhárá* (see pp. 59 and 78 *suprá*). He died in 1003—41=962 as appears from the following chronogram recorded in the *Nafáýis almuáthir*:

درد و محنت و غم ان يادگار جويدن —  
 رفت از جهان فاني امروز سوي عقبدي  
 چون ديد از بين گلستان بري و فانداد  
 ان سرو قد موزون فردوس كرده ماوا

ديوان  
سقا



این گل چوزین چمن رفت برسیدان ز تار و رخ  
گوییان بگفت سقا این باغ ماند بی ما

Contents: Ghazals and at the end some Qif'ahs and Rubá'ys, among the Qif'ahs is a chronogram for 955.

چون عندایب بی گل رویش بصد هوا  
دارم فغان و ناله بدرگاه کبریا

Moty Mažall, 222 pp. of 15 bayts. In the Mótý Mažall and in the Asiatic Society Nos. 251 and 365, is a Dywán of Saqqá (I ascertained the identity, by comparing the quotation in Badáwny) in which the above verse is not contained. The latter copy (No. 365) contains besides Ghazals and a few Rubá'ys, three short Mathnawies, the last of which has the title of مغنی نامه. Beginning of Dywán

پا زسر کرده براه طلبش حیرانم که من قطره کجا و هوس عمام

Beginning of Ghazals در ائینه روی تو دیدیم هویدا

(500)

دیوان ساطع

(P.)

The Dywán of Sáfi'. He is probably identical with the poet mentioned in pp. 123 and 156, in the latter passage his takhalluṣ is by a mistake spelled Saty'.

Contents: Ghazals, 100 pp.; Qaṣydaḥs, 45 pp.

Beginning باب و رنگ حمدت برگ گل کردان زبدم را

Tópkhánah.

(501)

دیوان سعید

(P.)

The Dywán of Sa'y'd Khán Korayshy. He first collected his poems at the request of his patron Sulṭán Morád-bakhsh in 1063. A fair copy with farther additions was made in 1071. The author of the Hamysshah Bahár has two poets of the takhalluṣ of Sa'y'd (see pp. 123 and 124) who it appears are identical, the quotations from both being found in this Dywán.

Contents: Three prefaces in prose, the first by another pen and the last consisting of dotless words, 76 pp. of 14 lines; Qačydaḥs and Qit'ahs in praise of Sultān Morād-bakhsh, Sháh-shujá', Ni'mat Allah (of Nárnawl), Mo'yn aldyn *Hasan* Sinjary (a saint), Khwájah Moḥammad Ridháy *Čubhy* (a poet), &c. with several chronograms, 125 pp. Beginning of Qačydaḥs:

ای شکر نعمت تو برون از حسابها ذلت مدزه از اثر انقلابها

Ghazals about 100 pp.; Rubá'ys some addressed to Anand Ráy, a poet whose takhalluṣ was *Hindú*, 15 pp.; Mathnawies, minor poems (some by *Hindú*) and letters in prose about 100 pp. Beginning

حمد خداست جوهر تیغ زبانما زآن كرده فتح ملك معانی بیابما

As. Soc. 351, a very good copy.

(502)

کلیات سیف الدین

(P.)

The poetical works of Sayf aldyn A'raj (the lame) of Isfaranj or Isfarah اسفره in Transoxania. He was patronized by the Khwárezm-sháhians. Dawlat-sháh and Khoshgú think that his patron was Yl-arslán (reigned according to Abú-lfidá from 551 to 568) but the author of the *Kholácah* states that he lived at the court of Takash the son of Yl-arslán and of his son Moḥammad who is called Sinjar II. and reigned from 589 to 617. This statement is confirmed by the *Dywán*, most Qačydaḥs are in praise of Sultān 'alá aldyn Sinjar, and some are in praise of Maḥmúd a younger brother of Takash. Towards the end of his life he gave himself up to ascetic exercises and took Sayf aldyn Bakharsy who died in 648 or 650 as his spiritual guide. The above dates fix the time when he flourished with sufficient accuracy, and on their

strength we at once reject the statement of Wálih—that he died in 573, and that of the Biyádh of the As. Soc. No. 931, that he died in 569, but Taqyy Káshy must be equally wrong in stating that he died in 666 at the age of 85 years, and consequently that he was born in 581, it is likely that 666 is a clerical error. His Dywán consists of about 10,000 verses. It contains Qačydahs:

Beginning خرد خطیب نورانی و لوح احسانش  
نوشته در رموز و هم عشر آیات برهانش

Móty Mažall, 418 pp. of 21 bayts, a splendid copy written in 1020. I have a copy in which the above verse is nearly in the middle of the book, it begins اسرار ما

(503) تربیت نامه تصنیف سید محمد (P.)

The book of education, composed in 988 by Amyr Sayyid Moḥammad. It is possible that the date of the demise of Fikry (see p. 405 *suprà*) is erroneously stated by biographers and that the author is identical with Fikry. It contains the instructions which the author received from his Pyr or spiritual guide.

Beginning افتتاح سخن تذکر خدا شرف مرد است ذکر خدا  
Tópkhánah, about 100 pp. of 11 lines.

(504) مثنوی ملا شافی (P.)

Description of the Miráj and mystical reflexions.

Beginning الهی آب عشقی در قلم ریز

As. Soc. No. 10, about 200 verses.

(505) تذکره الاعجاز تصنیف محمد شفیع (P.)

Record of the miracles of the Imáms, by Moḥammad Shafy Bég.

Beginning

خدایا جهاندار شاهي تراست تدی تو در بطق " انتهاست

Tópkhánah, 260 pp. of 16 bayts.

(506) منتخب دیوان شاہی (P.)

The Dywán of Āqá Malik *Sháhy*, who is usually called Amyr Sháhy, because he was descended of the noble family of Sarābdār. He had originally the takhalluṣ of Āqá Malik. During the reign of Baysanqor, he spent his time at Sabzwár and being an agreeable companion, and accomplished in painting and music, he was much at court, but owing to a slight which he received, he retired to his ancestral estates which were restored to him by the king. Towards the end of his life he was sent by Sultán Bábar the son and successor of Báysanqor to Astrábád to make a drawing of his palaces, and he died in that city in 857 more than seventy years of age. (Taqyy Káshy, No. 123; Khosgú I. No. 311; Dawlat-sháh, 7, 1; see also *suprà* p. 79). According to a note in the commencement of the Dywán he died in 825. The statements of the Mirát alkhíyál, p. 96, and of the Ātishkadah, p. 111, which place his death in 859, and 467 are to be considered as typographical errors. Taqyy Káshy says that out of 12,000 verses which he composed, only 1000 have been preserved, this agrees with the statement contained in a note in the commencement of the MS.

Contents: Ghazals not alphabetically arranged.

Beginning ای نقش بسته نام خطت با سرشت ما

Móty Máhall, 12mo. 100 pp. of 10 bayts, a splendid copy; As. Soc. Nos. 677, 921, written in 901, very splendid. I have a copy of 969. There is also an incomplete copy in the Tópkhánah, 50 pp. 11 bayts, which begins,

بیا ای از خط سبزه هزاران داغ بردلها  
بروکز اشك مشتاقان بخون اغشته مغزلها

(507)

دیوان شانی

(P.)

The Dywán of Shány. He was of the Uymáq Taklú Turks and lived sometimes at Ray and sometimes at Hamadán (see pp. 42, 94, 112 *suprà*).

Contents: Ghazals, 170 pp. 15 bayts; Qačydahs, 171 pp. Beginning

نمیرسد بلب تشنه سلسبیل مرا / اگر چه خضر بود وادی سبیل مرا

Móty Mážall: As. Soc. No. 375, this copy opens with a Mathnawý in praise of Sháh 'abbás, 36 pp. of 17 bayts.

Beginning بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم ماهیچه رایت امید و بیم

The Ghazals are differently arranged, the one with which the Lucnow copy commences is nearly at the end of Alif, they begin,

ای بآدای حمد تو زمزمه عقل و رای را

(508)

دیوان شاپور

(P.)

The Dywán of Shápúr. Wálíh quotes some verses from this Dywán and says of the author, his name is Archásp, he had first the takhalluç of Firyby and on his return from Persia, he chose that of Shápúr. He is probably identical with Firyby, mentioned in page 407 *suprà*. He was a friend of Tačyy Awhady. In the Hamyshah Bahár (see p. 124 *suprà*) are also some verses quoted which are found in this Dywán, but the quotations which occur in the Atishkadah, p. 535 are not found in the Dywán.

Contents: Qačydahs, 34 pp. of 20 bayts. Bg.

چه عوذه دارد از ان شاخ گل نسیم بهار که رقص میکند از شوق بوسه دستار

Ghazals, 50 pp. 30 bayts; few Rubá'ys, &c. 20 pp.

Beginning ز خط رایل نگرید جان فزایی لعل جادان را

ز خاصیت بیدارد نبدار آب حیدوان را

As. Soc. No. 876: Tópkhánah, there is another copy in the same collection containing merely the Ghazals, 116 pp. 24 bayts; the Dywán of Ghazals is also in the Móty Mážall, 54 pp. 21 lines.

Beginning بود نره عدم درد هجر بار مرا

(509) دیوان شرف الدین بوعلی قلندر (P.)

The Dywán of Sháh Shaykh Sharaf aldyn Abú 'alyy, who was familiarly called Qalandar. He was a native of the 'iráq, but came at the age of four years to Dilly to visit the tomb of Qotob aldyn and was brought up under the care of the holy men of that city as a saint. After he had been twenty years under their tuition, and after he had spent twenty years more in prayers and devotion, he went to see the world, and on his journeys he made the acquaintance of Shams Tabryz and Mawlawy Jalál aldyn Rúmy. After his return to India he lived in seclusion. He died in 724 and is buried at Pánypat (Khoshgú, I. N. 227). I believe the Makhdúm-zádahs, one of the four castes of Musalmans who inhabit Pánypat are descended from him. They do not condescend to intermarry with any other caste of Musalmans, their sole occupation was to attend at the tomb of their ancestor, and they were richly endowed for it by the emperors, some of their jagyrs or rent free lands they possess up to this day. 'abd al-Haqq Dihlawy, *Akhbár alakhýár*, p. 278, says that the حکم نامہ شیخ شرف الدین is ascribed to him, but he does not consider it genuine, but his مکتوبات or letters are considered genuine.

Contents: Ghazals, in which he uses the takhalluṣ of Sharaf, Qalandar and Bú-'alyy.

Beginning الحمد لله انذی يوجد عزماتي في الدهر

Móty Maḥall, 11 pp. of 52 bayts. There is also a Mathnawý ascribed to this saint, it has been lithographed at Lucnow, Sulṭán-almaṭábi' press, 1266, 19 pp. of 21 bayts.

Beginning مرحبا اي باطل باغ كهن از گل رعنا بگو با ما سخن

## (510) دیوان عبد الله شرف (P.)

The Dywán of 'abd Allah b. Fadhl Allah *Sharaf* of Shyráz who had the title of Waççáfe *Hadhrat*. He is the author of the *تاریخ و صاف* which he dedicated to Sultán Mohámmad Khodá-bandah and, adds Wálih, some learned men ascribe to him also the *تاریخ معجم* which is dedicated to Nuçrat aldyn Átábak. According to Ouseley, *Pers. Poets*, p. 230, these two works are identical. (See also Hammer *Schöne Redek. Pers.* p. 243).

Contents : preface in prose, written in 693.

Beginning حمد و سپاس باخلاص موفور مشحون

Qaçydahs and Qi'ahs in praise of the Imáms and princes, not alphabetically arranged. Beginning

ای ذات لایزال تو مستلزم بقا وی وصف کبریائی تو فعال ما یشا

Móty Mažall, about 134 pp. of 24 bayts. In the Tópkhánah is a Dywán of a poet of the takhalluç of Sharaf, containing Qaçydahs and Ghazals, 120 pp. 13 bayts Beginning

ای ذات نوبا ذات رسول آمده توأم مقصود وجود تو ز ایجاد دو عالم

## (511) دیوان شرف (P.)

The Dywán of Sharafe Jahán, his father Qádhiye Jahán held a high appointment at the court of Sháh Tahmásp, but being suspected of being a Sunny, he was deprived of it. Sharaf died in 968 (see pp. 50, 79, 22).

Contents : Ghazals and three Rubá'ys. Bg.

ای شوق دیدنت سبب جستجویی ما هر دم فزود در طلبت از روی ما

As. Soc. No. 912, 58 pp. of 12 bayts, this copy was written by Jeswant Singh *Parwánah* (see p. 296 *suprá*) in 1196, in the first page is a biography of Sharaf taken from Taqşy Káshy. In the same

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collection, No. 1169, is a very elegant old copy of this Dywán, which contains also some Qaṣyda's, &c. Beginning

وقت آنست که جان از بی جانان گردد روز و شب در طلبش بی سرو سامان گردد

In the Mótý Makall is a copy of this Dywán, with a preface by Çadr Hosayny who collected the Dywán, it begins :

السلام ای سایه حق افتاب شرع و دین

(512)

دیوان شریف کاشی

(P.)

The Dywán of Sharyf Káshy (see pp. 26, 124).

Contents : Ghazals, 350 pp. of 14 bayts ; Rubá'ys 40 pp. Beginning

بسم الله ای شریف رقم بخش نامه را  
Qaṣyda's, Qit'ahs and Tarjy'bands in praise of the Imáms, Mohammad Qotob Sháh, the Khánkhánán, Ha-kym Humám, &c. about 400 pp.

Beginning صبح از میان چرخ برآورد خنجرش

The Loves of Khosraw and Shyryn, a Mathnawý about 200 pp. Beginning

خداوند از طبعم عقده بکشی ز لکم لفظ و معانی را بیاری

As. Soc. No. 1405, a good copy, written for Qotob Sháh, at Hay-darábád in 1026. ✓

(513)

دیوان شریف

(P.)

The Dywán of Sharyf, a brother of Abú-lma'áliy, who was Wáqi'ah-nawys, and accompanied for some time Zabar-dast Khán.

Contents : Ghazals, 15 pp. of 11 bayts ; a Mathnawý, some epigrams and chronograms for 1089, 1090, 1091, 12 pp.

Beginning بدست تست یا فتاح مفتاح در دلها

Mótý Makall, 12mo.



(P.) **هینک دل تصنیف محمد شریف حقانی** (514)

Spectacles of the Heart, being a mystical and ethical poem by *Mohammad Sharyf Haqány*. The date of the composition is recorded in these two verses.

اختتام نسخه را از ماه و سال    جستم از پیر خرد گفت این مقل  
راه فیض آمد چو از تاریخ آن    از عنایتهای حق فیضی رسان  
ای فراتر ز حمد و از ادراک    و از چه و چون چند ذات تو پاک  
Móty Makall, 240 pp. 11 bayts.

(P.) **مثنوی میر محمد شریف** (515)

A Mathnawý of Myr *Mohammad Sharyf Sharyf*, containing felicitations on the accession of Gháziy aldyn *Haydar*, (A. H. 1229). Bg. **بیا مطربا خوش نوا ساز کن**

Móty Makall, 18 pp. of 8 bayts, a splendid copy.

(P.) **دیوان شوکت** (516)

Dywán of Mollá *Shaukat* of Bokhárá. He came in 1088 to Herát, and entered the service of Çafyy Quly Khán Shámlú, thence he proceeded to Mashhad where he was supported by Myrzá Sa'd aldyn *Mohammad*, the governor of Khorásán. He died at Ispahán in 1107 (Wálih). The author gives us the date of his Dywán, 1093, in a chronogram.

عصمت کبری گشت رضا شد صغری    آورد ازو نتیجه بیرون دولت  
بی نقصان شد چو یاقوت زونی نقصان    تاریخ نتیجه حیا و عصمت

Qaḡdahs, 44 pp. 15 bayts, mostly in praise of Sa'd aldyn Khán.

Beginning

از بسکه ریخت رنگ جزون بر سرم هوا

Ghazals, 336 pp. 13 bayts; Rubá'ys, 10 pp.

خدایا رنگ تاثیر کرامت کن فغانم را  
بموج اشک بابل آب ده تیغ زبانم را

Móty Maʿall, a good copy; Tópkhánah, containing Ghazals, 225 pp. of 15 bayts.

(517)

دیوان شایق

(P.)

Dywán of Myr Gholám Hosayn b. Sayyid Fatḥ 'alyy Radhawý Jálisy *Sháyiq*, who flourished under Gháziy aldyn Haydar, reigned 1229—1242.

Contents: a Mathnawý containing stories, 35 pp.

Beginning بنام خداوند دیان دین ضیا بخش دلها بنور یقین

Qaṣydahs, mostly in praise of the Imáms, 25 pp. Bg.

نور بخش مهر و ماه ولولؤ لالستی جلوه ساز گلشن وهم لعل وهم خارا سستی

Ghazals, 120 pp. 10 bayts.

Beginning

بدر عشق تو دادم چو دین و دنیا را بریده ام ز دل خویشتن تمنا را

Rubá'ys and chronograms, among the latter, one on the death of Myrzá Ján Tapish—1220.

Beginning

ناگاه صدای زد با درد و بکا هائف حالا بکسوف آمد ماه سخن اردو

Móty Maʿall, a magnificent copy.

(518)

گلزار محبت

(P.)

The Garden of Love, a Mathnawý in praise of Farrokh-siyar, composed in 1130; chronogram نخل مودت. It is not clear who the author is, but from a verse in the conclusion, it would appear that his takhalluṣ was Shaykh.

بیا ای شیخ زین افسانه بس کن مخور انگشت کارش زخم ناخن

الهی ساز دل را عشق مانوس بطاقم نه چراغ برق فانوس Bg.

Tópkhánah, about 100 pp. of 13 bayts.

## (519) کلیات شفائی (P.)

Complete poetical works of the physician Sharaf aldyn *Hasan Shifāyiy*, who died in 1037 (see pp. 90, 28, 150).

Contents : دیدۀ بیدیدار : A Mathnawī, composed in 990, 46 pp. of 40 bayts.

Beginning بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم تیغ البیست بدست حکیم  
Another Mathnawī, composed in 1021, 50 pp. of 40 bayts. Chronogram

سخن را میکشودم پرده از چهره که ناگه رونمود این نسخه مهر  
فیان فکر باطل ندم از بیدخ که هم این نسخه مهر است تاریخ  
الهی از سر عاشق نوازی دلی ده گاردان عشقبازی  
A Mathnawī (Namakdāne *Haqqat*?) 38 pp.

Beginning ای بشهد سخن ملاحمت سای بنمک زار طرز راهدما  
Another Mathnawī of only 6 pages.

Beginning ای درد تو تحفة العرائین

Qaṣydahs, 52 pp. of 48 bayts.

Beginning معلم فطرت عالیت من طفل زبان دانش

Ghazals, 200 pp. ; Rubá'ys, &c. 40 pp.

Beginning ای نعت تو شانه مقالات مشاطة چهره مه خیالات  
As. Soc. Nos. 115 and 795 (containing only the first Mathnawī) ;  
Móty Maḥall, 506 pp. of 17 bayts containing only Ghazals, they  
begin in this copy :

ای زده برتر از کمان خیمه کبریای را دست بقو کجا رسد عقل شکسته پای را

## (520) ظفرنامه (P.)

The Book of Victory, being a poetical account of the military career of General Lake (?) لاکه, by Shimbhú, a Brahman.

Beginning کز گشت پیدا زمین و زمان  
As. Soc. No. 200, 131 pp. of 11 bayts, a splendid copy.

## (521) دیوان حکیم شهرت (P.)

The Dywán of *Hakym Shaykh Hosayn Shohrat*, who died in 1149 (see *suprà* pp. 124, 156, 150).

Contents : Qačydahs, 16 pp. 17 bayts ; Ghazals, 248 pp. 13 bayts : Rubá'ys and Mokhammas', 25 pp. 10 bayts. Beginning

الهی اشنادی نام خود گردان زبانم را ز بسم الله زینت بخش دیوان بیانم را

Tópkhánah ; As. Soc. No. 573 ; a copy in the *Faraž-bakhsh* does not contain the Qačydahs.

## (522) دیوان شیری (P.)

The Dywán of *Shyry* of Kókówál a son of 'abd al-Hayy (see *suprà* pp. 59 and 90).

Contents : Qačydahs in praise of God and Akbar, alphabetically arranged, 128 pp. of 17 bayts. Bg.

چنان فریفته شد دل جمال سلمی را که با دل است بدر کشتگی تسلی را

Ghazals : 40 pp. and about 60 Rubá'ys. Bg.

گرمهر نیندیشی یارب چه کند آنها نزد دست غمت پر خون دارند گریبانها

Móty Mažall, a correct copy written in 1040.

## (523) دیوان سنجر (P.)

The Dywán of *Mohammad Háshim Sinjar*, a son of *Haydar* of Káshán ; as he was particularly strong in making logogriphs, he is called Mo'am máiyi. He died in 1021 (see pp. 123, 150 *suprà* and *A'tishk*. p. 438).

Contents : Qačydahs, 70 pp. of 15 bayts.

Bg. دریغ و درد که کردم بسی بخود تدبیر

Ghazals, 196 pp of 11 bayts. Beginning

اختیار خود داری هر چه میکنی ما را

Móty Maḥall, two copies, in one of them and in the beautiful copy of the As. Soc. No. 513, and in my copy the Ghazals begin :

الهي گنج معني ده دل گوهر فروشم را

In the Society's copy are at the end, short Mathnawies, 80 pp. of 15 bayts (incomplete); the first has the title of Saqiy-námah and the others are مناجات, one contains the story of Shyryn.

(524) دیوان سیادت (P.)

The Dywán of Myr Jalál aldyn *Siyádat*, a son of Myr Jamál aldyn Moḥaddith (see pp. 124, 129, 107). He flourished in 1081, as we learn from the following chronogram which occurs among his poems.

Bg. ما راي عيش و راحت آمد نه ناربخش مكن عشرت آمد

Contents: Ghazals, 162 pp. 13 bayts; Rubá'ys, &c. 16 pp. Beginning

اي سوخته گرمي نام تو زبانها حيرت زدۀ حسن كلام تو دهانها

Tópkhánah; Móty Maḥall, 266 pp. 15 bayts.

(525) دیوان سهيلي (P.)

The Dywán of Nitzám aldyn Aḥmad Shaykham *Soḥayly*, who died in 907 (see pp. 78 and 20).

Contents: Ghazals about 200 pp. of 17 bayts, at the end a short Mathnawý and some Rubá'ys.

Beginning محيط مركز د تا يكي داغ الم مارا

خداوندا خلاصي بخش ازین گرداب غم مارا

As. Soc. No. 665, a fine copy written in 999.

(526) دیوان سخنور (P.)

The Dywán of Sokhonwar. It contains merely Ghazals. Beginning

اي اسم اعظم تو بهمين حرز جان ما باشد بنام پاك تو گویا زبان ما

Private collection, B 128 pp. 17 bayts.

## (527) کلیات سروری (P.)

Complete poetical works of Radhyy aldyn *Sorúry*, who was usually called Gholám Mortadhà. He was from the age of seven to seventeen a pupil of Mu'jiz, and after his death he was instructed by his own brother Gholám Moçtafà *Maftún*, but Maftún died about 1168 at the age of thirty, and after that he had no instruction. He composed besides these Persian poems from 10,000 to 12,000 Rékhtah verses. He was still alive and resided at Lucnow in 1211.

Contents: Qaçyda's, 60 pp. of 50 bayts; Mokhammas', 38 pp.; a Mathnawy, 22 pp.

Beginning ای نام تو ورد هر دهانها عاجز ز نثایتو زبانها

Ghazals, 488 pp. and miscellaneous poems, 14 pp.

Beginning خدایا در عشقی ده دل و جان سروری را

بحسن خویش بکشا چشم حیران سروری را

I have the autograph which the author wrote at Lucnow for his son Imām aldyn whose takhalluç was Khōrram خورم, it is a fine volume in folio written with great care. Another autograph copy is in the Mōty Maħall.

## (528) کلیات حکیم سوزنی (P.)

Complete Poetical Works of Shams aldyn Moħammad b. 'alyy *Súzany* of Samarqand. Some say he was of Nasaf Gayhán. He claimed descent from Salmán Fárisy, a companion of the prophet. When he was a student at Bokhárá, he conceived so great a friendship for the apprentice of a needle-maker, that he himself learned that profession, and he therefore assumed the takhalluç of Súzany. He is considered the best humoristic poet of his age, but he was not the only one, it seems there were in those days several wits in Má-wará-l-nahr as

Lámi'y Bokháry; Shatranjy, Shams Khálah, and Jalály Tirmidzy who is nick-named Pusare (khare?) Khumkhá-nah. He used to write satyres against poets of a more serious turn of mind and to travesty their verses, but when he became older he repented, and chose first Abú-l-Mançúr Máfurydy as his spiritual guide, and subsequently he went to Balkh to profit by the spiritual advice of Sanáyiy against whom he had been writing doggerels, and he made the pilgrimage with him to Makkah. He died in 569. Besides his humoristic compositions he left Qačydahs in praise of God. Taqyy Káshy has seen 10,000 verses of his (Moḥammad 'awfy c. 10; Dawlat-sháh 2,10; Taqyy Káshy No. 16).

Contents: chiefly Qačydahs and Qif'ahs in praise of Sultán Sinjar, Sayyid 'alá aldyn, Qádhiy As'ad, &c.

Beginning سپاس و منت از مولی تعالی وحده بر ما  
که بنمود از نیاز ما بما دیدار مولانا

Móty Maḥall, 588 pp. of 20 lines, the book seems to be divided into two parts; in both the poems are alphabetically arranged, but there are also many poems which do not stand in their place and in the arrangement of which, no plan is perceptible. There is also a copy in the Tópkhánah about 200 pp. of 14 lines containing besides panegyrics, satyres, many of which are very obscene.

Beginning این تیر بی حیا در کمان انتقام بواسطه خرخمخانه نهاده که  
گفته در سخن ما و سوزنی برابرم

کیری بکون خرمرخمخانه در برم تا عاقبت کجا رسد این کار بنگرم

In the As. Soc. No. 1254, about 500 pp. of 14 bayts, it begins:

سلطان کسی بود که زیلان آبکش

(529) قصائد سیرتی (P.)

The Qačydahs of Sýraty. Some of them are panegyrics on Čádiq Khán and Ja'far Khán Rázy. Bg.

سخن آغاز کن از حمد کریم متعال که در اثبات وجودش نسزد قیل و قال

Móty Maḥall, 126 pp. 19 bayts, bound with the Dywán of Nuzhat.

## (530) معراج الخيال تصنيف تجلي (P.)

Transfiguration of Imagination, a Mathnawý by 'alyy Ridhá *Tajalliy*, an encomiast of Aqá Hosayn Khwán-sáry. He died in 1088 (see pp. 110, 150 *suprà*).

It is a Sarápá or description of the human figure, 15 pp. 17 bayts. Beginning بر سرم دیگر همای عشق یار

Added to it are Ghazals, 30 pp. of 14 bayts.

Beginning زهی از شوق رویت گشته گزار جهان پیدا

Móty Mahall and Tópkhánah.

## (531) دیوان نجرید (P.)

The Dywán of Tajryd. It contains merely Ghazals.

Beginning بوبتو میدمد زگل گفتوی ما

Móty Mahall, 110 pp. 14 bayts, the copy ends with dál.

## (532) کلیات طالب آملي (P.)

Complete poetical works of Tálíb of Ámol, who died in 1035 or 1036 (see *suprà* pp. 90, 125, 151 and Ouseley, p. 176).

Contents: Qačydaḥs in praise of Jahángyr, 126 pp. 28 bayts.

Beginning چون کج نهم بفرق خرد افسر بیان

Ghazals, 164 pp. 25 bayts; Rubá'ys, 12 pp.

Beginning بایمان نکته می سنجد نمیدانم زبانش را

خدایا فیض الهامی که در یابم بیانش را

Móty Mahall, a good copy; As. Soc. No. 486. In the As. Soc. No. 847, about 300 pp. of 13 bayts, is a mystical Mathnawý ascribed in the fly-page to Tálíb Ámoly; the word *tálíb* occurs several times in the poem, but it is not clear whether it is to be taken as a takhalluḡ.

Beginning ایها الساقی اغثنی فی الغمام اسقني من جرعة الكاس الكرام



## (533) دیوان تنها (P.)

The Dywán of 'abd al-Latyf Khán *Tanhá* Músaww Shahrastány (see pp. 110 and 119 *suprà*).

Contents: Qaṣydaḥs, mostly in praise of the Imáms, 31 pp. 15 bayts.

Beginning *زنگ دل در قفا موی پریشان او*

Ghazals, 100 pp. 13 bayts, and a short Mathnaww. Bg.

*ای در طلبت هر قدمی سنگ نشانها کردند بهر بادیه چون ریک روانها*

Móty Makall, two copies.

## ✓ (534) کلیات تقی اوحیدی (P.)

Complete poetical works of Taqyy b. Mo'yn aldyn b. Sa'd aldyn Awḥady *Hosayny* (see p. 95 *suprà*).

Contents: a preface in prose, Qaṣydaḥs in praise of the Imáms, 59 pp. 15 bayts; Ghazals, 198 pp. 14 bayts; Rubá'ys, 144 pp. of 10 bayts. Beginning of Ghazals:

*شد مطلع نور خدا خوشید ذات پاک ما*

Tópkhánah, a fair copy; As. Soc. No. 912, an abstract of the Dywán copied by Jeswant Singh *Parwánah* (see page 567 *suprà*) in 1196. Over every poem is written the date and place where the poet composed it, as Shyráz, 991, Ispahán, 1012, Akmadábád, 1021, 1031, Agra, 1023.

## (535) دیوان تسلی (P.)

The Dywán of Ibráhyim *Tasalliy* of Shyráz. He was originally a whip-maker *قچی باف*. After he had taken to poetry he went to India and was supported by Masyh-alzamán. In 1028 he collected his poems and he added some as late as 1029; and in 1032 (not in 1025 as *Tahir* states) he made the pilgrimage, and he died soon after his return to India.

Contents : Qačydaḥs, some in praise of Khwájah Abú-  
l-Ḥasan, 55 pp. of 16 bayts. Beginning

عالم از تائید سرمای زمستان شد چندان کنفزون ادمی را بست مغز استخوان  
Ghazals, 240 pp. 13 bayts and about 100 Rubá'ys.

Beginning زهی فیروززی از دیوان امرت ماه و ماهی را

Chronogram on the completion of the Dywán.

تاریخ تمام کردن دیوان چیدست گفتا طلب از تسلی شیرازی  
Móty Maḥall, written in 1029.

(536) دیوان تسلیم (P.)

The Dywán of Mohamḥad Hášim *Taslym* of Shyráz  
who came under 'álamgyr to India, (Wálih).

Contents : a Mathnawý, 45 pp. of 15 bayts.

Beginning الهی رنگ سودای بسر ریز

In another copy it begins : شنیدم روزی از آتش زبانی

Qačydaḥs, 40 pp. Bg. در جهان ساده لوحی میکنم اسکندری

Ghazals, 140 pp. 14 bayts and a chronogram for  
1109. Beginning

ای مطلع مهر تو موزونی دیوانها دیداچه حسن تو رنگینی عنوانها

Móty Maḥall, a magnificent copy ; Tópkhánah ; As. Soc. No. 1463,  
this copy contains only the Ghazals.

(537) دیوان تائیر (P.)

The Dywán of Myrzá Mohsin *Täthyr*, who flourished  
in 1130 (see pp. 138, 119 *suprà*).

Contents : Ghazals, 372 pp. of 14 bayts, about 100  
Rubá'ys ; short Mathnawies, one has the title of حسن  
اتفاق, 40 pp. ; Qačydaḥs, &c. 52 pp. Beginning

ای در کف حمد تو سر رشته عنوانها دارند سرفروزی از نام تو دیوانها

Tópkhánah, an inferior copy.

## (538) دیوان ثبات (P.)

The Dywán of Myr Mohammad 'atzym *Thabát* (see p. 154 *suprà*). He died in 1161. Chronogram

نبود از علی چونکه یکدم جدا شده سال فوتش علی العظیم

Contents : Qačydahs, 28 pp. of 17 bayts ; Ghazals, 180 pp. 15 bayts. Beginning of Ghazals :

ثبت است تا بصفحه هستی کلام ما از لوح خاطری نشود شسته نام ما

Móty Mažall, a good copy.

## (539) دیوان ثابت (P.)

The Dywán of Myr Afdhal aldyn Mohammad *Thábit* of Dilly, father of the preceding poet, (see pp. 154, 150, 120). It was collected by his disciple Bande 'alyy.

Contents : Ghazals, 100 pp. 12 bayts ; Qačydahs, 78 pp. of 15 bayts, Mokhammas', Marthiyahs, &c. 24 pp.

Bg. کشد چو صبح وصال تو شمع جان مرا برد بمشهد پروانه استخوان مرا

Móty Mažall, written in 1146 ; Tópkhánah.

## (540) دیوان ثنائی (P.)

The Dywán of Hosayn *Thanáiyi* of Mashhad a son of Ghiyáth aldyn Mohammad, he died in 996 (see pp. 43, 57, 120).

Contents : a preface in prose, in which he narrates what first led him to compose poetry. He says he made it a rule to write on the heading of every poem, the date and occasion on which it was composed.

Beginning حمد یکه متکلمان (بلاغت ؟) گذار فصاحت شعار

Qačydahs in praise of the Imáms, Sháh *Tahmásp*,

Sulţán Khalyl, Akbar, the Khán-khánán, &c. 130 pp. of 14 bayts. Beginning

در روزش حسن و ناز هست بسی خوشنما غمزه بطرزستم عشوه برنگ جفا  
A Mathnawý. I believe it is entitled باغ ارم.

Beginning بغام جهان بخش جان آفرین سرا پرده افراز چرخ برین

At the end are some Ghazals, Rubá'ys, &c. Bg.

را ندی بخشم از بر خود ای پسر مرا صد خار حسرتست ازین در جگر مرا

Móty Mahall; Tópkhánah; As. Soc. No. 455.

(541) مجمع البحرين (P.)

The Story of Manóhar, a poem by Tzahyr Kirmány, composed in 1162, the chronogram is ختم كلام.

Beginning بی زمزمه تواب زمزم سر رشته موج را کند گم

Tópkhánah, about 400 pp. of 25 bayts.

(542) دیوان ظهیر (P.)

The Dywán of Tzahyr aldyn T'ahir b. Mohammad Fáryáby. He was a native of Fáryáb and a pupil of Rashyd aldyn of Samarqand, the author of the romantic poem Mihrú Wafá or "Love and Faith." He is one of the poets of the Atábeks, and most of his poems are in praise of the Sulţán Rokn aldyn Toghril b. Qizil Arslán, Nuçrat aldyn Abú Bakr b. Mohammad b. Yldagiz, and Toghán-sháh II. He died at Tabryz in A. H. 598. (Hammer, p. 130; Sir G. Ouseley, p. 154; Mohammad 'awfy cap. 11; Dawlat-sháh 2, 17; *Khizánah 'ámirah*; *Nafáýis almathir*).

The Dywán was collected by a contemporary of Majd aldyn (Hamkar) who prefixed a preface to it, in which he

says : "As I had not the privilege of seeing the poet, I collect his most beautiful thoughts into a book." The preface begins سپاس بی غایت و آفرین بی نهایت قادری را

The Dywán consists chiefly of Qačydahs, all of which are panegyrics, at the end are a few Qiz'ahs which are also panegyrics and a few Ghazals. Beginning

سپیدم دم چو شدم محرم سرای سرور شنیدم آیت توبوا الی الله از لب دور

Móty Mažall, 66 pp. 44 lines. Printed at Calcutta in 1245, 4to. 147 pp. of 23 lines, in some copies the second Qačydah commences with the above verse.

(543)

کلیات ظهوری

(P.)

Complete poetical works of Núr aldyn Moḥammad *Tzohúry* of Tarshyz in Khorásán (see pp. 44, 112, 125, 151).

Contents : Saqiy-námah, 120 pp. 29 bayts.

Beginning ثنا ها همه ایزد پاک را ثریا ده تارم تاک را

Another Mathnawý, chiefly in praise of God and the Imáms, 35 pp. Beginning

ای بنا ها همه نهاد تو هر کرا هر چه هست داد تو

Ghazals, 250 pp. 35 bayts; another copy, 846 pp. 10 bayts : Rubá'ys, 39 pp.

Beginning ای که خواهد داشت فردا رحمتش دیوان ما

گشته وصفش افتاب مطلع دیوان ما

A complete copy was offered to me for sale; the Sáqiy-námah has been lithographed, Lucnow, Moḡtafáy press, 1260—1263, 224 pp. with glosses; As. Soc. No. 664, containing merely the Ghazals, the first verse in this copy is زنتکه خواهد الخ; *Ibidem*, No. 747, containing the Mathnawies.

## (544) دیوان الفت (P.)

The Dywán of Ulfat. According to a pencil note in the fly-page his name was Sháh Walyy Allah, but this is not probable, for Sháh Walyy Allah had the takhalluṣ of Ishtiyáq. In another note in the fly-page is written in ink "the late Myrzá Moḥammad 'alyy whose takhalluṣ was Ulfat," and in a third note we read دیوان الفت سلمه الله from which we might infer that he was still alive in 1805 when this copy was written.

Contents: دیوانه نامه ten letters written between two lovers, a Mathnawý of about 400 verses; Ghazals near 400 pp. of 13 bayts; Rubá'ys, 24 pp. Beginning of Ghazals ای آیتي زمصف رویت کتابها

As. Soc. No. 815, written for H. Boileau in 1805.

## (545) دیوان امید (P.)

The Dywán of Qazalbásh Khán *Umyd* who died in 1159 (see pp. 153, 300, 149 *suprà*).

Contents: Qaṣydahs some in praise of Farrokh-siyar and Moḥammad Sháh, 26 pp. of 15 bayts.

شود كشاده دل از غم بسيدۀ دلگير اگر شگفته کسی دید غنچه تصوير

Ghazals, 450 pp. 14 bayts; Rubá'ys, Mokhammas', &c. 20 pp. Beginning

سراسر همچو مهر و ماه گردیدیم دنیا را ندارد منزل آسایشی دیدیم دنیا را

Móty Mahall, written in 1159; As. Soc. No. 1396, written in 1191, containing merely the Ghazals, Rubá'ys, &c.

## (546) دیوان عزلت (P.)

The Dywán of 'abd al-Walyy '*uzlat* (see p. 301 *suprà*).

Contents: a preface in prose; Qaṣydahs, Marthiyahs,

&c. 36 pp. 15 bayts; single verses from Ghazals two or three of each 130 pp. Beginning of Ghazals:

سر معني بلند از تاج بسم الله عفوانها

Móty Maḥall, a bad copy written in 1169.

(547) مهراج نامه تصنيف واصلخان (P.)

The Maháráj-námah by Wáçil Khán of Kashmyr who came under Moḥammad Sháh to Dilly. He praises in the preface Aḡaf aldawlah, Mahárájah Narmal Dás and Lálah Hólás Ráy.

Beginning

بنام خداوند احسان و جود كه بي جود او نيست كسرا و جود

Móty Maḥall, about 120 pp. of 15 bayts.

(548) حديثه دومين (P.)

The Second *Hadyqah*, or an imitation of the poem of Sanáy by Wáarithy. He may be identical with the poet mentioned in p. 40 *suprà*.

Beginning كلما في الوجود ليس سواه وحده لا اله الا اله

Móty Maḥall, 124 pp. 11 lines, a beautiful copy.

(549) ديوان واصلبي (P.)

Dywán of Myrzá Imám Wirdy Bég *Wáçily*. He was a good calligraph, he lived at Lucnow and was supported by Nawáb Shyr-afgan Khán.

Contents: miscellaneous poems; among them chronograms, for 1146, 1166, 1178, 1190, 1194, &c. 46 pp. of 15 bayts; Ghazals, about 200 pp.; Rubá'ys, 13 pp. Beginning of Ghazals الهی مخزن گنج حقیقی کن دل ما را

As. Soc. No. 428.

## (550) دیوان واضح (P.)

The Dywán of Aqá 'alyy Aḡghar *Wádhīh* who was originally a manufacturer of gold-thread (see p. 160 *suprà*). He flourished in 1127, as appears from this chronogram of his:

بپایش سردشمن افکند و گفتا جلوس شهنشاہ عادل مبارک

Contents: Qaḡydahs in praise of the Imáms, and the amyr of Jahándár-sháh, a son of Jahángyr, 50 pp.; Ghazals, 140 pp. of 10 bayts, and about 50 Rubá'ys; Beginning of Ghazals:

نگرفت تا عیان ز هوا پیچ و تاب ما ساکن بزرگ مرج نشد اضطراب ما

Móty *Mahall*, a fine copy.

## (551) دیوان واضح (P.)

The Dywán of Myrzá Mobárák Allah who had the title of Irádat Khán and the takhalluḡ of Wádhīḡ. He was of a good family, and his grandfather who was an amyr of Jahángyr had equally the title of Irádat Khán, his mother was a daughter of Aḡaf Khán and he was married to a daughter of his spiritual guide Sinjar who it appears was a great saint of the Naqshbandy order. He was deeply versed in Ḥúfism and left a Mathnawý in the metre of Yúsof ó Zalykhá, entitled راز ائینه and a commentary on his own Rubá'ys which has the title کلیات طیبات (*Arzú*, and *suprà* pp. 160, 130).

Contents: Ghazals, 332 pp. 13 bayts; Qit'ahs in praise of Farrokhsiyar, Mohámmad Sháh and Murshid Quly Khán, &c.; Rubá'ys 44 pp. among them is a chronogram for 1134.



Bg. گفت واضح برای تاریخش جان تقوی بنای حمام است  
بسم الله اگریش نمی بود بیان را می جست کجا خضر سخن راه دهان را

Móty Mahall, a splendid copy; As. Soc. No. 845, 225, containing extracts only. Beginning ای خشک زبان ساخته مقصد طلبانرا

(P.) دیوان وفا (552)

The *Dyván* of Myrzá Sharaf aldyn 'alyy *Hosayny Wafá* of Qomm, who was familiarly called *Aqásy Bég*, he came in 1162 to India and lived in the house of *Wálík*. *Tálíb* says that he was still a child when he died.

Contents: a preface in prose, panegyrics on *Çafdar-jang* and *Sháh-'álam*, 47 pp. 13 bayts.

مبادا همچو من بیجا کسی از خالمان خیزد

Ghazals, 150 pp.; *Rubá'ys*, *Tarjy'bands*, &c. 40 pp.

الهی خون بچوش آور دمی تیغ زبانم را  
برنگین جلوه کی دست گریبان کن بیانم را

A *Mathnawý* entitled *كَوْلُ مَنْظُوم*, 20 pp.

Bg. الهی شور عشقم در سر انداز فروزان اخگر در مجمر انداز

Móty Mahall; As. Soc. No. 987, containing merely the *Lúlúe Mantzúm*.

(P.) گل و بلبل (553)

The *Rose and the Nightingale*, a *Mathnawý* by *Diya Náth Wafá*, a Kashmyry of Bareilly, composed about 1263 and dedicated to the present king of Oudh. It has a short preface in prose which begins

مذت خدا بر جل شاه حرف کثرت بر لوح کائنات نوشته نقشه

Lithographed, Lucnow, Mohammady press, s. a. (1254); on the margin is a *Rékhtah Mathnawý* entitled *داغ دل*. The title is a chronogram for 1138. Bg. شکرو سپاس اوس کریم کارماز حقیقی کاظمی

Diya

(554) دیوان وهبي (P.)

The Dywán of Wahby. It contains Ghazals, 746 pp. of 17 bayts; Rubá'ys, &c. 40 pp. Beginning

البي جلوه گر کن زیور نازک خیالی را

Móty Mahall, a fair copy, 4to.

*Wahshat*

(555) دیوان وحشت (P.)

The Dywán of Wahshat. I have not been able to identify him. In the fly page he is called Wahshat 'iráqy.

Contents: Ghazals and a few Rubá'ys.

Beginning بی نیازي ده دل غمديده را

As. Soc. No. 1082, 510 pp. of 13 bayts.

(556) دیوان وحدت (P.)

The Dywán of 'abd al-Ahad *Wahdat*, who was familiarly called Sháh Gul or Myán Gul. He was a son of Shaykh Moḥammad Sa'yd and a grandson of Shaykh Aḥmad Sirhindy and resided mostly in the Kótlah near Dilly. He died in 1126. Ishtiyáq (see p. 241 *suprà*) was his grandson (see p. 130 *suprà* and Nashtare 'ishq).

Contents: short Qačydahs, 37 pp. of 12 bayts; Ghazals near 600 pages; a few Rubá'ys and at the end a Qačydah on Shaykh Aḥmad, it appears from it that this impostor was born in 1005 and died in 1071.

Beginning زهي زكده كمالت كلیم ناطقه ال

As. Soc. No. 724.

(557)

دیوان وهمی

(P.)

The Dywán of *Hájy Tahmásb Quly Wahmy*, who flourished in India and died between 1047 and 1057.

Contents: Ghazals, 200 pp. of 15 bayts; Rubá'ys, 22 pp.; Qit'ahs (among them several chronograms for 1042, 1047, &c.) short Mathnawies, &c. 150 pp.

Beginning ای حرف وجود تو سر دفتر دیوانها

Collection of Mawlawy *Mohammad Wajyh*, copied in 1057 by *Ridhá*, a son of the author.

(558)

کلیات وحشی

(P.)

Complete poetical works of *Mollá Wahshy Báfiqy* who died in 992 (see p. 35 *suprà*). The author of the *Mirát alkhíyál* p. 146 ascribes a Ghazal which begins *از شوم بود* to *Wahshy Dawlatábády* who, he says, died in 1061. This Ghazal occurs in this work and in a copy of *Taqyy Káshy* which was written in 993, it is therefore very doubtful whether such a person as *Wahshy Dawlatábády* ever existed.

Contents: *Qačydahs*, *Tarjy'bands* and *Marthiyahs*, 164 pp.

Beginning راحت اگر بایدت عزت عنقا طلب

عزت از انجا بجوی حرمت از انجا طلب

Ghazals, 148 pp. of 15 bayts; Qit'ahs and Rubá'ys, 24 pp.

Beginning

ای سرخ کشته از تو بخون روی زرد ما ما را ز درد کشته و غافل ز درد ما

A Mathnawy entitled *خلد برین* or *منظور* 36 pp.

15 bayts.

Beginning

خامه بر آرد صدای صریر بابل از خلد برین رو نفیر ( صغیر )

Farhád and Shyryn, a Mathnawý, 80 pp. 13 bayts.

Bg. *البي سینه ده آتش آفرور در آن سینه دای و آن دل همه سوز*.

Móty Mažall; Tópkhánah, in this copy the Qağydahs begin:

*يك جهان جان خواهم و چندان امان از روزگار*

Farhád and Shyryn has been lithographed, Bombay, 1265—1849, 12mo. 95 pp. of 12 bayts; and Calcutta, Svo. 1249, 68 pp.

(559)

دیوان واعظ

(P.)

The Dywán of Wá'itz. He may be identical with Wá'itz Qazwyny (see pp. 114, 130, 151) but the verses of that poet quoted in Tadzkirahs are not found in this Dywán.

Contents: Ghazals and a few Rubá'ys. Bg

*ای نام دلکشای تو عنوان کارها خاک در تو آب رخ اعتبارها*

Móty Mažall, 258 pp. of 15 bayts; Tópkhánah, 200 pp.; As. Soc. No. 646, copied in 1088.

(560)

مثنوي ولدي

(P.)

The Mathnawý of Walady. He informs us that he is a son of Mawláná Rúmy, and that he composed this poem in 690, after he had given to the world a Dywán. His object was to imitate the example of his father and to throw light on his father's Mathnawý, to which this one stands in the place of a commentary. His own words are

*سبب انشای مثنوي ولدي در بيان اسرار احدي ان بود که حضرت  
والدم و استادم و شيخم سلطان العارفين مولانا جلال الحق والدين محمد  
بن محمد بن الحسين البليخي قدسنا الله بسره در مثنوي خود قصهای  
اولیای گذشته یاد کرده است و کرامات و مقامات ایشان را بیان فرموده  
غرضش از قصهای ایشان اظهار کرامات و مقامات خود بود از ان اولیای  
که همدل و همدم و هم نشین او بودند مثل سلطان الواصلین سید برهان  
الدین محقق ترمذی و سلطان المعشوقین شمس الدین تبریزی و قطب*

الاقطاب شيخ صلاح الدين فریدون زر کوب القونوي و زبدة السالكين  
چلبي حسام الدين حسن ولد اخدي ترك القونوي اعظم الله ذكرهم  
احوال خود را و احوال ایشان بواسطه قصهای بسینیان درینجا درج  
کرده چنانکه گفت سه خوشتران باشد که سرن لبران گفته آید در حدیث  
دیگران لیکن چون بعضی را آن زیرکی نبود که مصدوقه حال را فهم کند  
و غرض او را بداند درین مثنوی مقامات و کرامات حضرتش را و ازان  
مصاحبانش را که همدل و همدم او بودند که مقصود ز عالم آدم اند  
مقصود ز آدم آندم آمد شرح کرده شد تا مطالعه کنندگان و مستمعان را  
معلوم شود که آن همه احوال او و مصاحبانش بوده است شبیهت از  
ایشان برود و چون فهم کنند که این اوصاف همان اوصاف است که در  
قصه های ایشان فرموده است معلوم کنند که مقصودش احوال خود  
و مصاحبانش بوده است حکمتی دیگر آن است که آنچه مولانا  
قدسنا الله بسره العزیز فرمود که قصهای گذشتگان است درین مثنوی  
قصهائیست که در زمان واقع شده است \*

ابتدا میکنم بنام خدا موجود عالم فنا و بقا

As. Soc. No. 1431, 578 pp. of 17 bayts, incomplete.

(561) دیوان واله هروی (P.)

The *Dywān* of Darwysz *Hosayn Wálīh* of Herāt. He came to India apparently under Jahāngyr, and lived for some time in Bengal. He was a pupil of *Faṣyhy* (see p. 390 *supra*).

Contents: a preface in prose; *Qaṣyda*hs, *Tarjy* bands and chronograms, 140 pp. of 18 bayts, among the chronograms, is one on the death of *Faṣyhy*, which it appears from it happened in 1049.

Beginning

قام بگیر که هنگام فیض مغفرتست بگر فصیحی آزاده سوي جنت شد

Ghazals, 220 pp. Bg. خدايا بشکذاں خمگين دل ما درد مند ابرا.

Collection of Mawlawy Mohanmad Wajih, a good old copy.

(562) (P.)  نجم الهدا تصنيف واله

The Star of Guidance, a mystical poem by Wálíh of Dághestán, composed in 1149. Chronogram عین معنی  
نسخه نجم الهدا Beginning

زینت آغاز این فرخ کتاب گشت از حمد کریم مستطاب

As. Soc. No. 833, about 500 pp. of 12 bayts, written in 1192. In the same collection No. 792, 26 pp. of 11 bayts, is another Mathnawý by Wálíh, which contains a love story and has the title of مرزا نامه.

Bg. بعد حمد و سپاس رب کریم مالک الملک واجب التعظیم.

(563) (P.)  دیوان ولی دشت بیاضی

The Dywán of Walyy of Dashte Biyádh, a place in Khorásán. He was a contemporary of Mohammad Quly Mayly, and his poems are in Mayly's style.

Contents: Ghazals and twenty Rubá'ys. Bg.

شب نوید قرب در زد بده درگاه را خوش اثرها بود در نی ناله جانگاه را

As. Soc. No. 1060, about 100 pp. of 12 bayts, written in 1196.

(564) (P.)  عشقوی ولی رام

The Mathnawý of Waly Rám, who was usually called Banwály Dás. Beginning

ازان علم شریعت شد معلم شود ترتیب ظاهر تا مسلم

Tópkhánah, near 100 pp. of 18 lines, postscript: باتمام رسید عشقوی  
زیده موحدان احدیت اساس سوامی ولی رام عرف بابا بنوالیداس سنه  
محمد شاهي it would appear from this that the poet was alive in 1142, or flourished shortly previous to that date.

(565) (P.)  دیوان واقف

The Dywán of Núr al'ayn Wáqif of Patiálah, where his father was Qádhiy, he was a pupil of Ārzú and died

about 1190, (see *Talib* and *suprà* p. 160 but read *to whom (A'rzu) he sent his poems for correction*).

Contents: Ghazals and Fards, 544 pp. 16 bayts; Mokhammas', &c. 50 pp. Beginning

ای بیزم شوق تو نالان بهر سو سازها رفته در هر گوشه زان سازها آوازها

Móty Mažall, written in 1210; As. Soc. No. 1125, a bad copy.

(566) *فرهاد و شیرین تصنیف وصال* (P.)

The Loves of Farhád and Shyrín, by the late Myrzá Kóchak *Wiçál* of Shyráz. His son is still alive, and resides at Bombay.

Beginning هزاران پرده بر قانون عشق است

Lithographed with *Wakshy*, Bombay, 1265, 12mo. 126 pp. There has also been lithographed at Bombay, 1260, 12mo. 212 pp. of 11 bayts, the *رساله در تعزیه ایمة* by *Wiçál*. It consists of elegies on the Imáms and begins *ای چرخ این زمان نه ستمگار بوده*

(567) *ترجیع بند وصالی* (P.)

An Elegy on the Imáms, by Sayyid 'alá aldyn *Wiçály*, a modern poet of Khorásán who was settled in Oudh.

Beginning ما مقیمان کوی دلداریم

Lithographed, Lucnow, Moçtafáy press, 1260, also press of 'alyy-bakshí, 1260, 16 pp. with short notes.

(568) *عننوی کشف و کرامت* (P.)

Intuition and Miracle, a Mathnawý. The author's name is not mentioned, but the word *Ymany* *ایمنی* is written in red ink, and it is therefore possible that *Yman* or *Ymany* was his takhalluç.

ندیدی ایمنی از دست جاهل چه نقصان آمد از نقصان کامل  
 الهی از خودم باری نشان ده دلم را طاقت وصف زبان ده Bg.  
 Tópkhánah, 8vo. 55 pp. of 11 lines.

(P.) دیوان دوم یوسفی مسمی بلطائف النصایح (569)

The second Dywán of Yúsofý, which was collected in 926, chronogram :

چو اشعار لطیفش دلکش آمد بود تاریخ او اشعار دلکش

Contents: a preface, Ghazals, 94 pp. of 11 bayts ;  
 Rubá'ys and Qit'ahs, 10 pp. Beginning of Ghazals :  
 ای جمله تو از روی حقیقت که مسمی هرگز متعدد نشود از کثرت اسمی  
 Mótý Ma'hall.

(P.) دیوان زخمی (570)

The Persian Dywán of the Rájah Fakhr aldawlah Dabyr almulk Ratan Singh Bahádur *Zakhmy*. He was a native of Lucnow, where he was minister of Finance, but his property and family were at Bareilly. He died in 1850 or 1851 and left a considerable library. Bg.

ای غازه ز نام تو برخ شاهد فن را بپیرایه ز وصف تو عروسان سخن را  
 Lithographed, Lucnow, Mohammady press, 1253, 512 pp. 8vo.

(P.) مرید المجاهدین (571)

Assistance to men engaged in religious war, a Mathnawý by Zayn al'abidyn a son of Sayyid Radhyy of Shushtar. He lived long at Madras and was in the service of Nawáb Aḥṣaf-jáh, subsequently he went to Balághát and entered the service of Haydar 'alyy Khán, and finally he became a courtier of Typú Sultán, at whose



request he wrote this poem. He died at *Haydarábád* (*Subhe watn*, p. 105).

Beginning *میکدم از جان سپاس بر حرم کبریا*

As. Soc. No. 1032, about 300 pp. of 11 bayts.

(572) دیوان زکی همدانی (P.)

The *Dywán* of *Zakyy* of *Hamadán*. *Zakyy* is his name as well as his *takhalluṣ*. He spent the greater part of his life in the service of the Turks of the court of *Sháh Tahmásp* and died in 1030 (see *suprà* pp. 39, 91 and *A'tishkadah*, p. 343).

Contents: *Qaṣydahs*, 126 pp.; a chronogram for 1015 on the death of *Sháh Qiwám aldyn Hosayn*. Bg.

آب می پیچد بر آتش اشک آتش زای من  
شعله در زنجیر دارد موجۀ دریای من

*Ghazals*, 102 pp. of 11 bayts. Beginning

استین گرنهم چشم جگر پالا را گریه الوده کند دامن هر صحرای را

*Móty Makall*, a splendid copy written in 1044. Postscript: دیوان زکی همدانی که در سنه ۱۰۳۰ وفات یافت

(573) هفت آشوب تصنیف زلالی (P.)

Seven *Mathnawies* by *Zulály* of *Khwánsár* (see pp. 41, 90 *suprà*). These seven Poems are also called *سبعة سیار*.

Contents: a preface in prose by *Toghráy*, followed by a preface from the pen of *Zulály*. The former is wanting in the copy of the Asiatic Society.

1. محمود وایاز, The History of Maḥmúd and Ayáz. He says he commenced this poem in 1001.

در استفتاح این منشور نامی بجو تاریخ نظم از نظامی  
He completed it in 1024.

Chronogram الهی عقیبت محمود باشد

بنام آنکه محمودش ایاز است غمش بآخانه باز و نیاز است Bg.

2. حسن و گلوسوز, 70 pp. of 15 bayts in the measure of the Makhzan alastrár divided into 41 chapters, dedicated to Sháh 'abbás and Báqir Dámád. Beginning

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم نص صکیحست و کلام فدیم

3. شعله دیدار, 52 pp. of 15 bayts, in the metre of the Mathnawý of Mawláná Rúmy, divided into 49 chapters. شعله. Bg. نام او تاج سر هر نامه شعله دیدار هر هنگامه

4. سلیمان نامه, 48 pp. in the metre of the Sikandar-námah. Taqqy Káshy calls this poem سلیمان و بلقیس.

Bg. بدام جهانگیر دلهای تدگ که آمد سلیه انش یگ مورنگ

5. آذر و سمندر, 40 pp. in the measure of Laylá Majnún.

Bg. نامش عشقست و حسن دفتر آتش ساقیست کو سمندر

6. میخانه, 60 pp. in the metre of the Jáme Jam and the Hadyqah, divided into forty chapters. قدح.

Beginning نام او باده سیده میخانه دهن هر نه هست پیمانه

7. ذره و خورشید, 30 pp. in the measure of the Sabḥat alabrár. Beginning

سخنم کرده بذامش جارید ذره را جوهر تیغ خورشید

نام او کرد مرا شعله فروز

Each of these poems is preceded by a short introduction in prose from the pen of the author.

Móty Maḥall, a fine copy written in 1013 (?); Tópkhánah, a good copy; As. Soc. No. 1188, a fine copy, but the poems seem to be much shorter. *Ibidem*, Nos. 972 and 1205, copies of Maḥmúd ú Ayáz, the latter copy begins یا الهی از عنایات و کرم

(574)

سام نامه

(P.)

The Sam-námah, a Mathnawý in the style of the Sháh-námah, containing the history of Sám by an anonymous author. This copy contains about 30,000 verses. See Mohl's *Livre des Rois*. Pref. p. lix.

First verse سراينده نامۀ پاستان چنين زد رقم اندرین داستان

Last verse شب و روز باهم بشادي و کام کشيدند پس ناده اعل فام

As. Soc. No. 17, 674 pp. folio, written in a clear old hand and embellished with pictures. It appear to me that this is the second volume of this poem. The poet says in the seventh verse.

يکي داستانی کنون از تهور بگويم که افتد در جان تو شور

The first half of the poem contains the story of Tamúr. In folio 145th verse of the book is the passage from the Sháh-námah with which the Sám-námah described by Dr. Mohl begins, viz. :

پس آنکه یکی هفته بگذاشتند همه ماتم و سوگ او داشتند

It is very likely that the first part is sometimes considered as a separate work.

(575)

قصهٔ بختيار

(P.)

The story of prince Bakhtyár, a son of the king of Nymrúz, in verses. The poet says that having lost his only son, who he had hoped would be his representative after his death, the plan suggested itself to him to write a poem which would immortalize his name. I am unable to promote his view, having not succeeded in finding his name mentioned in the poem, but he gives us the date, 1019, of the composition.

Beginning بنام خدای کریم و رحیم توانا و دانای وحي کریم

As. Soc. 1414, 152 pp. 15 bayts, it seems that the copyist got tired before he had completed the poem, the MS. ends abruptly in the story of the ninth Wazyr. The prose version of this story has been published by Sir W. Ouseley, London, 1801, and by Kasimirsky (lithographed) Paris, 1839: and translated into French by Baron Lescallier, Paris, 1805.

## THE THIRD CHAPTER.

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### WORKS OF HINDU'STĀNĪ POETS.

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NOTE.—As the table of contents of *Rékhtah Tadz-kirahs* from p. 195 to p. 306 *suprà* has been alphabetically arranged with a view to facilitate reference, I thought it superfluous to refer to it in this chapter.

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(576) نگارستان عشق تصنیف آباد (H.)

The Picture gallery of Love being the *Dywán* of Mahdiy *Hosayn Khán A'bad* a son of *Gholám Ja'far Khán*, collected in 1252.

It contains 232 Ghazals.

Beginning

دو عالم میں یکتا ہی عالم خدا نہیں اپنے بندوں سے غافل خدا

Lithographed Lucnow, *Músawí press*, 1263, 53 pp. 5 *miçra*'s in a line. His *Wásókhts* have been separately printed in 1268, 32 pp.

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(577) مثنوی مرزا عباس (H.)

The History of Christ, in *Rékhtah* verses, by Nawáb *Iqtidár aldawlah Myrzá 'abbás*. I met him at Lucnow in 1849 ; he was about eighty years of age, and told me that he wrote this poem to show that he was above the prejudices of his contemporaries.

Beginning ہوں میں حمد ایزد پاک

Private collection about 300 pp. of 11 bayts.

## (578) دیوان آبرو (H.)

The Dywán of Najm aldyn *A'brú*.

Contents: Ghazals, 104 pp. of 12 lines; Rubá'ys, &c.

Beginning ایا ہی صبح نیند سوں اُتھہ رسمسا ہوا  
جامہ گلے میں رات کے پہلوں بسا ہوا

Móty Mahall, 8vo. written in 1160; As. Soc. No. 154.

## (579) . مثنوی محمد مبارک شاہ (H.)

A Mathnawý of Mohammad Mobárák, the takhalluṣ of the poet is not mentioned; he may be identical with *Abrú*. Beginning

ہی سزاوار ثنا و باکمال جلوہ گر جس نے کیا حسن و جمال  
Tópkhánah, an old MS. it contains about 450 verses.

## (580) دیوان آصف (H.)

The Dywán of Aṣaf aldawlah *A'ṣaf*.

Contents: Ghazals about 300 pp.; Rubá'ys and Mokhammas', 170 pp.

Beginning کس قدر رو کے شب کرتا تھا مذکور تیرا  
وہی بیمار تیرا خستہ و رنجور تیرا

A Mathnawý of about 100 pp.; Miscellaneous poems, 100 pp.

Móty Mahall; As. Soc. No. 15, folio.

## (581) دیوان افسوس (H.)

The Dywán of Myr Shyr 'alyy *Afsús*.

Contents: Ghazals, 360 pp. of 12 bayts; Rubá'ys and Qaṣydahs, 30 pp. Beginning

خدایا کس طرح ہو وصف مجھ سے تیری صنعت کا  
کرشمہ ایک ہی یہہ چرخ تیری دست قدرت کا

Móty Maḥall, a good copy ; As. Soc. No. 67, a fine copy written during the life time of the poet. The Ghazals are preceded in this copy by Qaṣydahs and a short biography, in which it is stated that he derived his descent through the Imám Ja'far from 'alyy. His ancestors were of Khwáf in Persia and the first of them who settled at Nárnawl in India, was Badr aldyn a brother of 'alam aldyn Hájy Khány. The grandfather of Afsós came to Dilly where Afsós was born, but Afsós left his native town when only ten years of age and came with his father to Paṭna, and after the death of his father he went to Lucnow.

(582) منظوم اقدس تصنیف آفتاب (H.)

The most sacred composition being a Mathnawý by the emperor Sháh 'alam, whose takhalluṣ was Aftáb. We are told in the last line that the title is a chronogram, for the date of the completion of the work منظوم this gives 1201. It contains the story of Motzaffar Sháh, king of China. Bg.

حمد خداى عزوجل کیچئے بیان مخلوق جسکے ہیں چہ زمین و چہ آسمان

As. Soc. No. 37 fol. about 1500 pp. of 9 lines, a most splendid copy, probably written for the Royal author.

(583) دیوان آفتاب (H.)

The Dywán of Sháh 'alam II. *Aftáb*. Having neglected to copy the initial line, I transcribe a verse which is also in Luff. Beginning

کیچئے ہمدم بہلا کیونکہ نہ شکوہ یارکا ہم تو بندی اسکے ہوں وہ یار ہو اغیارکا

Móty Maḥall. large 8vo. 244 pp. 8 lines, a magnificent copy.

(584) دواء الداء (H.)

Cure for sickness, a Dakhny poem on medicine, probably by Aḥmad Sharyf, who was dead in 1082.

It is preceded by a Persian preface in prose of nine lines, and is divided into an endless number of chapters and contains merely *recipès*. Beginning *بہلےں لیکر اللہ کا نامو*

As. Soc. No. 51, bound with the *Kókshashter*, and written in the same hand, 30 pp. In the same volume is another work on medicine of 50 pp., dedicated to *Qotob Shah*, it begins—

بسم اللہ الرحمن الرحیم جی ہی نافع دافع حق حکیم

(585) *مثنوی فرامش یاد* (H.)

The Story of Dushmanat Rājah and Sakontala, in verse, by Gholām Ahmad Ahmad, a son of the late Gholām Haydar 'izzat, Ahmad is now alive and resides at Calcutta.

Beginning *ہزاروں شکر ہی اُس نے نشان کا*

Printed, Calcutta, 1849, 8vo. 153 pp.

(586) *جہجہ* (H.)

Miracles of Christ which he performed on king Jam-jamah, by Ahmad 'ally of Shéorājpur.

Beginning *دوروں کس مدد سے میں حمد الہی*

Lithographed, Lucnow, s. a. 9 pp. of four columns; Cawnpore, s. a. Masyhāy press.

(587) *قصہ منصور تصنیف احمد* (H.)

The Legend of the martyrdom of Mançūr, a Hindú-stāny saint, in verse by Ahmad 'ally.

Beginning *عشق ایک آسیب ہی آشوب را*

Lithographed, Moçtafay press, s. a. 20 pp. of 19 baṭṭs.

(588) *دیوان احقر* (H.)

The Dywān of Myrzá Jawād 'ally *Ahgar*, a pupil of Myr Hasan, for whom he expresses the greatest gratitude and affection in a poem, as :

دل لیا ہاتھ میں اس طرح حسن نے احقر اُسکے اشفاق سے دنیا کے الم بھونگیا

Contents : Ghazals a few Maflá's, a poetical epistle, &c.

Beginning میں بلبل خوش خواں ہوں تیری باغ جنانکا  
یا رب نہ دیکھانا مجھے موسم تو خزانکا

Móty Mažall, 128 pp. of 12 bayts, a very carefully written copy with the necessary vowel points: probably an autograph.

(589) دیوان احسن (H.)

The Dywán of Myrzá Ahsan 'ally Ahsan.

Contents : three Qačydahs in praise of 'ally, of Shujá' aldawlah, Ačaf aldawlah and Sarfaráz aldawlah ; Ghazals, 200 pp. of 10 bayts ; seven short Mathnawies entitled بیدوا ا مرد ظریف ا یك شخص رنكه بار ا بانكه ظریف ا كله پز  
ذکر خیر و برکت, of the last I find no title, it is in praise of the Governor-General. Beginning of Ghazals :

ایك وصف بیاں ہو نہ خداوند جهانکا

Tópkhánah, an old copy ; As. Soc. No. 134, copied in 1227 from the autograph under the superintendence of Qamar aldyn Khán : Qamar, who was familiarly called Myrzá Hájy.

(590) لعل گوهر تصنیف عاجز (H.)

The Story of Lál and Gawhar, by 'ájiz, in Dakhny verses.

Beginning انہی دے مجھے رنگیں بیانی

As. Soc. No. 158, 29 pp. of 17 bayts copied in 1181. In the same volume is a Persian Mathnawý, containing the same story and possibly by the same author.

Beginning الہی بکمال مہربانی

(591) سراپا سوز تصنیف اختر (H.)

From top to toe on fire, a Mathnawý by the Qádhíy Možammad Čádiq Khán of Hooghly, whose takhalluç is Akhtar, composed in 1231. He is still alive and is the author of the صبح صادق an autobiography in elegant



Persian prose, محامد حیدری or the praises of Ghaziyy aldyn *Haydar*. These two works are printed but his *Tadz-kirah* of Persian poets, which is said to be very valuable, and his *Inshá* which has the title of *Haft Akhtar*, are not printed. The *Sarápá* contains about 650 verses.

خلق عالم سے مدعا ہی عشق مظہر ذات کبریا ہی عشق  
Lithographed, Lucnow, Masyháy press, s. a. 8vo. 18 pp. of 38 bayts.

(592) دیوان اختر (H.)

Dyván of Myr Akbar 'alyy *Akhtar*.

Contents : Qaṣydaḥs, &c. 30 pp. ; Ghazals, 738 pp. of 12 bayts ; miscellaneous poems, 100 pp. Beginning of

سری دیوان پر حمد خدا اول رقم کرنا

Private collection, a fine copy in folio.

(593) قصاید علی حیدر (H.)

Qaṣydaḥs in praise of the Imáms, by Naṣyr aldyn *Haydar*, king of Oudh (see p. 196 *suprà*) who had the takhalluṣ of 'alyy *Haydar* or 'alyy.

Beginning عرش اعلیٰ پہ اجی کیا ہی مبارکبادی  
ساری عالم میں مچی کیا ہی مبارکبادی

*Faraḥ-baksh*, 600 pp. of 3 bayts, a splendid copy. In the *Tóp-khánah* is a volume containing a poetical version of episodes of the sacred history of the Shy'ahs, as روایت زین یهودی ! روایت معجزه روایت شیبہ ساختن حضرت عباس &c. also some elegies.

(594) واسوخت امانت (H.)

A Wásókht of 307 stanzas by Amánat.

Beginning عشق کے حال سے یارب کوئی آگاہ نہو

ہاں اُس راہ میں رکھ کر کوئی گمراہ نہو

Lithographed, Lucnow, in the مجموعہ واسوخت, 1263, 38 pp.

## (595) یوسف وزلیخا تصنیف امین (H.)

The Story of the Loves of Yúsof and Zalykhá, in Dakhny verses, by Shaykh Mohámmad Amyn *Amyn*, composed during the reign of Awranzéb in 1109. Bg.

اول تعریف سن خالق کی ای بار کہ وی دونوں جگت کا ہی کہنہار

As. Soc No. 221, upwards of 300 pp. of 15 bayts.

## (596) نجات نامہ (H.)

The Book of Salvation, a Mathnawý, by Mohámmad Amyn Ayághy. The language is obsolete.

Bg. اول کچھ نقبا وہ نرنکار تھا دونو جگ کو پیدا کرنہار تھا

Tópkhánah, 16 pp. of 15 bayts.

## (597) معارج الفضائل تصنیف اسیر (H.)

The Miracles of the Imáms, a poem by Muushiy Motzaffar 'alyy *Asyr* of Améty not far from Agra, he came with his father at the age of ten years to Lucnow where he still resides. His uncle Sayyid 'alyy translated the جلال العیون into Persian verse. The Ma'arij is divided into fourteen chapters فصل and was composed under Amjad 'alyy Sháh. Beginning خداوند لوح و قلم

Lithographed, Cawnpore, 1267, 299 pages. In one instance, his takhalluṣ is spelled Amyr. In 1263 a متنوی اسیر of 36 pp. has been published, which is probably by the same author.

## (598) دیوان آتش (H.)

The Dywán of Khwájah Haydar 'alyy *A'tish* of Lucnow, he wrote also Persian verses, he died in 1263, there are chronograms on his death by Motzaffar 'alyy *Asyr*, *Fawq*, and Munshiy Ashraf 'alyy *Ashraf*.

His poems are divided into two Dywáns, the first fills 250 pp. and the second 56 pp. Beginning

حباب آسا میں دم بیڑتا ہوں تیری آشنائیکا  
نہایت غم ہی اس فطرہ کو دریا کی جدائی کا

Lithographed, Lucnow, Mohammady press, 1261 8vo. also 1263, the háshiyah is covered with text. The Kullyyát of Atish have been lithographed in 1263, 293 pp. the margin covered with text.

(599) (H.) دیوان اظفري

The Dywán of Mohammad Tzahyr aldyn 'alyy-bakht *Atzfary*, a descendant of the emperor Awrangzéb. He flourished in 1211.

Contents: Ghazals and a few Rubá'ys.

Bg. ہتیاے ہت نے تیرے مار ڈالا چڑا نظر میں ہمیں بیدار ڈالا

Móty Mahall, 68 pp. of 12 lines, extracts from his Dywán—about 400 verses of Ghazals,—form an appendix to his Memoirs.

(600) (H.) دیوان بقا

The Dywán of Shaykh Mohammad Baqá Allah *Baqá*. It contains only Ghazals and begins:

قلم صفت میں پس از مراتب بدن ثنا میں تیرے کہ پایا  
As. Soc. No. 164, 54 pp. of 13 bayts, a fine copy.

(601) (H.) دیوان بیدار

The Dywán of Bédár, see Nos. 170—173.

Contents: Ghazals and a few Rubá'ys. Beginning

ہم پہ سو ظلم و ستم کیجئے گا ایلک ملے کو نہ کم کیجئے گا  
Tópkhánah, an old copy, about 70 pp. of 20 lines.

(602) (H.) پہیلی ریختہ تصنیف بسمیل

A Collection of Riddles in verse, collected by Bismil, and dedicated to Aḥaf aldawlah. Beginning

آصف الدولہ آن وزیر کبیر جسکا جگت میں کوئی نہیں ہی نظیر

Tópkhánah, in the shape of an album, containing about 500 Riddles. Specimen

کیا ہی وہ جگت میں ہو وہی جو رواں اُسکے تئیں جانتے تھے پیر و جوان  
آدھا ہی انگشت آدھا موتی نام کی چیز دیکھوں کیا ہوتی

“What is half coal and half pearl? Answer—Kólú (a plough) the first syllable being half of kólah coal, and the second half of lúlú pearl.”

(603) پہیلی ریختہ تصنیف بسمیل (H.)

Another collection of Riddles by the same author. Bg. عقل کا یہ سوال تھا طبع سے التیام دو کئے پہیلی ایک جامع کر انصرام دو

Tópkhánah, about 100 pp. of 12 bayts, each riddle has, on an average, four bayts.

(604) معراج نامہ تصنیف سید بلاقی (H.)

Mohammad's transfiguration and death, being a poem by Sayyid Buláqy. First verse

اول نام اللہ بولوں ابد نذا اور صفت اُسکی کروں بیعدد  
کہ سید بلاقی نبی کا غلام قصہ یہ کیا تجہ لطف سوں تمام Last v.

Two copies are in the Tópkhánah and one in the Mótý Maʔall, the poem has about 1000 verses.

(605) دیوان صادق علی صادق (H.)

The Dywán of Ğádiq 'alyy Ğádiq. He was in the service of Gháziy aldyn Haydar, and being an exquisite penman, he copied several books for him, some of which are preserved in the Farah-bakhsh library.

Contents: short Mathnawies, Qačydaḥs, Fards and Qit'ahs, one is a felicitation on the accession of his patron.

Bg. الہی وصف تیرا کب بیاں ہو اگر ہر مومیرے تن پر زبان ہو

Faraḥ-bakhsh, about 300 pp. of 8 bayts, an autograph.— In the Mōṭy Maḥall, 72 pp. of 3 bayts, is a collection of poems of this author containing translations of Arabic verses into Persian poetry, also Hindústānī and Panjābī poems and some Dóhrah. Bg.

یٰ نادى بالغصريح يا الهى اقلني عسرتي واستر عيوبى

(606) دیوان صاحب قران (H.)

The Dywān of Čālib Qirān, who was commonly called Sha'ire fo/sh-gó, a contemporary of Sa'adat 'ally Khān.

Contents: Ghazals; at the end a few Rubá'ys.

Beginning یہہ حسن خدا داد ہى يا نور كا جہمكا  
عالم سے جمال اُسكا نظر اتا ہى چمكا

Faraḥ-bakhsh, 250 pp. of 12 bayts.

(607) قصہ مہر و ماہ تصنیف صالح (H.)

The Sun and the Moon, a mystical poem of 1,480 verses, by Čālih, composed in 1133. Beginning

اول وصف بولوں بزم خدا ہى قیوم چودہ طبق میں سدا  
Tópkhānah.

(608) دیوان صحبت (H.)

The Dywān of Čoḥbat. It contains merely Ghazals.

Beginning نیا دستور دیکھا ہمنے اُس مہ وش کے گہايل كا  
کہ اُسکے زخم پر لگتا ہى پہاها ماہ کامل كا

Faraḥ-bakhsh, 90 pp. of 16 bayts bound with the Dywān of Inshā. Though in the note which I have taken of this book, the name of the poet is written Čoḥbat, it is very possible that it is a mistake for Maḥabbat.

(609) مرثیہ صوفی (H.)

A Marthiyah of 70 bayts by Čúfy.

Beginning يا رسول عربى اج نوا سے كا گلا

Tópkhānah.

(610) در (H.)

The Dywán of Myr Dard, he is the only Hindústány poet whose mystical poems are worth reading.

Beginning مقدر ہمیں کب تیری وصفون کی رقم کا

Lithographed at Dilly, 1847, 141 pp. This edition was made at my request by Mawlawy Imám-bakhsh. He has conscientiously executed his task, and has indicated the metre of every poem.

(611) مثنوی نظم گہر (H.)

The Stringing of Pearls, a story in verse, by Mawlawy Gholám Dhámin. The title is a chronogram for 1215.

Bg. ہی عالم کی تجھے شاہی الہی ازل سے تا ابد تیری ہی شاہی

Private collection A, 130 pp. of 13 lines.

(612) معراج نامہ ضمیر (H.)

The Transfiguration of the Prophet, a Mathnaw by Dhamyr composed in 1227, the chronogram is فیضان شاہ. The author was still alive and resided at Lucnow when I was in that city in 1848.

Beginning کروں حمد پرور دگار قدیر کریم و رحیم و سمیع و بصیر

Tópkhánah, 94 pp. of 17 bayts.

(613) مثنوی ضمیر (H.)

Mathnawy of Dhamyr.

It contains chiefly an account of the miracles of the Imáms, &c.

Beginning احمد الله جل اكرامه اشكر الله عم انعامه

Private collection, B. 300 pp. 11 verses. Faraz-bakhsh library, 244 pp. of 15 bayts.

- (614) نان و نمک تصنیف فصیح (H.)

Bread and Salt, a Mathnawý in imitation of the poem of Baháý, by Ja'far 'alyy *Faṣyḥ*. Beginning

مصرع برجسته بسم الله هى يهه لاثاني خدا اگاه هى

Lithographed, Luenow, Moḥammady press, 1262, edited by Myrzá 'alyy, 35 pp. of 34 bayts.

- (615) ديوان فارغ (H.)

The Dywán of Fárigh Sháh *Fárigh*, it contains only Ghazals. Beginning چمكا نها تلك نقاب سے جب برق نور كا

Private collection, about 200 pp. of 12 bayts.

- (616) گلزار نشاط تصنیف فتح علي (H.)

The Garden of Light, a Mathnawý by Fatḥ 'alyy a son of Pyr 'alyy Shaykh Anṣáry, composed in 1847 and dedicated to Capt. Dundas and T. Andrews of Jálawn.

It is divided into five chapters چمن containing legends of saints, moral advice, anecdotes, witty sayings and an account of great poets كيبشر.

Beginning هى ثناء فخلبند كاينات تازگي بخش گلستان حيات

Lithographed, Luenow, Moṭṭafáy press, 1264, 36 pp. of 40 bayts.

- (617) قصه رضوان شاه تصنیف فايض (H.)

Story of Ridhwán Sháh (emperor of China), composed by Fáyidh in 1094, in Dakhny verses. Beginning

اول ناواں حق كا لے بواواں سخن بدواں اُسكي توحيد كبواواں دهن

As. Soc. No. 124, 280 pp. of 9 bayts.

## (618) چشمه فیض (H.)

A translation of Faryd aldyn 'attār's Book of Counsels, by Myr Mo'yn aldyn *Faydh*, a son of Fakhr aldyn b. Zayn al'ābidyn. He was a *Hasany* Sayyid and his ancestors, he informs us, were of Samarqand, but eleven or twelve generations ago they settled in old Dilly and were men of importance. On the fall of Dilly he settled at Ghāziypūr, where he made the acquaintance of Dr. Gilchrist, this great patron of Hindústāny literature took him to Calcutta, and on his request he made in 1218 = A. D. 1803, this translation. Bg.

شکر کرایدل خدائی پاک کا ہی جو ایمان بخش مشیت خالق کا

As. Soc. No. 91, an autograph, written in 1219, about 100 pp. of 13 bayts.

## (619) دیوان فدوی (H.)

The Dywān of Sayyid Fadhl 'alyy *Fidwī* of Dilly.

Contents: a short preface in verse; Ghazals, 437 pp. of 11 bayts; miscellaneous poems, 120 pp.

Beginning of Ghazals هر نقشه کشی حق کی سوا ممکنات کا

As. Soc. No. 135, a good copy written in 1228.

## (620) دیوان فغان (H.)

The Dywān of Ashraf 'alyy Khān Tzaryf almulk *Fighān*.

Contents: Ghazals, 200 pp. of 10 bayts and a few Qaṣydahs (and one or two Persian satyres), &c. Bg.

پسند خاطر آمد ازین دنیا و مافیها ادای خنده ساغر صدائی گریه مینا

Tópkhānah, a very fine copy.



## (621) طوطی نامہ تصنیف غوامی (H.)

The Tales of a Parrot, put into Dakhny verse and dedicated to 'abd Allah Pádsháh of the Qotobsháhian dynasty by Mawláná Ghawwácy. Beginning

خدایا جو دانا ہی تو غیب کا ہی ستار بندیاں کی غیب کا

As. Soc. No. 18, about 400 pp. of 13 bayts, a good copy.

## (622) دیوان گویا (H.)

The Dywán of Gúyá, collected in 1245.

Contents: three Qačydahs in praise of 'alyy, Načyr aldyn *Haydar* and Ghazi aldyn *Haydar*. Bg.

برنگ گل جسے اب دیکھتی وہ خندان ہی

بہار عیش سے ہندوستان گلستان ہی

Ghazals, 104 pp. of 20 bayts; a Pushtú poem, Tarjy-bands, Marthiyahs, Rubá'ys, &c. Beginning

کیا کیا کروں میں شکر خدای قدیر کا بخشا ہی اس فقیر کو تہہ امیر کا

Tópkhánah, I believe this Dywán has been lithographed.

## (623) مثنوی ہشت گلزار تصنیف حقیقت (H.)

The Story of Bahrámgúr in Rékhtah verse by Sháh Hosayn *Haqqat* composed in 1225.

Beginning ای فرازندہ لوی وجود

Lithographed, Cawnpore, Moçtafáy press, 1268, 108 pp. of four columns.

## (624) دیوان خواجہ حسن (H.)

The Dywán of Khwájah *Hasan*.

Contents: Ghazals about 250 pp. of 14 bayts; Mokhammas', Rubá'ys, and Qit'ahs—among them a chronogram for 1193, about 50 pp.

Beginning رحمت کے ابر میں جو کھرتا قدیم کا

As. Soc. No. 117.

(625)

دیوان حسن

(H. P.)

The Dywán of Myr Gholám *Hasan Hasan*.

Contents : a preface in Persian prose, in which he mentions Sawdá and Myr Taqyy, 4 pp. ; Qačydahs in praise of Ačáf aldawlah, Sálár-jang, &c. 18 pp. ; Ghazals, 256 pp. ; miscellaneous poems, 190 pp. Bg. of Ghazals :

گر کینچی رقم کچھ تیرے وحدت کے بیانکا  
تو چاہئے خامہ بے اُسے ایک زبانکا

Móty Mažall; another copy in the same collection, without preface, written in a bad hand, with many erasures and corrections, is apparently an autograph. At the end is written in red ink, but it is not certain whether in the same hand ذرا کچھ اور پنچشنبہ سنہ ۱۱۹۲ "Faydhábád, Thursday, 25th Dzú-lhajj, 1192." This copy contains also some Persian Rubá'ys.

(626)

سحرالبیان

(H.)

Sorcery of Eloquence, a Mathnawý of Myr *Hasan*, composed in 1193. It is usually called Badre Monyr or Myr *Hasan Mathnawý*, and is considered the best poem in the Hindústány language.

Beginning

کروں پہلے توحید یزداں رقم جہکا جسکے سجدہ میں اول قلم

It has been frequently printed, Calcutta, 1805, 4to. 1265 &c. ; Lithographed, Lucnow, Moçtafà press, 1261, 108 pp. of 21 bayts ; Masyháy press, 1262. In the Tópkhánah, 30 pp. of 6 bayts is a Mathnawý of Myr *Hasan* in praise of Ačáf aldawlah, followed by nine Ghazals.

Beginning

لکھوں میں کیا ثناء حمد رزاق کہ گویائی کی طاقت ہی یہاں طاق

(627)

دیوان حسرت

(H.)

The Dywán of Ja'far 'alyy *Hasrat*.

Contents : Ghazals, 246 pp, of 13 bayts.

Bg.

کیا حمد کہوں تیرے مجھے کچھ نہیں یارا یا من خلق الخلق ولیلہ ونہارا

Rubá'ys and Mokhammas', 80 pp. of 10 bayts, among them are chronograms, the last is for 1182, when he collected the first Dywán.

تاریخ یہی ہی میری اس دیوان کی کل طبعی یہ ہوا تمام باب صنعت

Qačydahs in praise of the Imáms, Ačaf aldawlah, &c. 36 pp. Beginning

سبحہ سجادہ اسلام و حرم چاروں ایک دس تھا مکتب میں مجھ کو اذکار

Tarkyb-bands, &c. 52 pp. ; a Sáqiy-námah and a Satyre (a Mathnawy) against a physician, 20 pp. After this follows the second Dywán containing Ghazals, 200 pp. ; Rubá'ys, &c. 62 pp. Beginning

ہی لایق حمد و شکروہ ذات اباد کئی جس نے یہ خرابات

The Loves of *Totá Rám* and *Shakar-pára* a Mathnawy which has the title of *Túty-námah* about 160 pp. Bg.

یا الہی یہ عشق خانہ خواب کس نے مانگا تھا یاں کسے تھی تاب

*Farah-baksh*, a splendid copy; *Tópkhánah*, containing only the first Dywán; *Móty Mažall*, containing only the Ghazals of the first Dywán; As. Soc. No. 284, containing merely the Mathnawy written in 1216.

(628)

دیوان زادہ حاتم

(H.)

The Abridged Dywán of *Hátim* (see pp. 422 and 235 *suprà*).

Contents: a preface; Ghazals, 212 pp. of 13 bayts; miscellaneous poems, 76 pp. He gives us the date of every poem in the heading. Beginning

کیا ہے قاصر زبان توحید و حمد کبریا  
جذبی کن کے حرف میں کونین کو پیدا کیا

*Móty Mažall*, the autograph written in 1179. My notice of this valuable MS. is not as complete as it ought to be, having unfortunately neglected to copy the list of his pupils, and the earliest dates of his poems; I insert here the preface.

بعد حمد الهی و نعت رسالت پناهی معروض میدارد فقیر خاکپای درویشان و خوشه چین خرمن سخنوران هیچ مدان عالم بصورت محتاج بمعنی حاتم که از سنه ۱۱۲۹ تا سنه ۱۱۶۹ که چهل سال باشد نقد عمر درین فن صرف نموده هنوز تربیت طلب و جای استاد خالی دارد در شعر فارسی پیروی مرزا صایب است و در ریخته ولی را اسناد میداند اول کسی که درین فن دیوان ترتیب نمود او بود فقیو دیوان قدیم پیدش ار نادرشاهی در بلاد همد مشهور دارد و بعد ترتیب ان تا امروز که سنه سومیم عزیز الدین عالم گیر ثانی بادشاه باشد هر طب و بابس که از زبان این بی زبان برآمده داخل دیوان قدیم نموده کلیات مرتب ساخته ۰۰۰۰ از هر ردیف دوسه غزای و از هر غزل دوسه بیتلی و رای مناقب و مرثیه و چند مخمس و منذوی از دیوان قدیم نیز داخل نموده به دیوان زاده مخاطب ساخته و سرخی غزلیات به سه قسم بقید قلم اورن یکی طرحی دوم فرمایشی سوم جوابی نا تفریق ان معلوم گردد و معاصران فقیر شاه مبارک آبرو و شرف الدین مضمون و مرزاجان جازان مظهر و شیخ احسن الله و امیر شاکر ناجی و غلام مصطفی بک رنگ است و لفظ در و برو از او که فعل و حرف باشد بنده در دیوان قدیم خود نقید دارد درینولا از ده دوازده سال اکثر الفاظ را از نظر انداخته لسان عربی و زبان فارسی که قریب الفهم و کثیر الاستعمال باشد و روزمره دهلی که مرزایان همد و فصیحان وند در محاوره دارند منظور داشته \*

زبان هر دیار بهندوی که انرا بهاکها گویند موقوف کرده محض روزمره که عام فهم و خاص پسند بود اختیار نمود شمه ازان الفاظ که نقید دارد به بیان می ارد چنانچه عربی و فارسی مثلا تسبیح را تسبی و صحیح را صحی و بیگانه را بگانه و دیوانه را دوانه و مانند ان بطور عامه یا متحرک را ساکن و ساکن را متحرک چنانچه مرص را مرص و غرض را غرض و مانند ان با الفاظ هندي که نین و جک و نت و سر و غیره آنچه باشد یا لفظ مار و موا و ازین قبیل که برخورد قباحتی لازم آید یا بجای سی سنی یا آدهر را آوده و کدهر را کیده و که دران زیادتی حرف باشد یا بجای پر به یا یهان یان و هان را وان که در مخرج تنگ بود یا کسر و فتح و ضم در قافیه یا قافیه راء فارسی باراء هندي چنانچه گهورا و بورا و دهر و سرو مانند ان مگر های هوز را بدل کردن به الف که از عام تا خاص در محاوره دارند بنده درین امر بمتابعت جمهور مجبور است چنانچه بنده را بداد و پرده را پردا و آنچه ازین قبیل باشد و این قاعده را تا کجا شرح دهد غرض که خلاف محاوره و غیر مصطلح و غلطی روزمره و نقصان فصاحت را دخل نباشد و درین مختصر الفاظ مذکوره انشاء الله تعالی نخواهد بود مگر در اشعار دیوان قدیم که از سنه معلوم خواهد شد و اگر اتفاقا در اشعار دیوان جدید بر خذ ما صفا و دع ما کدر نظر نموده از خطا در گذردن و انصاف را از دست ندهد \*

## (629) دیوان ہوس (H.)

The Dywán of Myrzá Taqyy *Hawas*.

Contents : Qaṣydahs in praise of Gháziy aldyn *Haydar*,  
24 pp. of 12 bayts. Beginning

نوجوانان چمن مژدہ کہ ہی عالمگیر خیرجشن جلوس شہ فیروزہ سربو

Ghazals : 225 pp. of 14 bayts ; Rubá'ys, &c. 24 bayts.

Beginning بہر معنی مینے جب گانڈ کونور افشاں کیا  
مطاع صبح قیامت مطلع دیوان کیا

The Loves of Majnún and Laylá, a Mathnawý, 128  
pp. of 16 bayts. Beginning

ای کاشف سرعشق جاں سوز زینت دہ شمع محفل افروز

Móty Maḥall, a good copy ; the Mathnawý has been lithographed  
Lucnow, Moṣṭafáy, 1261, 79 pp. the margin covered with text. In  
the Móty Maḥall, 60 pp. of 16 bayts, is an old Hindy version of  
Laylá Majnún which begins—

هرهر بالک کہیں کہانی لیلی پریت کیس سوں قیانی

## (630) اشعار ریختہ غازی الدین حیدر (H.)

Rékhtah poems by Gháziy aldyn *Haydar* (see p. 196  
*suprà*). Most of them are in praise of the Imáms, and  
so bad as to bear internal evidence that they are genuine  
productions of a king.

Beginning عرش برین بر ہی آج یہی مبارکبادی  
پیدا ہوئی ہیں آج شہ مہدی ہادی

Faraḥ-bakhsh, about 200 pp. of 4 bayts, very splendid.

## (631) ہفت پیکر تصنیف حیدری (H.)

Haft Paykar a Mathnawý by *Haydar-bakhsh Haydari*  
composed in 1220. Myrzá Kátzim 'alyy *Jowán* made a  
chronogram on that date : جان تازہ ہفت پیکر یہہ ہوئی .

Bg. حمد اسکی جس نے ہیں پیدا کئے ہفت پیکر دفت گنبدن کے لئے

As. Soc. No. 72, about 600 pp. of 13 bayts.

## (632) کلیات قصاید حسام (H.)

The Qaṣydaḥs of Sayyid *Hosám* 'alyy, a son of Sa'adat 'alyy a pupil of Karámat Allah Khán *Farrokh*, both the poet and his teacher are still alive. Most of the Qaṣydaḥs are in praise of the Imáms.

Beginning هی صفات قل هو الله احد رتبا تجی

Lithographed, Lucnow, s. a. 215 pp.

## (633) دیوان حسینی (H.)

The Dywán of Hášim 'alyy *Hosayny*. It contains only marthiyahs and poems in praise of the Imáms.

Beginning ابتدا هرنامه و هر کام کا واجب ایا ذکر تیری نام کا

Tópkhánah, about 100 pp. of 15 bayts.

## (634) مرثیه های هوشدار (H.)

Marthiyahs of Hóshdár.

Beginning بدن پر زخم ستم زن میں اُنہائی جو حسین

Tópkhánah, 17 pp. of 9 bayts.

## (635) پدماوت تصنیف عبرت و عشرت (H.)

The Loves of Ratan and Padmáwat, by Myr Dhiyá aldyn 'alyy 'ibrat of Dilly. He died at Rámpúr when he had completed only the fourth part of the poem. Myr Gholám 'alyy 'ishrat of Bareilly, a pupil of Myrzá 'alyy Lutf came to Rámpúr, and at the request of Myr Qudrat Allah *Shawq* whose Moshá'arāhs he used to frequent, he completed the poem in 1211. The chronogram is تصنیف در شاعر.

Beginning جسم وہ عشق کی دریای پر طوفان میں لایا ہی

The printed copy begins ہر ایک صورت میں آکر وہ نیا  
جاوہ دکھاتا ہی.

As. Soc. No. 296, about 250 pp. of 17 bayts. It has been lithographed, Cawnpore, Moçtafáy press, 1268, 77 pp. of four columns. A poem of the same title and contents has been composed in 947 in Hindy by Malik Moçammad Jáysy, who flourished under Shér Sháh, it contains about 6,500 verses and begins سوروں آدا يك کرتارو. The original is in Sanscrit.

(636) کلشن عشق تصنیف امام (H.)

The Rose Garden of Love, a Mathnawý by Imám.

Beginning روان ای خامه روشن بیاں هو.

Lithographed, Cawnpore, 1267, 13 pp.

(637) کلیات انشا (H. P.)

Complete Hindústány and Persian poetical works of Inshá Allah Khán *Inshá*.

Contents: Persian poems, 28 pp. of 15 bayts.

Beginning ای زاعم تو واشد غنچه امكان ما

Rékhtah poems, about 100 pp.

Beginning مرے مالک نے مرے حق میں یہہ احسان کیا

شیر و برنج, a Persian Mathnawý in imitation of that of Baháy (see p. 368 *suprà*) 50 pp. of 15 bayts.

Beginning بسمك المحمود يارب الفلك

Persian Ghazals, 42 pp.

Beginning ای عشق قطع کرده ره سلسبیل را

Rékhtah Ghazals, 280 pp.

Beginning صنما برب کوہم یہاں تیرے ہیں یہہ مبتلا

Rubá'ys, &c. 8 pp.; Qaçydahs in praise of the Imáms, &c. 48 pp.; Ghazals consisting of words without diacritical points, 14 pp.; another batch of Ghazals, Mathnawys, among them, one which has the title سحر حلال

and has a double rhyme and metre. Some of his poems are in the dialect of ladies and some in the dialect of Faqyrs, &c.

Móty Mahall, a beautiful copy; a very good copy is in possession of Mawlawy Mohammad Wajyh. In the Móty Mahall is also a Mathnawý by Inshá, which has the title of *مرفنامه* and in which a cock-fight is celebrated, 30 pp. of 4 bayts, written in 1210. Bg.

حمد ہی فرض اسکی وقت سحر جسے گاتی ہیں مرغ روح کے پر

(638) سلك نور تصنيف محمد اسمعيل (H.)

The Thread of Light, a Mathnawý by Mohammad Isma'yl of Dilly, a nephew of Sháh 'abd al'azyz. He was a great fanatic, and according to some of his acquaintances, a great impostor (see Journal of the Royal As. Soc. London, Vol. XIII. Part 2, and Zeitschrft d. deutschen morgl. Gesellsch. Vol. VII. p. 453). When the Afgháns were at war with the Sikhs, he fought in the ranks of the former and was killed. He was a learned man, and his other writings will be described in their places. About 250 verses. Beginning الہی ترا نام کیا خوب ہی

Lithographed, Calcutta, 1269, 21 pp., also at Lucnow.

(639) تحفه جعفری (H.)

A Mathnawý of Myrzá Hasan 'alyy *Ja'fary*, who is still alive. It contains legends, reflections on moral subjects, &c. Beginning

دلاکر تو حمد خدای ردود کہ ہی جسم و جان کا اسی سے وجود

Lithographed, Lucnow, Haydary press, 1262, pp. 104. On the margin is another Mathnawý of similar contents. Beginning

پلا ساتیا وہ مئی خوشگوار



(640) دیوان میر یار علی (H.)

The Dywán of Myr Yár 'alyy *Ján Čáhīb*. He resides at Lucnow, and is a very favourite poet. His Dywán is in the language of the ladies of the Mahalls of Dilly and Lucnow, which is considered the most idiomatic Hindústány.

Beginning شان میں اللہ کی مطاع وہ ہو دیوان کا

Lithographed, Lucnow, 1262, Mortadhawy press, 85 pp., the margin covered with text; Haydary press, 1262, with the فسانہ عجائب in the margin.

(641) دیوان جرأت (H.)

The Dywán of Qalandar-bakhsh *Jorüt*.

Contents: Ghazals, 630 pp. of 12 bayts; Fards, Rubá'ys, Haftbands, Satyres, &c. 194 pp. Beginning

نائلہٴ موزونسے مصروع آہ کا چسپاں ہوا زوریہ پردرد اپنا مطاع دیوان ہوا

Two Mathnawies of 62 and 32 pp., the latter was composed in 1225. Chronogram

جرات گیامیں فکر میں تاریخ کے جوهیں ائی ندا کہ پنچہ شیر خدا ہی یہہ

Móty Mahall, a good copy; College of Fort William, in this copy are also several Marthiyahs.

(642) گل دستہ سخن تصنیف جوش (H.)

The Dywán of Akmad Hasan Khán who is familiarly called Achchhé Čáhīb and has the takhalluĉ of Jósh. He resides at Lucnow. The title is a chronogram for 1269. Beginning ہوا ہی اُسکے در تک یہہ طریق اپنا رسائیکا

Lithographed, Cawnpore, 1269, 34 pp.

(643) بارہ ماسا (H.)

The *Bárah-másá*, a poetical description of the year in Hindústán, by Myrzá Kátzim 'ally *Jowán*, composed in 1217. Beginning جو مخلوقات مہ سے نا بمانی

Printed, Calcutta, 1812, 8vo. 105 pp. of 16 bayts.

(644) محشر نامہ تصنیف محمد جیوان (H.)

The Book of Resurrection, a Mathnaw by Mohammad Jywan of Jhejher, who was familiarly called *Mahbúbe 'alam*. It treats on the principles of the Sunny faith. He says at the end of the book with regard to the date

فقہ ہندی کو مومنان انوزبان پریاد مسئلہ اوی دین کا مول نہوی فساد  
سن ہزار چوتھی بیچ رمضان اورنگ شاہ کے دور میں نسخہ ہوا نظام

Beginning اللہ مولیٰ پاک ہی جو جگ سرجن ہار

جن دھایار صدق سوں سوئی اتری ہار

Móty Mažall, about 150 pp. of 15 bayts. I strongly suspect that the title of this book is not محشر نامہ but فقہ ہندی. There is another poem, 20 pp. of 15 bayts, by the same author, which treats on the last judgment, and has the title of محشرنامہ. It begins : رہا میرا ایک توں نائیں کوئی دوجا تجھسا سائیں چھاۓ کرکس لاوں پوجا He is also the author of a biography of Mohammad and other episodes of the sacred history of the Sunnies, in verse, about 100 pp. of 15 bayts, it has the title of درد نامہ and begins نام چپو میں نبہل نام رحمان کا. He has also written two very short poems, one is called خواب نامہ پیغمبر. Beginning شکر حق کھٹا ہوں پہلی بات میں دھیر نامہ بی بی فاطمہ خاتون and the other

(645) دیوان کبیر (H.)

The *Dyván* of *Hakym Kabyr* 'ally *Kabyr*.

Contents : Ghazals, 166 pp. of 19 bayts ; Mokhammas' and Rubá'ys, 26 pp. : a Mathnaw on the preservation of health سنہ ضروریہ, 18 pp. ; a *Qaṣṣdah*, &c. 20 pp

Beginning کوئی حشمت جہانمیں اور کوئی جاہ لے آیا  
میں ساتھ اپنے تیرا ہی نام یا اللہ لے آیا

As. Soc. No. 259, a good copy.

(646) دیوان کمال (H.)

The Dywán of Kamál. It contains merely Ghazals.

Beginning الہی حمد ہی تیری کوئی مقدور انسان کا  
ادای شکر ہوئی مور سے کیونکر سلیمان کا

Móty Mažall, 26 pp. of 12 bayts, probably an autograph.

(647) دلہن نامہ وشہادت نامہ وغیرہ تصنیف کریم (H.)

The Bride Book (i. e. the marriage of *Hosayn*) and the book of his martyrdom, and three other short Mathnawies, by 'abd al-Karym *Karym* who is alive.

Beginning ہی اُسکو حمد جو قادر توانا

Lithographed, Dilly, 1269, 24 pp. the margin covered with text.

(648) مثنوی خوجم (H.)

The Story of Shamshád Sháh, a Mathnawiy by Khwájah Sultán *Khójam*, dedicated to Sa'adat 'alyy Khán. Bg.

غرض ذات اُسکی ہی رہے بیان کیا جس نے ایک کن سے پیدا جہان  
Tópkhánah, about 100 pp. of 13 bayts.

(649) سپاہی زادہ تصنیف خوشدل (H.)

The Soldier's Child, a Thug story by Khóshdil. He informs us that he heard the story from Bhikháry Dás of Bijnaur.

Beginning الہی دے مجھے توفیق تقریر

Lithographed, Lucnow, in the Sultán almatábi' s. a.

(650) پہیلی امیر خسرو (H.)

Enigmas ascribed to Myr Khosraw (see pp. 465, 250 *suprà* and Journ As.Soc. Beng. Vol. 21 p. 516.) Specimens:

کوٹھ تلے کچنال بکارے      های دیا میچے بامن مارے — کھر یال

“Under the house the metallic mixture exclaims: the Brahmin has struck me—A bell.”

کاٹھ کا گھوڑا لوہے کا لغام      چل میاں گھوڑے یہی تیرا کام — کھر یا

A wooden horse and an iron bridle: go on, Mr. horse, this is your work—A khurpá.

کالے بہار پر تلو ناچے — استرا

On the black mountain dances a black imp—A razor for shaving the head.

Tópkhánah, ten or twelve little volumes containing in all about 200 enigmas, for a further account of collections of enigmas see Hindústány prose.

(651)      خوبترنگ و امواج خوبی تصنیف خوب      (H.)

A Mystical Mathnawý in the Gujrátý dialect, by Kamál aldyn Moḥammad Shabistány, whose takhalluṣ was Khúb, composed in 986. In 990 he wrote a Persian translation and commentary on it, and called it امواج خوبی. Beginning of the poem:

وجود مطلق از هر قید بد باکی      انیت ابداران چون خمدرنگ

Bg. of the Commentary      بسم الله كهوں جبیت ذات

Móty Maḥall, a fine old copy, 390 pp. of 15 lines.

(652)      واسوخت قیصر      (H.)

A Wásókht of Qaysar.

Beginning      نل کاھ ذکر نہ واقف تھا دل آزار سے

Printed Dilly, 1849, in the collection of Wásókhts. This collection contains also Wásókhts of the following poets: Mahdiy Hosayn Khán *Abád*, Shawq a pupil of Muḥafy, Myán Firāq, Jawlān, Imám-bakhsh *Násikh*, Myrzá 'aly Khán Shaydá a son of Nawáb Ramadhán 'aly Khán, Fatḥ aldawlah Bakhshy almulk Myrzá Moḥammad Ridhá *Barq*, Myrzá Qásim 'aly *Riqqat*, Myán *Mojrim*, Nawáb Bahádur *Dzakyy* a son of Myrzá Haydar, Hakym

Taṣadduq *Hosayn*, familiarly called *Nawáb Myrzá*, *Myrzá Moḥammad Hilál* a son of *Myrzá Hájj*, *Sawdá*. A collection of *Wásókhts* of 21 poets has also been printed at *Lucnow*, *Hosany press*, 1263, 1265.

(653) دیوان محبت (H.)

Dywán of *Mahabbat Khán Mahabbat*.

Contents: Ghazals, Rubá'ys, &c. about 400 pp. of 14 bayts. Beginning

ہوتا ہی ابھی حاصل سب کام محبت کا دی اسکو خداوند ا توجام محبت کا

A *Mathnawy*, containing the story of *Sysy* and *Panú*, composed in 1197, 38 pp. Beginning

محبت نام اور ہر دل نگین ہی محبت سے کوئی دل خالی نہیں ہی  
As. Soc. No. 101, a good copy.

(654) قصہ شاہ بیدار بخت تصنیف محفوظ (H.)

The story of prince *Rashke Chaman* and princess *Zamarrud Pary*, in verse, by *Mahfútz*, dedicated to *Gháziy aldyn Haydar*. From a chronogram of *Muḥafy*, it appears that the poem was composed in 1238.

Beginning بہ تمجید گلشن طراز زمن ہوا مطلع نظم رشک چمن

*Farah-bakhsh*, 130 pp. of 13 bayts, a splendid copy. It has been lithographed, *Cawnpore*, *Masyháy press*, 1266, 97 pp. of 19 bayts, under the title of *رشک چمن*.

(655) دیوان مجذوب (H.)

The Dywán of *Majdzúb*. It contains merely *Ghazals*. Beginning

سر رشته کچھ جدا نہ سمجھ کا کلمات کا وابستہ سب جہاں ہی آسکے بہذات کا

*Móty Mahall*, 181 pp. of 14 bayts. In the *Tópkhánah* is an imperfect copy of *Majdzúb* which contains also *Qaṣydaḥs*, *Rubá'ys* and chronograms, one for 1197.

وہ بولا از سر بہجت فلک نے کیا ہی وصل ماہ و مشترک  
Beginning  
ہر شان میں ظاہر ہی وہ کیا سود بیان کا عارف کے نظر میں ہی جو نقشہ ہی جہان کا

## (656) اعجاز عشق تصنیف مجروح (H.)

Story of two lovers who were united after their death, by Mowlawy Gholám Sa'd *Majrúh* of Jájnagar near *Jayman?* Cawnpore. I believe he is still alive.

Beginning جھکایا سر جو سجدے کو قلم نے

Lithographed, Cawnpore, Masyháy press, s. a. (1268?). It was printed at Lucnow, Moçtafáý press, 1261, 48 with the گل و صنوبر which begins الہی مجھ کر دے رنگیں رقم

## (657) دیوان ممنون (H.)

The Dywán of Myr Nitzám aldyn *Mamnún*.

Contents: Mathnawies, one of them on the occasion of Moḥammad Akbar Sháh's accession, and a Qaçydaḥ in praise of Amyn aldawlah 'alyy Ibráhyim Khán, who had the takhalluç of Khalyl (see p. 180 *suprà*), 46 pp. of 11 bayts; Ghazals about 100 pp. and a few Rubá'ys.

Beginning of Ghazals بندہ ہوں حسن صورت و عشق مجاز کا

As. Soc. No. 131, copied in 1813=A. H. 1218.

## (658) درد اُلفت تصنیف مقبول (H.)

Pains of Love, a Mathnawý by Maqbúl Aḥmad *Maqbúl*, composed in 1250 and dedicated to Naçyr aldyn *Haydar*.

Beginning درد اُلفت ہر ایک دل میں ہی آگ بہہ گل کی آب و گل میں ہی

Móty Maḥall, 42 pp. of 11 lines, an autograph.

## (659) دیوان موزون (H.)

Dywán of Mawzún. It contains Ghazals, 80 pp. of 13 bayts and 25 Rubá'ys.

Beginning

حسن گرم آسیکا سب مجلس میں کچھ مذکور تھا  
شمع کا جلوہ خنک خجالت سے جوں کانور تھا  
Tópkhánah.

(660) دیوان نواب امین الدولہ مہر (H.)

The Dywán of the Nawáb Aryn aldawlah Sayyid Aghá 'alyy Khán *Mihr*, a son of Mo'tamid aldawlah Aghá Myr, he collected it in 1253. He is still alive.

Contents: Qačydahs, 20 pp.: the rest Ghazals. Bg.  
حمد خلاق جہاں شکر خدائی غفار شہ آفاق ہی واحد علی عرش وقار  
Lithographed, Lucnow, 1263, 8vo. 401 pp.

(661) دیوان مرزا (H.)

The Dywán of Mirzá.

Contents: Ghazals, 65 pp. of 12 bayts.

Beginning عشق جب سالک تھا یا مجذوب تھا یا شاہ تھا  
دل کے پردے میں منور جلوہ اللہ تھا

A Mathnawý, 30 pp.; another Mathnawý and Qit'ahs, 24 pp. Beginning

خدائے جہیں عشق پیدا کیا اسی ناظر حسن ہی کردیا

Farah-bakhsh, a splendid copy.

(662) مرثیہ های مسکین (H.)

A collection of Marthiyahs by Myr 'abd Allah Miskyn.

Beginning محمد نے علی کو لکمک لکھی جو فرمایا  
حسین اُس لکمک لکھی کا ایک تخت جگر آیا

Tópkhánah, about 100 pp. of 16 bayts; another collection has about 500 pp. of 12 bayts. Separate Marthiyahs of his are very frequently met with in albums.

## (663) آرام باغ تصنیف مسکین (H.)

The Garden of Repose, also called چشمه شیرین the Sweet Spring, a Mathnawý containing the story of Shyryn, Khosraw and Farhád, by Miskyn of Khayrábád. He is to be distinguished from the preceding. The title is a chronogram for 1245. Beginning

حمد بیکد ہی اُس یگانے کو جس نے پیدا کیا زمانے کو

Lithographed, Lucnow, Moçtafáy press, 1263, 54 pp. the margin covered with text.

## (664) دیوان مبارک (H.)

Dywán of Mobáarak.

Contents: Ghazals, 200 pp. of 11 bayts; Rubá'ys, &c. 26 pp. Beginning

ایا ہی صبح نید سوں اُنہہ رسمسا ہوا جاما گلے میں رات کے پہولوں بسا ہوا  
A Mathnawý, 16 pp. Beginning

ہی سزاوار ثنا وہ باکمال جلوہ گرجس نے کیا حسن و جمال

Tópkhánah.

## (665) غم حسینی تصنیف محمد علی (H.)

Grief for *Hosayn*, or the sacred history of the Shy'ahs, in verse, by Moḥammad 'alyy b. Bába Moḥammad *Hosayn* of *Hasanábád*. The title is a chronogram for 1178.

Contents: a preface in Persian prose, 3 pp., 14 chapters مجلس on the death of Moḥammad, the death of Fátimah, the violent death of 'alyy, of *Hasan*, of Moslim, of the sons of Moslim, Qásim, 'abbás, 'alyy Akbar, 'alyy Açghar, *Hosayn*, elegies and panegyrics on the Imáms, the violent death of Ridhá. In an appendix is the story of the



mouse and the cat, 220 pp. of 13 lines, The language is bad. Beginning of the poem :

روایت ہی جسم رسول خدا مدینہ میں کرای حج ودا  
Tópkhánah, a fair copy.

(666) آثار محشر تصنیف محمد علی (H.)

Signs of the Day of Resurrection, by Mawlawy Mo-  
hammad 'alyy, whose takhalluṣ is Moḥammad. This is a  
poetical version of a Persian prose-work on the last  
judgment, by Rafy' aldyn a brother of Sháh 'abd al'azyz  
of Dilly. Beginning

پیلے ہی حمد خدا جوہی کثیر الغفران  
مالک الملک و اولو الامر و عمیم الاحسان

Lithographed, Lucnow, Moṣṭafá press, 1262, 138 pp. 1265, Cawn-  
pore, 1268, 59 pp. of four columns.

(667) دیوان مخلص (H.)

The Dywán of Mokhliṣ 'alyy Khán *Mokhliṣ*.

Contents : two Qaṣydahs ; Ghazals, and a few Mokham-  
mas'. Beginning of Ghazals :

مد بسم اللہ ابرو ہی رخ عنوان کا  
حسن معنی کیوں نہو مفتون میری دیوان کا

As. Soc. No. 310, about 200 pp. of 12 bayts, copied in 1216.

In the As. Soc. No. 9, are two Mathnawies by Mokhliṣ. I do  
not know whether he is identical with the preceding.

The first treats on wine and the propriety of its use being for-  
bidden. It has about 180 verses and begins :

الہی تیری مقدور نہیں اگرچہ دشمن کا دستور نہیں

The other treats on love, has about 150 verses, and begins :

تو نے ہی لائق وہ ساقی جام کہ مستونکو رکھتا ہی سر خوش مدام

## (668) قصہ چندر بدن و مہیار تصنیف مقیمی (H.)

The Story of Chandar Badan and Mahyár by Moqymy.  
The language is obsolete, and betrays a want of education.

Bg. خدا کو سزاوار کبرو منی کہ قدر ہی قدرت کا صاحب غدی

Tópkhánah, 50 pp. of 11 bayts. In the same collection, 24 pp. of 15 bayts is another poem by the same author, containing the story of Sómhar Beginning

رحیما خلق توں رحمان ہی نرنکار بیچوں تو سبحان ہی

## (669) طلسمات عشق تصنیف مروت (H.)

The Talismans of Love by Çaghyr 'alyy *Morúwat* composed in 1207 in imitation of the Badre Monyr of Myr Hasan. Chronogram

بہہ ہی نام و تاریخ اسکا عیان طلسمات عشق اب کیا میں بیان

Bg. کروں پہلے تعریف خالق بیان کیا خالق جس نے طلسم جہان

Móty Makall, 243 pp. of 12 bayts; Faraž-bakhsh, 300 pp. of 11 bayts, copied in 1208.

## (670) مثنوی شریف (H.)

An abridged translation of the Mathnawý of Mawlawy Rúmy into Rékhtah verse, by Sháh Mosta'án, who was still alive in 1261.

Bg. حمد حق جوئے زبان پر لا سکے

Printed at Calcutta in 1261, Svo. 273 pp.

## (671) دیوانہای مصحفی (H.)

Four Dywáns of Gholám Hamdány *Muḥafy* (see p. 182 *suprà*).

Contents: Ghazals, 250 pp. of 13 bayts; Rubá'ys and a Mathnawý, 13 pp.

Beginning لگی گر ہاتھ میرے تار اُس زلف معنبر کا

Ghazals, 384 pp. of 14 bayts; Rabá'ys, &c. 10 pp.

Beginning میرا خاموش رہنا وقت بیری گرچہ بہتر تھا

Ghazals, 350 pp.; Masaddas', Mathnawies, &c. 64 pp.

Beginning خورشید کو سایہ میں زلفوں کے چہپا رکھا

Ghazals, 350 pp.; Rubá'ys, &c. 8 pp. Beginning

کیا دید میں عالم کی کروں جلوہ گر کیا یہاں عمر کو وقفہ ہی چراغ سحر کیا

Faraḥ-bakhsh, in four volumes.

(672) یوسف وزلیخا تصنیف مجیب (H.)

The Story of Yúsof and Zalykhá, by Sháh Mujyb (Allah) *Mujyb*, composed in 1240, the chronogram is  
ای خداوند قاضی الحاجات Beginning آہ آہ داغ جگر

Private collection, about 150 pp. of 18 bayts.

(673) دیوان مجرم (H.)

The Dywán of Rahmat Allah *Mujrim*. It contains merely Ghazals. Beginning

دل مت پوچھے یار مجرم کا دل ہی اب بےقرار مجرم کا

Tópkhánah, incomplete. In the As. Soc. No. 295, is a copy, 204 pp. of 14 bayts, which contains besides Ghazals also Rubá'ys, &c. the Ghazals begin in it:

ہی فقط روشن نہ چہرہ اُس سے مہر و ماہ کا جلوہ گر یہاں نور و ہر ذرہ میں ہی اللہ کا

(674) دیوان مومن مسمیٰ بہ دیوان بینظیر (H)

The Dywán of the Hakym Mohammad Mümin Khán *Mümin*, who died in A. D. 1852. The poet informs us that the title *Dywáne bénatzyr* is a chronogram for 1243, when he collected his poems, he was then twenty-nine years of age.

Contents: a short preface in prose, 8 pp.; Qaṣydaḥs, &c. 25 pp.; Ghazals, 117 pp.; miscellaneous poems, 79 pp. of 21 lines. Beginning of Ghazals:

نیکونکر مطلع دیوان ہو مطلع مہر وحدت کا

کہ ہات آہی روشن مصرع انگشت شہادت کا

Lithographed, Dilly, 1846, 8vo. hardly legible.

## (675) گلدستہء عشق تصنیف منشی (H.)

The Nosegay of Love, a Mathnawiy in the Dakhny dialect, celebrating the loves of Nawáb Chand, composed by Munshiy in 1122 under Farrokhsiyár, and dedicated to Sa'adat Khán.

Beginning الہی جگت کا کرنہار توں

As. Soc. No. 102, near 300 pp. of 15 bayts.

## (676) شاہنامہ تصنیف منشی (H.)

An abridged translation of the Sháh-námah into Rékhtah verse, by Mul Chand *Munshiy*, composed in 1220.

Beginning سرنامہ حمد خدای کریم

Lithographed, Cawnpore, press of 'alyy-baklsh Khán, 1268, 178 pp. of four columns, this book was also lithographed at Dilly about 1844.

## (677) کلیات میر تقی (H.)

"The Poems of Myr Moḥammad Tuqee, comprising the whole of his numerous and celebrated compositions in the Urdú, or polished language of Hindústán." He died in 1225; see p. 175 *suprà*.

Contents: Qaṣydahs and Qit'ahs, 18 pp.; six Dywáns of Ghazals from page 19 to 768: Fards, Rubá'ys, &c. to page 884; Mathnawies from page 885 to 1069.

Beginning جیسے خورشید ہوا ہی چمن افروز حمل

Printed, Calcutta, 1811, 4to. The two Mathnawies which have the title شعلہ عشق (شوق) and دربای عشق have been lithographed, Lucnow, 1261, 16 pp. and 17 pp. Cawnpore, *s. a.* the former begins محبتنے عشق ہی نازہ کار نازہ خیال ظلمت سے کارہا ہی نور. There is a beautiful MS. copy of the works of Myr Taqyy in the Asiatic Society, which contains also some of his works in Persian prose, two of his prose works have lately been lithographed at Sahserán. In the Mótý Mahall is an autobiography of Myr Taqyy, 152 pp of 12 lines, it has the title of ذکر میر and begins حمد بلیعد مرسخودیرا کہ ایکہ بیت یکتای بعالم دوید

(678) دیوان ناجی (H.)

The Dywán of Nájíy.

Contents: Ghazals, 84 pp. of 16 bayts; Wásókhts, 3 pp. and some Rubá'ys, &c. Beginning

دیکھو ذرہ سے شبِ زمیں اور ہی ایک قطرہ آبِ آسکا  
رسائی مہر کی ہی مستدِری ہو آفتابِ آسکا

Tópkhánah, copied in 1184; As. Soc. No. 244, an incorrect copy.

(679) کلیات ناسخ (H.)

Complete poetical works of Shaykh Imám-bakhsh *Násikh*, who died in 1254, they consist of three Dywáns. Completed in 1232, 1247 and 1254. Beginning

بلبل ہوں بوستانِ جنابِ امیر کا روح القدس ہی نامِ میری همصغیر کا

Lithographed, Lucnow, Mawláy press, 1262, 402 pp., Moçtafáy press, 1267, 380 pp. The second Dywán is printed on the margin of the first. His poems were first edited in 1259. From the chronograms contained in *Násikh* we learn the following dates: Sawdá died in 1195; Khwájah *Hasan Thábit* died in 1236; Mawlawy *Makhdúm* died in 1239; another *Makhdúm* died in 1229; *Jorät* died in 1225; *Myrzá Gadá 'alyy*, who used to compose *Marthiyahs*, died in 1233; *Myr Mohámmad Taqyy Myr* died in 1225; *Haydar 'alyy Hátify* died in 1234; *Anwar 'alyy Bég* died in 1238; *Myr Ya'qúb*, whose *takhalluç* was 'abbás, died in 1237; the calligraph *Myrzá Mohámmad 'alyy Bég* died in 1229; *Kuñwar Jaswant Singh Parwánah*, a son of *Rájah Bény Bahádur*, died in 1248; *Nijábat 'alyy Sháh Majlúzú* died in 1234; *Myrzá Qatyl* died in 1233; *Myrzá Hosayn 'alyy Mikhnat* died in 1235; *Myr Toráb 'alyy* died in 1235; *Myr Ghasytá* died in 1235.

(680) نظم سراج تصنیف ناسخ (H.)

The Light of poetical composition by *Násikh*, the title is a chronogram for the date when the book was composed,

viz. 1254, and the author died in the same year. It treats on the wisdom of God as manifested in the creation, and is founded chiefly on traditions. Beginning

هی سزوار حمد ذات خدا قابل شکر هی صفات خدا

Lithographed, Lucnow, 1265, 92 pp. of 42 bayts.

(681) گلزار نسیم (H.)

The Rose Garden of Nasym, being the story of the rose of Bakáwaly, in verse, by Pundit Dayá Shankar *Nasym*, composed in 1254. Beginning

هرشاخ میی هی شگوفه کاری ثمره هی قلم کا حمد باری

Lithographed, Lucnow, Moçtafáy press, 1264, 45 pp. the Hášhiyah covered with text.

(682) قصاید نظیر (H.)

The Qaçydahs of Natzyr. Beginning

نظیر نرگس مستانه هی کهاں نرگس  
مریض و بیدر هی اور کور و ناتواں نرگس

Faraž-bakhsh, 40 pp. of 10 bayts, a splendid copy.

(683) دیوان مرزا خانی نوازش (H.)

The Dywán of Myrzá Khány *Nawázish*.

Contents: Ghazals, 142 pp. of 14 bayts; Rubá'ys, &c. Beginning  
48 pp.

بیت ابرو هی صدم گهر هی دل نالان کا  
اپنا کیا دلچسپ مطلع هی سر دیوان کا

Tópkhánah.

(684) دیوان نعیم (H.)

The Dywán of Na'ym.

Contents: Ghazals, 100 pp. of 13 bayts; Rubá'ys, Qaṣydahs, &c. 30 pp. Beginning

بتون میں اگر تو نمایاں نہ ہوتا تو یہہ شہرہ دلریایاں نہ ہوتا  
Tópkhánah.

(685) دیوان نسبت (H.)

The Dywán of Myrzá Akmad 'alyy *Nisbat*, he wrote under Naṣṣyr aldyn *Haydar* and most of his poems are in the language of ladies, like those of Ján Čálib.

Contents: Qaṣydah, Ghazals, 300 pp.; Rubá'ys, 30 pp. Beginning of Ghazals:

والی میری خاوند ہی تو لوح و کرم کا  
بندے کو بھروسا ہی تیری فضل و کرم کا

Móty Maḥall, a good copy.

(686) مہدی بینظیر تصنیف نیاز (H.)

Incomparable Hena (the leaves of *Lawsonia inermis*), a description in verse of an Indian wedding by Niyáz. Bg.

جب ایا وہ ساچک کا دن اشکار لگے تخت بنے ہزاراں ہزار

As. Soc. No. 104, 42 pp. of 15 bayts.

(687) گلشن عشق تصنیف نصرتی (H.)

The Garden of Love, a Mathnawý in the Dakhny dialect, containing Hindú Love Stories, by Nuṣraty, composed in 1068. The chronogram is:

کہا اسکی تاریخ یو ہجرتی مبارک یو ہی ہدیہ نصرتی  
صفت اسکی قدرت کی اول سراون Beginning

As. Soc. No. 254, about 280 pp. of 17 bayts.

(688) دیوان پاکباز (H.)

The Dywán of Pák-báz.

Contents : Ghazals, 101 pp. of 25 bayts ; Sáqiyy-námah.  
Wásókht, Rubá'ys, &c. 50 pp. Beginning

خداوندا ئنكا يك بیدك دل میں خیال آیا  
لیا جب اس زباں نے نام تیرا انفعال آیا

Tópkhánah.

(689) دیوان راجہ جسونت سنگہ پروانہ (H.)

The Dywán of Rájah Jaswant Sing *Parwánah*, d. 1248,  
consisting exclusively of Ghazals, alphabetically arranged.

Beginning میں نے کل عرض یہہ کی پیر خرد سے جاکر  
کہ غم ورد سے اب تنگ ہی عرضہ دل پر

Private collection, 8vo. about 550 pp. of 13 lines, written in an elegant hand, at the end of every letter a page or two are left blank, and it would therefore appear as if this copy had been written by, or for the author; As. Soc. No. 136. This copy has also 12 pages of miscellaneous poems, among them chronograms for 1210 and 1225.

(690) مثنوی سحر حلال ورد اسکار (H.)

A Poem consisting of words without diacritical dots,  
by Mawlawy Qabúl Mohammad, the author of the Haft  
Qulzum. Beginning

حمد مکریدگار عالم را کہ دهد راج و روح آدم را

Lithographed Lucknow 1264, Masyháy press, 32 pp., on the margin of this edition is the short Mathnawiy.

(691) دیوان قایم (H. P.)

The Dywán of *Qáyim* (see p. 179 *suprà*).

Contents : Ghazals, 200 pp. of 12 bayts ; Rubá'ys,  
Wásókht, short Mathnawies, &c. 220 pp. : Persian poems,



26 pp.; Qaṣydahs in praise of Nawáb Aḥmad Yár Khán, Nawáb Naṣr Allah Khán, &c. Beginning

مقدور نہیں قدرت خالق کے بیاں کا گوئن یہ ہر ایک بال کوہو حکم زبانکا

Móty Maḥall, an autograph. In the Farāḥ-bakhsh, is a copy which was written in 1197; in addition to the above, it contains a Mathnawī of 106 pp. which begins دل کر انش الہی شعلہ زن کر انش دل. The copy of the As. Soc. No 147, contains equally Qaṣydahs and Mathnawīes, and begins—

ہرگز نہیں مقدور تیری حمد زبان کا

(U.) کلیات محمد قلی قطبشاہ بن ابراہیم قطب شاہ (692)

Complete poetical works of the king Moḥammad Quly Qotob Sháh, a son of Ibráhyim Qotob Sháh. He uses general Qotob or Qotob Shah قطبشہ as his takhalluṣ. He reigned from A. D. 1581 to 1611.

Contents : Mathnawīes, 336 pp of 14 bayts. Bg.

صفت کون اس یکتای سبحان کا کہ ناطق اپی جن ہی قرآن کا

Qaṣydahs, Tarjy'bands, Marthiyahs, &c. 100 pp.

Beginning جو بسم اللہ کر مطلع کہیا ہی ذات اس یکتا

Ghazals, 860 pp ; Rubá'ys, 12 pp.

Beginning ولا منکر خدا کن کہ خدا کام دوینگا

As. Soc. No. 21, a splendid copy, written for the royal library of the successor of the author in 1022.

(H.) دیوان قدرت (693)

The Dywán of Sháh Qudrat Allah *Qudrat*. It consists merely of Ghazals. Beginning

جز نقش پا جہان کہ بہہ مجبور رہ گیا

طقت بے وہاں سے چل گئی مقدور رہ گیا

As. Soc. No. 164, 33 pp. of 13 bayts, a fine copy.

(694) نورتن تصنیف رنگین (H.)

The Dywán of Sa'adat Yár Khán *Rangyn*, which he called *Naw Rattan*.

It is divided into four parts نسخة each of which has a separate name, the first is called ربخته and contains Ghazals, 72 pp. of 18 bayts; Rubá'ys, &c. 25 pp. among them is a chronogram for 1228; a Qaṣḍah of 600 bayts, and two short Mathnawies, or poetical epistles. Bg.

بخش این کرم سے تو مسیح بار خدایا ایا ہوں ترے درہ گنہگار خدایا

The second Nuskhah has the title of بیخته and contains Ghazals, 94 pp. and some Rubá'ys.

Beginning مالک تو جہاں کا خالق ہی نام تیرا

The third Nuskhah is entitled آمیخته and contains humoristic poetry, chiefly Ghazals in the language of women, 36 pp. Beginning

لعنت میں کوئی شریک نہیں تیرا دوسرا  
جتنے ہیں زندگی باز تو سب کا ہی پیشوا

The fourth Nuskhah is equally in the language of women, and is called ربختی. It contains Ghazals, Rubá'ys, &c. 53 pp. Bg. واری تیری جاں میں خالق ہی تو خلقت کا

Tópkhánah, two good copies; in the Mótý Maḥall, is a copy of the first Nuskhah; it contains a chronogram for 1197.

(695) ایجاں رنگین (H.)

A Mathnawý by Sa'adat Yár Khán *Rangyn*. Bg.

دہد ہوسکتی ہی کب اُس پاک کی  
پاک کی جس نے یہ صورت خاک کی

Lithographed, Lucnow, Moṭṭafáý press, 1263, 36 pp., the margin covered with text. There is another Mathnawý by Rangyn, which has the title of مظہر العجائب it begins ہر تہی حد سے بڑھیا ایک مفلوس

Lithographed, Lucnow, Masyháý press, 1262, 26 pp. of four columns.

## (696) دیوان رشک (H.)

Poetry of 'alyy Awsat *Rashk*. It is divided into two Dywāns, the first has the separate title نظم مبارک which is a chronogram for 1253, and the second is entitled نظم گرامی which is a chronogram for 1261.

Beginning منون فضل کا یہ سحاب مظہر کا

Lithographed, Lucnow, Mohammady press, 1263, 424 pp.; the second Dywān is on the Hāshiyah, at the end are chronograms. *Rashk* is also the author of a poem called ترجمہ حدیث رجعت or the millennium of the Shy'ahs, lithographed Lucnow, 1263, 26 pp. of 35 bayts.

Beginning

اگر ہوں بسملہ سے فارغ افواہ کوئیں تجمید یوں الحمد للہ

## (697) دیوان راسخ (H.)

The Dywāns of *Rāsikh*, of *Ātish*, and of *Ābād* have been published at Lucnow, 1263, 256 pp. in one volume written in three columns, each containing a different Dywān. This *Rāsikh* is to be distinguished from 'ināyat Allah Khān *Rāsikh* b. Shams aldawlah Lutf Allah Khān *Çādiq* Mohawwirjang who is the author of the کارستان حمدی i. e. a transcript into the Persian character of the سدھا سرو a collection of Brij Bhashā poems forming one of the nine Ras of which the سنکار رس consists.

## (698) خیابان یعنی گل بڑاوی نظم تصنیف ریحان (H.)

The Story of the Rose of Bakāwly in Hindústāny verse, composed in 1212 by Rayhān, divided into 40 chapters گامگشائی.

Beginning

ساقی میں تیری ادا بہ قربان صدقے می و جام کے میری جان

As. Soc. No. 125, about 650 pp of 15 bayts. It is stated in the posteript that the work was revised in 1221. There is an older poetical Rékhtah version of this story extant, which has the title of تحفہ مجلس سالطین. The title is a chronogram for 1151.

حمد کر اُس خدای یکتا کی چشم دل تیری جس نے بیٹا کی Beginning

A copy is in a private collection at Cawnpore, 462 pp. of 11 bayts. There is also a Dakhny version of this story in the Tóp-khánah, 130 pp. of 15 bayts, it was composed in 1035.

برس ایکھزار ہور پنج تیس میں کیا ختم یوں نظم دن تیس میں  
 مسنونان ہوں ایک شہر کا تاجدار دھری مال ہور مملکت پیشمار Beginning

(699) دیوان رند (H.)

The Dywán of Mihrbán Khán *Rind* who was in the service of Bangash, Nátzim of Farrokhábád.

Contents : Ghazals, near 200 pp. of 11 bayts ; Rubá'ys, &c. 9 pp. Beginning

جز شکر قلم صفحہ بہ خلاق جہانکا  
 چاہئے جو کرے وصف تو مونہہ کیا ہی زبانکا

As. Soc. No. 173, written in 1229.

(700) گلدستہ عشق معروف بہ دیوان رند (H.)

The Dywán of Sayyid Mohammad Khán *Rind*, who came in 1240 from Farrokhábád to Lucnow, where he still resides.

Contents : chiefly Ghazals divided into two Dywáns.

Beginning جوں ہر آنکہ نہ دالے کبھی شیدا تیرا

Lithographed, Cawnpore, Moçtafáý press, 1268, 216 pp., the margin covered with text.

(701) قصیدہ رستم (H.)

A Qaçydah in praise of Açaf aldawlah, by Sayyid Hosayn-bakhsh *Rostam*.

Beginning ایک دن دلنے کہا مجھے کہ سن ای زیرک

Tópkhánah, 140 verses.

## (702) دیوان سجاد (H.)

The Dywán of Sajjád. He must be distinguished from Nawáz 'alyy Sajjád who is alive and resides at Lucnow.

Contents: Qaṣydahs in praise of Aḥaf aldawlah, Ghazals and some Qit'ahs, &c. Beginning of Ghazals:

مطلع دیوان کروں ہوں ابتدا پہلے بسم اللہ ہی نام خدا

Faraḥ-bakhsh, 322 pp. a fine copy, apparently written for the author.

## (703) کلیات سودا (H.)

Complete poetical works of Sawdā.

Contents: Panegyrics chiefly in praise of Shujá' aldawlah, 230 pp. of 12 bayts.

Beginning ہوا جب کفر ثابت ہی وہ تمغای مسلمانہی

Ghazals, Rubá'ys, &c. 324 pp.; Qit'ahs among them some chronograms, 32 pp.; riddles, 4 pp.

Beginning مقدور نہیں آسکے تجلی کے بیان کا

95 Saláms (invocations) and Marthiyahs or elegies on Hosayn, 424 pp. Bg. ادب سے بھیجے ہی تجپرتیرا غلام سلام

Mathnawies and miscellaneous poems, some of them with critical remarks in Persian prose, 400 pp.

Bg. میر صاحب میرے کرم فرما میدد عقل و کان فہم و ذکا

As. Soc. No. 46, a good copy written in 1212; College of Fort William; a book-seller of Dilly has signified his intention of lithographing the Kullyyát. An extract has been printed at Calcutta, 1810, 4to.; reprinted Calcutta, 1847, 4to.

(704) بھوک بل (H.)

Power of enjoyment, being a version of the Kók Shashter into Dakhny verse, by Shiháb aldyn, dedicated to Amyr Sháh king of Golcondah. This poem is based upon the Persian translation of the Kók Shashter which was made by Baryd Sháh Maẓmúd.

برید شاہ مسعود کے دور بھوکے کیئے فارسی نوک ہندوی جو تہی  
سرایں بعد در دور بھوکی امیر دکن کے شہنشاہیں ہی نرمل سریر  
خدا ایک رحمان ہی ہور رحیم دو جگمیں اہی نام اسکا کریم Bg.

As. Soc. Beng. No. 43, folio, 150 pp. 13 lines, a beautiful copy written in 1082, at Haydarábád by Khidhr b. Ya'qúb for Daryá Khán b. 'alyy Khán. Numerous blanks are left for drawings.

(705) دیوان شوق (H.)

Dywán of Hasan 'alyy Khán Shawq.

Contents : Ghazals, 168 pp. of 14 bayts ; Rubá'ys, &c. 12 pp. Beginning

ساقی مجھے دے جام پیایی شراب کا  
جلتا ہی تشنگی پہ میری جی کباب کا

Móty Maẓall, a good copy.

(706) جوگن نامہ تصنیف شیر (H.)

Mokhammas' of Aḥmad Ján Sharyr of Dilly.

Beginning ای اس الفت ظالم کا براہی ہی چلن

Lithographed, Moçtafáy press, 1268, 8 pp., the press has been corrected by the author; a similar poem of only 4 pp. by Natzyr has been published in the Moẓammady press in 1268.

## (707) دیوان سلیمان (H.)

The Dywán of Solaymán-shikóh *Solaymán*, which he collected in 1225.

Contents: Qaṣydahs in praise of the Imáms, 12 pp.; Ghazals, 200 pp. of 12 bayts; Marthiyahs, &c. 40 pp. Beginning of Ghazals:

وابسته هی جو مرضی خلاق جہاں کا  
کچھ فکر دل اُسکے میں نہ یہاں کا ہی نہ رہانکا

Móty Maḥall, a good copy. In the same collection is another Dywán of Solaymán-Shikóh, 414 pp. of 9 bayts, containing besides Ghazals, two Qaṣydahs, Tarjy'bands, &c. Beginning of Ghazals:

دل ابقو عشق کے دریا میں ڈالا تو کلت علی اللہ تعالیٰ

## (708) دیوان میر سوز (H.)

The Dywán of Myr Sóz.

Contents: Ghazals 300 pp. of 12 bayts; Rubá'ys, Mokhammas and a Mathnawý, 22 pp. Beginning

دعویٰ بڑا ہی سوز کو اپنے کلام کا جو غور کیجئے تو ہی کوڑی کے کام کا  
سردیوان پر اپنے جو بسم اللہ میں لکھتا بجائے مدبسم اللہ مداد میں لکھتا

Móty Maḥall, three fine copies; As. Soc. No. 179; an extract of his Dywán has been printed 4to. s. a. (Calcutta, 1810) 68 pp.

## (709) دیوان سلطان (H.)

The Dywán of Khwájah Sultán Khán of Patna whose takhalluṣ is Sultán, and who was in 1853 at Calcutta.

Beginning پرتوا صبح ازل ائینہ رخسار کا

Private collection, an elegant MS. Svo. 230 pp. 9 lines, copied in 1261.

## (710) دیوان تابان (H.)

The Dywán of Tábán. It contains merely Ghazals.

Beginning ای مود خدا ہو تو پرستار خدا کا  
مذہب میں میرے کفر ہی انکار بتا دگا

Tópkhánah, 130 pp. of 9 bayts.

## (711) قصہ بہرام و گل اندام تصنیف طبعی (H.)

The Story of Bahrá'm and Gulandám, in 1140 Dakhny verses, composed by *Tab'y* in 1081. Beginning

الہی بچن کا مجھے تاب دے میرے جیب کے تیغ کو آب دے

As. Soc. No. 19, 140 pp. of 10 bayts.

## (712) بہار عشق (H.)

The Spring of Love, a Mathnawý, by Taçadduq *Ho-sayn Khán*, who is familiarly called *Hakym Nawáb Myrzá*.

Beginning کس زبان سے کروں صفات خدا

Lithographed, Cawnpore, 1268, 42 pp.

## (713) قصہ کامروپ تصنیف نحسین (H.)

The Story of Kamrúp, a Mathnawý, by *Tahsyn*.

Beginning الہی بحق تو کر بہار ہی

Edited by Garcin de Tassy, Paris, 1835, Svo. 96 pp.; MS. copies are very rare in this part of India.

## (714) شرح شوق (H.)

Poetry of Tajalliý.

Contents: a Majnú'n ó Laylá, 220 pp. of 13 bayts, composed in 1199. Chronogram

جو تاریخ چاہے نوای دلنواز یہ لکھ چل مجھے ہی غم جانکداز

الہی یہ مجنون دل زار ہی کہ خواہان لیلای دیدار ہی Bg.



Ghazals, 140 pp. of 16 bayts; Rubá'ys, Qaṣydahs, Marthiyahs, &c. 120 pp. Beginning

پڑھوں کب نامہ اعمال جب لک آسکی قامت کا  
ندیکھوں مد بسم اللہ دیوان قیامت کا

Faraḥ-bakhsh, a good copy; As. Soc. No. 159, without the Laylá Majnún.

(715) (H.) بہار دانش

The Baháre Dánish, or the story of Jahándársháh, a Mathnawý by Tapish, dedicated to Dr. W. Hunter and Mr. Taylor. The poet says that he translated the story from the Persian. Beginning

بیاں کیا کروں حمد پروردگار کہ عجز بیاں سے ہوں بس شرمسار

As. Soc. Beng. No. 35, folio, about 800 pp. 11 lines, apparently written under the superintendence of the author. In the College of Fort William is a copy of the Kullyyát of Tapish, about 803 pp. of 13 lines. Beginning

قلم نے چھوٹتی ہی چاک دکھایا گریبان کا

(716) (H.) قصہ پریرخ و ماہ سیما تصنیف وجیہ

The Story of Pary-rokh and Mâh-syná, in verse, by the Nawab Wajyh aldawlah Wajyh aldyn *Wajyh*, composed in 1191. Beginning

ستایش ہو کیا ایزد پاک کی رسائی فلک تک نہیں خاک کی

Móty Mahall, 174 pp. of 15 bayts.

(717) (H.) فسانہ طالب موہنی

The Story of Tálíb Móhiny, in verse, by Wálíh, whose name is spelled والیہ in all three instances in which it occurs. The language is bad and incorrect.

بچپن کا انجمن جو دلکش ہی چراغ اس بزم کا حمد خدا ہی

Tópkhánah, about 60 pp. of 10 bayts.

## (718) دیوان ولی (H.)

The Dywán of Walyy of Gujráť.

Beginning وہ صنم جب سوں بسا دیدہ حیران میں آ

Edited by Garcin de Tassy, Paris, 1834, 4to. 144 pp. of 24 bayts, MS. copies are frequent in India, though it is no longer read. In the As. Soc. No. 237 is a copy which was written in 1146. This and some other copies, commence with the Qačydahs, viz :

لے زمان پر توں اول اول نام پاک خدای عزوجل

## (719) دیوان واقف (H.)

The Dywán of Wáqif of Faydhábád.

Contents : Ghazals, near 200 pp. of 9 bayts ; miscellaneous poems, 24 pp. Beginning

هرزده هی ائینه تیرے جلوہ گرینا هی جرم تو ایے هی بردشان نظردکا

As. Soc. No. 123, a very fine copy, written in 1202.

## (720) قصہ رتن تصنیف ولی (H.)

The Story of Rattan, by Walyy.

Beginning خدایا تو ہی پاک بروردگار نونگار و اتار آچھی اپار

Tópkhánah, about 400 pp. of 11 bayts.

## (721) دیوان ولا (H.)

The Dywán of Matzhar 'alyy Khán *Wilá*.

Contents : a short autobiography and a few specimens of the poetry of his father, 12 pp. of 15 lines ; Qačydahs, 120 pp. ; Ghazals, about 100 pp. ; Matla's, Rubá'ys Qit'ahs, &c. about 90 pp. Beginning of Ghazals :

ای دل تو سدا شکر کر اللہ تعالیٰ کا الحق وہی مالک ہی ازل اور ابد کا

As. Soc. No. 60, 4to. this copy was presented to the College of Fort William by the author, in 1810.

## (722) دیوان یکرنگ (H.)

The Dywán of Yakrang. It consists exclusively of Ghazals. The language is obsolete. Beginning

کہیں دل میں کہیں بلبل میں دیہا تیرا جلوہ سچن جز گل میں دیکھا

Tópkhánah, 85 pp. of 13 bayts, two copies.

## (723) دیوان یکرؤ (H.)

The Dywán of Yakrú. The language is obsolete. Bg. مجھے جان و دلوں دت داغ جگر دیا ہر مو میرا زبان ہی شکر خدا کیا

Tópkhánah, 180 pp. of 12 bayts.

## (724) دیوان یقین (H.)

The Dywán of In'ám Allah *Yaqyn*. It contains merely Ghazals. Beginning

کون کرسکتا ہی اُس خالق اکبر کی ثنا  
نارِ سہی شان میں جسکی پیمبر کی ثنا

Móty Mazall, two copies, 82 pp. of 12 bayts; Tópkhánah, several copies, one of them was written in the 16th year of Sháh 'álam —1188; As Soc. No. 164.

## (725) دیوان یاور (H.)

The Dywán of Yáwar. It contains Ghazals and a few Rubá'ys. The language is obsolete and bad. Bg.

دل ضعیف محبت میں مستقیم ہوا دلیل راہ مبرا جسے تکیں رحیم ہوا

Móty Mazall, 168 pp. of 15 bayts, the copy is of some age.

## (726) اسرار محبت (H.)

Mysteries of Love, or the story of Sassy and Pannú, composed in 1187, chronogram عجب قصہ ہی اسرار محبت

Bg. محبت نام دردل ہونگی ہی محبت سے کوئی خالی نہیں ہی

Lithographed, Lucnow, s. a. 20 pp.

(727) نلدمن (H.)

Nal Daman, a Mathnawý of 1675 bayts, translated from the Persian in 1229, chronogram یہمہ داسندان راحت افزا  
 Beginning کروں پہلے ادا حمد خدا کو بذایا جس نے اس ارض و سما کو  
 Lithographed, Lucnow, Mortadhawý press, 50 pp. of three columns.

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(728) وفات ناعہ (H.)

The death of the Prophet, translated from the Arabic into Rékhtah verses. Beginning

وہی ہی سزاوار حمد و ثنا کہ جس کے نہیں ابتدا انتہا

Lithographed, Cawnpore, 1267, 8vo. 25 pp. There occurs in it a Ghazal by Káfíy but *Hájíy Mohammad Hosayn* informed me that Káfíy is not the author of the Mathnawý.

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(729) بہرام و گل اندام (H.)

Bahrám and Gul-andám, a story in 1340 Dakhny verses, composed, as it is stated in the conclusion, in forty days in 1081, and dedicated to *Sháh Rájú Hosayny* of Golconda. V

Bg. الہی بچن کا مجھے تاب دے مری جیب کے تیغ کوں آبدے

As. Soc. Beng. No. 19, folio, a beautiful copy, about 100 pp. 11 lines.

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## ADDITIONS TO THE FIRST CHAPTER.

(730) (P.) نتایج الافکار

A Tadzkirah of Persian poets by Qudrat Allah Khán *Qudrat* of Gopámaw. He came in 1227 to Madras where he compiled this book and he dedicated it to Siráj aldawlah Mohammad Ghawth Khán (see p. 172). Among the sources, he mentions the Tadzkirahs described under Nos. 32, 18, 19, 14, 13, 24, 25, and also the Safynah of By-Khabar (see p. 144), Gule Ra'ná (see pp. 145 and 645), Baháristáne Sokhon by 'abd al-Razzáq and Sháme Gharybán by Shafyq of Awrangábád.

This work contains 528 short biographies alphabetically arranged, with extracts from their works.

Neatly lithographed, Madras, 1843, 8vo. 476. There has been lithographed at Madras, 1851, 8vo. 256 pp. a selection of Persian and Rákhtah poetry from various authors made by Assistant Surgeon Ward. It has the title of گلدسته سخن

(731) (P.) تذكرة الشعراء تصنيف محمد عارف

Notices of a few Persian poets in ninety Persian verses by Mohammad 'arif of Láhór.

Beginning نخستین رونگي زن زخمه ساز

Mowlawí Mohammad Wajyh's collection.

(732) (P.) نشر عشق

The Lancet of Love. This is the poetical title of a Tadzkirah of Persian poets, compiled by Hosayn Quly-Khán af Paṭna a son of Áqá Quly Khán of Dilly. His takhalluṣ was 'ishq, and he completed this work in 1230. He undertook it at the request of Mr. Elliot. Among

the authorities are the works described under Nos. 7, 16, 34, 25, 24, 23, 18, 21, 19, 13, 14, and the following: *Hayât alsho'ará*, and the *Mardume dydah*, or the pupil of the eye (see page 144 *suprà*), *Tadzkirah By-natzyr* by Myr 'abdal-Wahháb see pp. 144 and 213. He also used گل رعنا (see p. 145) by Lachmy Naráyan whose takhalluṣ was Shafyq. Under his takhalluṣ, we find the following account of Lachmy Naráyan, his father Mansá Rám was a Khatry, who derived his descent from the Panjáb, but his grandfather had settled at Awrangábád. Lachmy Naráyan was born in 1158 and was instructed in Persian literature by Ázád. He wrote Persian and Rékhtah verses and used first the takhalluṣ of Ḡálib, subsequently he changed it at the request of Ázád into Shafyq. His *tadzkirah* contains an account of the poets of India and has considerable merit.

منتخب اللطائف apparently a general *Tadzkirah* by Mawlawy Raḥm 'alyy Khán of Farrokhábád a son of Bahramand Khán. He had the takhalluṣ of Ymán and was a good Arabic and Persian scholar. He died at Farrokhábád on Wednesday the 16th Ḡafar, 1224.

خریطه جواهر اندوخته by Myrzá Jánjánán Matzhar who was born in 1110, see pp. 256 and 488.

Besides he professes to have used several historical works and dictionaries such as the Ḡubh Ḡadiq, *Firishtah*, *Ayyn Akbary*. A copy of the Ḡubh Ḡadiq, which is also mentioned by Ázád see p. 144 *suprà* is in the collection of Sir H. Elliot.

جميع مسموعه راجه نسخه جامع موجودات

Private collection, small folio, about 1200 pp. of 16 lines.





## ERRATA AND ADDENDA.

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Page 3, line 11, Rúdegy *read* Rúdaky from Rúdak a village of Samarqand. *see* Bland, Journ. Roy. As. Soc. Vol. IX. p. 121.

- „ 3, „ 34, Bihrámy *read* Bahrámy.
- „ 5, „ 26, *read* eleventh chapter.
- „ 17, „ last line, *read* 909 (*sic* for 709).
- „ 18, „ 12. *read* Mahmúd b. 'alyy Khwájá.
- „ 19, „ *read* Halláj Sabzwáry d. 830—Salymy d. 854—Amyr Sháhy d. 857  
(these dates are from Dorn).
- „ 20, „ 1, *read* Amyr Yadgár Bég Sayfy d. 870.
- „ 20, „ 16, Fatáiyi *read* Fanáiyi.
- „ 22, „ 1, *read* Naigisy d. 938.
- „ 23, „ 13, Mohtasham *read* Mohtashim.
- „ 28, „ 35, Hály was *read* Hály is.
- „ 32, „ 7, Farúghy *read* Forúghy.
- „ 65, „ 3, Nijáty *read* Najáty.
- „ 68, „ 10, 11, 13. *read* Abú-l-Fadhl of Mahnah—Abú Sa'yd of Mahnah—  
Abú-l-Naṣr of Mahnah.
- „ 74, „ 35, Kolúj *read* Kalúj.
- „ 87, „ 22, *read* Hátify d. 927.
- \* „ 96, „ 5, Áyány *read* Áiány.
- „ 109, „ 11, *read* in A. H. 1106.
- „ 127, „ 1, 'ály *read* 'ály.
- „ 127, „ 10, Ganjáh *read* Ganjáwh.
- „ 127, „ 19, Názawy *read* Nágawdy.
- „ 137, „ 35, alál *read* al'ál.
- „ 144, „ 19, *omit* *see* p. 159, *infra*.
- „ 150, „ 4, Burhampór *read* Burhánpór.
- „ 150, „ 8, Xfiryñ *read* Xfaryñ.
- „ 150, „ 17, *read* Amyr Khosraw d. 725.
- „ 151, „ 12, *read* 'attar d. 627.
- „ 152, „ 5, *omit* it may be by 'alyy Ibráhyñ Khán, *see* No. 45 *infra*.
- „ 156, „ 6, Radhyy *read* Rádhiy.
- „ 156, „ 10, Saty' *read* Sáty.
- „ 160, „ 1, Zakyy *read* Taqyy or Naqyy
- „ 161, „ 15, *add* according to the Tohf. 'álam of 'abd al-Latyf, p. 223, Adzor died in 1195.
- „ 168, „ 17, Rif'at *read* Raf'at.
- „ 180, „ 12, 1008 *read* 1208.
- „ 181, „ 20, *read* informs us.



# ERRATA.

- „ 182, „, 8, 'ishqy *read* 'ishq.  
 „ 182. „, 18 and 19, *read* شورش حسین میر غلام.  
 „ 185, „, last line, 1219 *read* 1229 *and add*, he died in 1250.  
 „ 186, „, 13, in Arabia *read* in Arabic.  
 „ 187 „, 26 and 27, *read* اشعات ( اشعة ) العشق.  
 „ 204. „, 28, 1121 *read* 1221.  
 „ 278. „, 29, 1105 *read* 1205.  
 „ 366. „, 12, 'orúdhý *read* 'arúdhý.  
 „ 367, „, 18, Dywáns *read* poems.  
 „ 43), „, last but one line, الروح *read* الارواح.  
 „ 474. „, 22, *read* صب هب.  
 „ 584, „, last line, *read* It was composed in 1233, the chronogram is چراغ دل.





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